H 12 (23)

NEW SERIES—No. 16.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE OFFICE OF THE

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Published by Authority.

No. 42. 15554

CONTENTS.

LXX.—Papers relating to the rights of Government in Waste Lands in the Rawalpindi District ... PAGE 1391.

1887



Punjab Govt Press, Lahore.

revision in 1885. Camels are not admitted at all, and a relatively high fee is charged for goats. Out of the 41,000 acres blocks aggregating 15,000 can be closed at one time by the Forest Officer. The Kála Chitta Pahár was gazetted as a reserve by Punjab Government Notification No. 24, dated 21st January 1890. The forest growth consists of phulâhi (*Acacia modesta*), wild olive, khair (*Acacia catechu*), and sanatha scrub, and the Settlement Officer thinks that with careful management a considerable part of the forest will become valuable.

Murree and Kahuta Forest Settlement.

21. The proceedings connected with the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls have been reported to the Government of India from time to time, and it is therefore unnecessary that the Financial Commissioner should now deal with the subject at any great length. The information supplied by Mr. Robertson, however, requires to be brought up to date, as final orders on certain points had not been passed when he wrote his report. Sixty-six thousand acres comprising some of the best forest land in the two tahsíls, have been gazetted as reserved forests. By far the larger portion of this area is free of all rights except rights of way and water, but in parts of some of the forests rights of free grazing, &c., have been admitted. An abstract of these rights was published in Notification No. 390, dated 11th August 1888, but of course the only authoritative statement of them is that contained in the decisions of the Settlement Officer recorded in the vernacular settlement record of each forest. By a rule issued under section 14 *(c)* of the Act it has been provided that not more than three-fourths of the whole area of any of the reserved forests shall be closed to grazing at one time (Notification No. 257, dated 9th May 1888), and executive orders have been issued providing among other things for the fees to be charged for the grazing of cattle belonging to persons who do not possess rights of free pasturage.

Forty-three thousand acres have been notified as protected forests. They, like the reserved forests, are the property of the State, but they are subject to much more extensive rights of user by the surrounding population. All trees of any value have been reserved, and quarrying, burning of lime and charcoal, and cultivation have been forbidden (Notification No. 64, dated 17th February 1887), but rules under section 31 of the Act published in Notification No. 65, dated 17th February 1887, provide for the lopping of certain trees, and the removing of grass and fallen wood, &c., by right-holders, and for the grant to them, at a nominal rate, of permits to cut timber to the extent of their own actual requirements. They are also allowed to graze their own cattle, except camels, sheep, and goats, in the forests over which they have rights.

In the remainder of the waste area in Murree and the mountainous part of the Kahúta tahsíl the soil belongs to the villagers, but the trees are the property of the State. It was decided in Punjab Government No. 333, dated 24th September 1889, not to treat these lands as protected forests, as proposed by the Settlement Officer, but to issue rules under section 75 (*c*) of the Act to protect the rights of Government in the trees. This was accordingly done in Notification No. 335, dated 24th September 1889. Generally speaking, every resident in a village is allowed to cut free of charge, such wood as he may require for agricultural or domestic purposes from trees growing on the waste lands of his village, but he cannot cut for sale. Nor can he fell trees in order to extend cultivation without the license of the Deputy Commissioner. Working plans for the Murree and Kahúta reserved and protected forests have recently been sanctioned.

A map of the Government forests will be found in the volume of settlement maps prepared by Mr. Robertson.

J. M. DOUIE,

Senior Secretary to the Finl. Commissioner.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE No. 42.

No LXX.—PAPERS RELATING TO THE RIGHTS OF GOVERNMENT IN WASTE LANDS IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

PART A.

Papers on Treatment of Waste areas up to Regular Settlement (1860-64).

No. 1.

The earliest instructions on this subject in which any rules were laid down, appear to be those contained in Government of India letter No. 218, dated 13th February 1852, to the Board of Administration, which was circulated by the Board with their Revenue Circular No. 15 of 1852.

Subsequently rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the Hill districts were proposed by the Chief Commissioner for the sanction of the Governor General, and were approved in Government of India letter No. 1789, dated 21st May 1855. In para. 7 of this letter it was ordered that Commissioners should be instructed to prepare and promulgate more detailed rules adapted to the circumstances of each division, reporting to the Chief Commissioner, for the final sanction of the Government of India, the several steps taken by them.

A few rules for the Ráwalpindi district were issued by the local authorities in December 1856, founded upon the general rules sanctioned by the Government of India.

Extract paras. 3 to 9 of letter No. 60, dated 17th January 1852, from the Secretary to the Board of Administration, to the Secretary to Government of India.

3rd.—The Board are fully alive to the importance of the ends in view, and they are glad to have the opportunity afforded them by the Governor General of bringing before the Government the question, not only of increasing the growth of timber, but of economizing the existing produce for the future wants of our large cantonments, for the steamers which may hereafter ply, and for the inhabitants of the country generally.

4th.—Although timber of large growth is very scarce, yet large tracts of country throughout the Punjab are covered with low thick jungle, more or less dense, which yields good wood for fuel. This is the case in the centre of the Doábs commonly called the Bar, and the same kind of jungle trees are to be found in different other localities, where the ground has fallen out of cultivation, or is altogether unsuited for it owing to its broken and raviny nature. The Board have ascertained that near our large cantonments the supply of wood has, in several instances, been nearly exhausted by the demand made for fuel for burning bricks and lime, and for the troops and camp-followers, and unless immediate measures are taken, they fear that the future supply, within any reasonable distance, will be impossible. They have ascertained that the jungle wood generally is re-producing, and that the wood cut down will be fit in two years to be cut again.

5th.—The large cities and towns in the Punjab have hitherto been supplied with wood cut from the Bars or jungles convenient to their respective localities. The population of the country is rapidly on the increase, and cultivation spreading ; moreover, the demand for fuel for the large cantonments, and public works now under construction throughout the Punjab, as also for the large masses of troops cantoned in the country, is enormous, and the persons who supply wood find it more convenient, as well as more profitable, to stub out the roots of the trees near at hand than to go to a greater distance for the standing trees, hence reproduction is prevented, and the supply altogether fails, if the jungle is limited, or it is daily removed to a greater distance.

6th.—The Board would therefore propose, with the sanction of Government, to select certain tracts of country, if possible unculturable, covered with low reproducing jungle, as near

as may be convenient to the large cities, cantonments, and rivers, (they mention rivers in view to the future supply of steamers), and to place these jungles under proper surveillance, so as to prevent trees being grubbed up by the roots. The wood should be cut about one foot from the ground, and no lower. A small tax, sufficient only to pay the cost of a few watchmen to protect, and, if necessary, renew the trees, might be levied for cutting the wood: by this plan the Board would hope to economize it, and prevent its being totally destroyed, the local agents in each district being charged with the care of it.

7th.—The above general remarks refer to wood in the plains: but the Board understand that the ranges of hills from Házarah which run down to Ráwalpindi and end at the Jhelum, as also the base of the Ráwalpindi hills, yield an immense supply of timber trees. The ordinary tree of the mountain, Mr. Thornton informs the Board in a very full report which he has submitted, is the common pine, and also the ilex. The chestnut, the walnut, and other deciduous trees are grown less abundantly; at the foot of the mountains there is a dense growth of trees of many kinds, the majority of which do not attain greater height than just suffices for their being used as rafters or poles: but there are several which are calculated to become fine timber, such as the sisu, the tún, and a tree called the kangar; the bamboo also grows in some places, and from these not only Ráwalpindi, but Peshávar and Jhelum are supplied.

8th.—Mr. Thornton states that all these useful products are being mis-used and destroyed most recklessly. "People," he says, "help themselves at will, attentive solely to their own immediate wants, and regardless of the exceedingly disproportionate injury which is being committed. The stronger and better bamboo is trampled down and spoiled in getting to the lighter one, which is less weighty to carry, and is as useful in making up the tale of the contract. The cutting goes on even when the new shoots are budding, and these are trodden off, and thus is diminished the supply of the coming year; the wood that if spared for a couple of years, would become a strong serviceable rafter, is cut down for fuel, though there is abundance of other wood which is merely fit for burning; and the tún, sisu, and kangar, all of them good timber trees, are being felled when too young to be used except as poles. The pine is even more wasted;—saplings are cut down and sold in great numbers as poles, and the young seedlings are destroyed by the practice of firing the grass, so that those cut down are not replaced by new ones. It would appear that the ground covered by these forests is not unclaimed."

9th.—The Board propose, after defining the village boundaries, and allowing such reasonable extent of land as may suffice for the wants of the communities being included in each area, to declare the lands beyond these boundaries the property of Government. In thinly peopled tracts it will probably suffice, to prevent waste, that the heads of villages bind themselves to prevent injury to the trees, and, in return for this care, the people might be allowed to collect for their own consumption firewood to any extent, provided they confine themselves to dead timber. The District Officers should be empowered to grant a written permission to cut down a given number of trees of a specified size and age when required by the villagers for agricultural or architectural purposes.

Extract paras. 1 to 3 of a letter No. 218, dated 13th February 1852.

From—The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's despatch, dated the 17th ultimo, No. 60, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council thinks that the several proposals which you have submitted regarding a supply of timber trees, and of wood for fuel, may, with great advantage, be approved.

2nd.—Certain allotted spaces, calculated according to the ascertained rate at which the wood is re-produced, should be set apart near to the great towns and cantonments for the regular supply of fuel, in the same manner as grass preserves have already been told off for regular use. The area of the fuel copses should be made ample to secure a constant supply, and the regulations for cutting should from the first, be rigidly enforced.

3rd.—Immediate measures should be taken for ensuring a supervision and guardianship of the hill timber in the Jhelum division. The want of these precautions elsewhere has produced, and is now daily producing, a probable scarcity at no distant date, which the Governor General regards with some anxiety.

Copy of a letter No. 127, dated 30th October 1854, from E. Thornton, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jhelum Division, to R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to submit the report called for by your predecessor's letter No. 1488, dated the 10th July last, regarding the preservation of timber in the mountainous part of the Ráwalpindi district.

2. That tract is about 50 miles in length and 30 miles in depth. The valleys in it run into the open and treeless country in which the station of Ráwalpindi is situated.

3. In 1849 this mountain tract was well supplied with wood, consisting chiefly, excepting in the most elevated parts, of the common pine. The wood did not, however, exist generally in the shape of extensive forests. The ridges of the mountain and the upper portion of the sides, as also the deep ravines, were well covered with it, but cultivation had been pushed up to the margin of the forest, and frequently occupied even those spots within the forest which were sufficiently level for agricultural purposes.

4. But since the beginning of 1849 this tract has supplied the whole of the timber used in the Ráwalpindi cantonment and Murree sanitarium, and to it Captain Robertson also has had recourse for the wood required in his division of the Grand Trunk Road.

5. The consumption has been very large, and yet about half the European barracks at Ráwalpindi and the same portion of the European barracks at the Convalescent Depôt at Murree, and the building required for a detachment of Native Infantry now cantoned near Murrree, have still to be erected.

6. By the time these buildings are ready, and all the wants of the neighbouring part of the Grand Trunk Road shall have been supplied, I apprehend that but little timber will remain in the more accessible portion of the Ráwalpindi mountain tract.

7. Until the present year no restriction has been placed upon the felling of timber. When the troops and camp-followers were without shelter, and building was necessarily difficult and expensive from a deficiency of labourers and artisans, I thought it inexpedient to increase these difficulties.

8. But my main reason for postponing restrictions lay in the ignorance of the remoter portion of the hill people regarding the character of the new Government under which they found themselves placed, and the difficulty of introducing sound permanent arrangements without risk of producing serious misapprehension.

9. The proper basis for these arrangements seemed to me to be the right possessed by the monarchs in Hindustán to the revenue accruing from the spontaneous vegetable produce of the land, minus a fee (málikána) receivable by the proprietors of the estate within which these products grow.

10. This income may either be collected by the officers of Government or be incorporated with the revenue assessed on cultivated land.

11. The right being asserted, the Government could adopt the first of the rules of management just referred to, and would thus possess a monopoly which would enable it to fix its own price for timber.

12. By fixing a moderately high price, it inclined the consumer to be careful in his use of the timber, and it threw on him the cost of maintaining a supply for future generations. Also it gave the owners of the land as great advantages as they would obtain were the right of Government waived, for the málikána might easily be made larger in amount than the whole price which under the influence of competition would have been obtained by the villager. Also the protective measures which the Government would introduce would, if successful, perpetuate the málikána, whereas the timber, if given over entirely to the villagers, would soon disappear altogether.

13. I had reason to believe that the mountain population had some acquaintance with this theory of the right of Government in the timber, and it was certain that enquiry would have assured them that the rule had existed for centuries. It was convenient therefore to base our arrangement on an established principle.

14. But the theory did not appear to have been put in practice heretofore, at least as regards the remoter villages, and they probably prized the immunity which their position and character for independence had secured to them; also they were not likely to give credence to the beneficial results to themselves, which were to follow our interference.

15. In the lower parts of the mountains a less cautious policy might have been pursued, but it seemed undesirable to draw any distinction and to subject the more accessible villages to rules which were not extended to the rest.

16. Thus circumstanced, I abstained until lately from making use of the authority* given me to introduce restrictions on the consumption of timber.

17. But in the early part of the current year (1854) I deemed the proper moment for interference to have arrived. The mountain population had had time to find out we were neither rapacious nor weak, and the timber-felling, instead of being performed by parties anxious to help themselves, had passed into the hands of contractors and timber merchants.

18. The rules I established were these: No person might fell a timber tree in the mountains without leave of the district authorities. On receipt of an application from a party wishing to fell trees, the district authorities would determine the quarter in which he might cut, and would send an official to mark, in concert with him, the very trees he was to have.

* Circular No. 30, dated 14th September 1852, from Secretary, late Board of Administration.

6. No person shall be entitled to object to the foregoing rules, whether relating to enclosures or to particular species of tree, shrub, or brushwood on the score of proprietory or manorial right, provided always that the Civil authorities do not interfere with the wood or fuel that may be really required by occupants or owners of the land for agricultural or domestic purposes.

7. With the proviso above described, the Civil authorities within the said hill districts may prohibit, restrict, or regulate any operation which they may consider calculated to destroy or injure existing supplies of timber or fuel.

8. The setting fire to forest, grass, brushwood, or other combustible substances in a manner calculated to destroy or injure existing supplies of timber or fuel, may be absolutely forbidden.

9. The villagers, the owners, and occupants of the land, may be rendered responsible for conflagration occurring within their bounds, whether accidental or not, or by whomsoever caused, and such owner, occupant, or villager, may in this case be treated as if he had been guilty of an infraction of the rules.

10. The grazing of cattle or domestic animals of all kinds in such places, or with such license as may be, in the opinion of the Civil authorities, injurious to existing supplies of timber or fuel, may be prohibited, restricted, or regulated in such manner as may be deemed expedient, provided always that the proper grounds for the grazing or pasturing of such cattle be not interfered with.

11. The owner or possessor of cattle which may be found grazing or pasturing in contravention of the foregoing rule, or in public preserves, or in other forbidden ground, may be treated as if he had been guilty of an infraction of the rules.

12. Any person who may infringe any of the above rules for the conservancy of forest and jungle may be fined at the discretion of the Civil authority to an amount not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence; such fine may be realized by sale of personal property; and in the event of non-realization, the offender may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

13. The Civil authorities may appoint foresters, rangers, or other officers for the purpose of enforcing these rules. Such officials shall be held to be vested with due authority to this end. They may range over and examine all forests and jungles within their jurisdiction respectively; lay information of violation of the rules; bring persons before the Civil authority who may be found infringing the said rules; and execute summons; they will also be liable to the usual pains and penalties for the abuse of their authority.

Copy of a letter No. 123, dated 24th July 1856, from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jhelum Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1470, dated the 7th instant, pointing out my omission to submit the information required by your letter of the 9th June 1855, No. 1000.

2. I beg leave to express my regret that this mistake should have been made.

3. The correspondence relates to the protection of timber in the mountain portions of the Punjab,—a subject on which I submitted full reports, as respects this division, in my letters of the 12th July 1851 and 30th October 1854 to your address. In the latter letter was given a set of rules which were proposed as applicable to the Ráwalpindi mountains, and which indeed have been in force there until the present time, with exception of those which authorise the entertainment of a European overseer,—a measure which was not found necessary.

4. On the receipt of my report of the 30th October 1854, together with those from other divisions, the Chief Commissioner drew up a set of general rules; but by your letter of the 9th June 1855, I was informed that in place of them the Government desired to maintain a distinct set for each division which should embody the provisions which were exactly adapted to the circumstances of the particular locality,—an advantage which those of a more general character could not possess.

5. It is this revised list which I have hitherto omitted to furnish, but which I have now the honor to submit. The rules it contains differ in some respects from those which accompanied my letter of the 30th October 1854, for increased experience has suggested some modifications. But the main features are the same, and they have proved effectual for causing a more economical use of the timber, and especially for the protection of young trees.

6. The surplus in hand obtained from the tree-tax amounted to Rs. 6,090-2-0 up to the close of April last, and the only extra force which was entertained and paid from this fund consisted of a jamadár and four chaprásís, but these have now been dismissed, as the

Police and Revenue establishments, together with the headmen of the villages and the village servants, are considered sufficient for the enforcement of the rules.

7. As yet nothing has been done in the matter of sowing suitable localities with the seeds of the most useful timber trees, but this is a subject to which I hope to direct the attention of the district officers at an early date.

RULES FOR THE CONSERVANCY OF TREES AND BRUSHWOOD IN THE HILLY AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(*Accompaniment to letter No.* 123, *dated* 24*th July* 1856, *from* COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, *Jhelum Division*, to SECRETARY, *Chief Commissioner*.)

1. IN the mountainous and hilly portion of the Ráwalpindi district all trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth are hereby declared to be the property of Government. They are available as far as they are really required by the villagers for domestic or agricultural purposes, but, with this exception, may not be cut or appropriated by any person without the permission of the civil authorities. This rule, however, is to be liberally construed as regards the comfort and convenience of the villagers.

2. Upon receipt of an application for timber trees the district authorities are entitled to determine the quarter in which they may be cut, and are to demand a tax. On payment of the tax, they are to depute an official to mark, in concert with the applicant, the very trees he is allowed to fell. But no trees are to be selected for this purpose within 300 yards of the main site of a village, or which have been evidently appropriated for shade or ornament to religious buildings, or for the comfort of the village.

3. The tax on fir trees of every description is fixed at one rupee per tree.*

4. On trees of greater value, such as kangar and tún, higher tax may be laid, provided that it does not in any case exceed Rs. 5 for one tree.*

5. Where permission is given to cut brushwood, either as firewood or for lime-burning, the tax in the former case will be Rs. 2 per 100 maunds of fuel, and in the latter, Re. 1 per 100 maunds of lime. The civil officer is to select the spot at which the cutting may take place; and the cutting is to be effected in such a manner as to leave a length of stump sufficient to ensure a reproduction of the supply.*

6. The setting fire to forest grass or other combustible substances in a manner calculated to destroy or injure trees or shrubs or felled timber is prohibited, and the owners and occupants of the lands will be rendered responsible for such conflagrations occurring within their bounds.

7. This prohibition is not, however, to extend to the burning of grass in open spots with a view to improve pasturage, provided care is taken that the conflagrations shall not extend so as to commit the injury described in the foregoing paragraph.

8. The heads of villages, village accountants, and watchmen, and the police and revenue establishments, are all bound to aid in carrying out these rules.

9. Of the fund obtained by means of the taxes, the proprietors of the village in whose area the trees or brushwood are situated, will receive one-eighth, or two annas, in each rupee, on the condition of their co-operating with the officers of Government in enforcing the rules. The remainder of the fund is intended to pay for the cost of surveillance and to provide means for reproduction of trees.

10. Any person who shall infringe any of these rules may be fined, at the discretion of the civil authorities, to an amount not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence. Such fine may be realized by sale of personal property, and in the event of its non-realization, the offender may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months, with or without Labor.

Copy of a letter No. 1623, dated 4th August 1856, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jhelum Division.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 123 of the 24th ultimo, submitting revised rules which you propose to be laid down for the conservancy of forest timber, &c., in the mountainous portion of the Ráwalpindi district, and in reply to inform you that the Chief Commissioner approves of the rules in question, and authorises their being enforced.

2. In reference to your 7th para., I am instructed to request that immediate steps may be taken for the sowing of suitable localities with the seed of the most useful timber.

3. As regards the surplus funds which may arise from this source, Chief Commissioner proposes that they be devoted to opening district roads on the hills, as the local funds in such parts, being almost nominal, are insufficient for the purpose.

---

* See also Punjab Government Notification No. 449, dated the 19th July 1871.

2nd. In 1858, vast tracts of waste lands, both in the hilly and submontane portions of the district, were declared Government property by the Settlement officer. These will be specially noted in the remarks on each individual rakh.

3rd. Lastly, the demarcation of the remaining waste lands, alluded to by Major Cracroft in the 122nd and following paras. of his Settlement Report, has been ably and successfully carried out by Extra Assistant Commissioner Hukm Chand this year. The whole of his work has been revised by me in concert with him. While satisfying the demands of the people, he has in no instance lost sight of the interests of Government. The total area thus demarcated amounts to 521,452 acres.

Area on which trees, &c., were declared the property of Government	374,277 acres.
Area separated from village boundaries and declared Government property in 1858	38,545 „
Area demarcated in 1865	108,630 „
Total area under forest jungle and grass in Ráwalpindi district	521,452 „

For total of each class, *vide* register.

4th. The forest and waste lands of the Ráwalpindi district are so essentially different in feature and products that I have divided them into three classes.

5th. Class I includes the whole of the mountainous portion siruate in tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, containing valuable timber and other trees, of which a detailed list is given in the register which accompanies.

In class II are entered the hilly tracts of tahsíls Ráwalpindi, Fatteh Jang, Pindí Gheb, Attock, and Gujar Khan which contain generally only brush-wood and stunted trees, chiefly phulai and wild olive, with here and there sissu, kikar, and other kinds. The wood produced on these hills is with rare exceptions only fit for fuel, or for agricultural and the rough building purposes of the zamindars.

Class III are grass preserves in the plains with shrub and brush-wood growing here and there, and in some of which trees have been experimentally sown and planted. The grazing in these is leased to the Commissariat Department and others, and several are to be set apart for supply of forage to the mounted troops in cantonments.

6th. With regard to class I, in which the right of Government to the trees has long been asserted, the zamindars have from time immemorial had the right of free pasturage. As Act VII of 1865 provides that no existing rights of individuals or communities shall be abridged or affected, this right of pasturage throughout the entire range of mountains should be maintained in its integrity. They have also hitherto enjoyed the right to fell trees on requisition for domestic and agricultural purposes without payment of fees. Restrictive clauses, such as are necessary for the preservation of the forests, have been laid down in the draft rules with reference to these rights in pasturage and trees, which should, however, still be conceded so far as is commensurate with forest conservancy.

7th. In class I, therefore, the mountains of Murree and of Kahúta, no rukhs have been specially demarcated, although they have been divided off into areas or circles under different names as shown in the register and the map. Every tree in them is the property of Government. The zamindars, on the other hand, are to have the right of free pasturage for their own cattle, with fuel and trees on requisition free also. These are the unabridged rights they have always had.

8th. The rakhs or circles marked off under class I are 29 in number, having a computed aggregate area of 239,109 acres, and including 212 villages in their boundaries.

9th. The following is a brief description of each separately.

NOTE.—The descriptive list of rakhs has been omitted—For present classification of rakhs see statement XVIII appended to Mr. Robertson's Settlement Report.

No. 1401, dated 11th March 1868.

From—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

THE undersigned is desired to return the original correspondence which accompanied his No. 623 of the 5th ultimo, relating to the demarcation of rukhs in the Jhelum, Shahpur, and Ráwalpindi districts, and to state that the whole of the papers referred to have been printed in the Proceedings of this Government, Forest Department, for the month of March.

No. 4.

No. 237, dated 7th March 1872.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to forward, for the orders of Government, copy of an endorsement, No. 40, dated 2nd February, with enclosure from the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, and to request that the sanction of the Supreme Government may be obtained to the rules proposed by him, in communication with the Conservator of Forests, in accordance with the provision of Section 6, Act VII. of 1865.

2. A set of rules under the same Act was prepared in 1868 by Secretary to Government Public Works Department, the Conservator of Forests, and the Financial Commissioner, and submitted with this office No. 20-134, dated 9th January 1869; but no orders have hitherto been received with respect to those rules. It was intended that they should meet the requirements of forests throughout the Punjab; the rules now forwarded are framed with special reference to the forests of the Ráwalpindi district; and, in the absence of other sanctioned rules, the Financial Commissioner recommends their adoption as adapted to the requirements of the tract for which they have been framed.

No. 40, dated 2nd February 1872.

From—P. H. Egerton, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Forwards, for approval, draft,* prepared at a meeting recently held, of proposed rules which should guide the action of the Forest Department towards zamindars in the matter of forest and waste tracts.

No. 101F., dated 28th March 1872.

From—C. M. Rivaz, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

I am directed to forward a set of draft rules for the management and preservation of Government forests in the Ráwalpindi District. These rules have been framed, under Act VII. of 1865, by the Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division in communication with the Conservator of Forests in this province, and they appear to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to be suitable and likely to work well. I am therefore to request that they may be confirmed, as required by Section 6 of the Act, by the Governor-General in Council.

2. I am at the same time to forward copy of a notification to issue on the confirmation of these rules, which shows what are the forest lands in the Ráwalpindi District which are to be declared Government forests under Section 2 of the Act, and to which the rules now submitted will apply.

No. 246, dated Simla, the 28th May 1872.

From—Whitley Stokes, Esq., Secretary to Government of India Legislative Department,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Office Memorandum.

The undersigned is directed to ackowledge the receipt of the communication from the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 514F., dated the 23rd ultimo, forwarding, for an expression of opinion, draft rules framed under Act VII of 1865, for the management and preservation of Government forests in the Ráwalpindi District; and in reply to communicate the follwing observations:—

2. The second proviso to the first rule seems likely to cause embarrassment. It will be better to strike it out and to substitute for it two clauses; (1) embodying the proviso in Section 2 of the Act, saving existing rights; and, (2) providing that if any village or individual, though not having a legal right, is, in the judgment of the Conservator, put to special loss or inconvenience, it shall be competent to him to find an equivalent either in the reserved or in the adjacent tract.

3. The last sentence of Rule II, does not appear to be authorized by the Act. Coupled with Section 26 it imposes a penalty on lambardars failing to report the number of trees cut during the month. But the Act apparently authorizes such a rule only as regards the Forest Officers (see clause 4 of Section 4); and a lambardar is not a Forest Officer.

4. Clause IV.—If the right to the timber is now absolutely vested in any community or individual, so that it may be cut and sold *ad libitum*, this rule is an abridgement of the rights which the Act preserves. If the right to cut is modified by the purpose, *viz.*, if a man may cut for fire or building, but not for the market, the rule is within the Act. What the actual rights may be is a matter of local knowledge. If they are uncertain or vary in different localities, the better plan would be to limit the rule to persons not now having the right to sell.

5. Clause VII. may be a very good executive rule, but it is not authorized by the Act, and should be omitted from rules having the force of law.

6. Section II., Clause IX.—The declaration as to the rights of the State to reserved forests may be correct in point of law, but has no business in these rules.

7. Rule XI.—This in effect imposes another penalty on the lambardars. The remarks in paragraph 3 apply also to this rule.

---

* Not reprinted.

8. Rule XVII.—For "is responsible to," it would be better to say "shall;" and in the exception for "this would not," say "this rule does not."

The note should be cancelled.

9. Rule XVIII.—Here, too, the note should be cancelled.

10. Rule XXV.—Is proper as an executive order, but should not be inserted in these rules.

11. Under Section V., which is headed "Penalties," are placed rules imposing duties or prohibitions, and not specifying any penalty whatever. Some arrangement of these rules seems necessary.

12. Subject to the above remarks, this Department approves of the rules.

13. The original papers received with the communication under acknowledgement are herewith returned.

Endorsement by the Government of India, Dept. of Agri., Rev. and Com. (Forests).

No. 629, dated Simla, the 13th June 1872.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the Punjab (with reference to its letter No. 101F., dated 28th March last,) for consideration and modification of the rules in accordance with the remarks made by the Legislative Department.

No. 225F., dated 22nd June 1872.

From—C. M. Rivaz, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies,

To—W. M. Young, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 237, dated the 7th March last, submitting a set of draft rules for the management and preservation of Government forests in the Ráwalpindi District, I am directed to forward copy of a memo. by the Legislative Department of the Government of India on these rules, and to request that they may be modified in accordance with the remarks made by the Legislative Department, and resubmitted.

No. 364F-343S., dated 24th September 1872.

From—C. M. Rivaz, Esquire, Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

With reference to your No. 629, dated the 13th June last, I am directed to re-submit the draft rules * framed under Act VII of 1865 for the management and preservation of Government forests in the Ráwalpindi District, amended and modified in accordance with the remarks made by the Legislative Department of the Government of India, and to solicit early sanction to these rules as now submitted.

2. With reference to the observations contained in para. 4 of the Legislative Department memo., I am to explain that Rule IV does not abridge any rights whatever heretofore possessed by any individual. The right of the community extends in all instances to cutting timber for domestic purposes, but not for the market, and the rule is accordingly within the Act.

No. 752A., dated Dalhousie, 16th August 1872.

From—Baden Powell, Esquire, Offg. Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to the returning docket has the honor to submit the enclosed Ráwalpindi Forest Rules amended according to the Legislative Department memo.

No. 860, dated 4th September 1872.

From—W. M. Young, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to his office No. 225F., dated 22nd June last, forwards, in original, a docket No. 752A., dated 16th ultimo, from Conservator of Forests, Punjab, with enclosures, re-submitting Ráwalpindi Forest Rules amended according to the Legislative Department memo., and states that the Financial Commis- [illegible] offer in regard to them.

No. 419, dated 9th November 1872.

From—C. M. Rivaz, Esquire, Offg. Under Secretary to Government, Punjab.

To—The Offg. Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 752A., dated the 16th August last, to the address of the Financial Commissioner, submitting the revised Ráwalpindi Forest Rules, I am directed to forward the accompanying extract (paras. 5 and 6) of a memo. by the Legislative Department of the Government of India, and to request that you will furnish to this office, at your early convenience, the explanation called for by the Legislative Department regarding Rules VI and IX.

No. 486, dated Simla, the 22nd October 1872.

From—Whitley Stokes, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

In reply to the communication from the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 1206F., dated the 10th instant, forwarding modified draft rules, under Act VII of 1865, for the management and preservation of Government forests in the Ráwalpindi District, resubmitted by the Government of the Punjab, the undersigned is directed to make the following observations.

2. The notification proposed to be issued with the rules should precede them in point of time; and it is better to let it bear on its face the important proviso to the Act, *viz.*, that it is not intended to abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

3. The proviso to Rule I for saving rights should clearly follow the words of the Act. The present proviso is worse than nothing. None is *necessary*; but if any is inserted, it should not attempt to qualify the rights saved; for all that exist are saved by the Act. This department thinks it would be better to insert the proviso of the Act in a separate paragraph at the beginning or the end of the rules, thus showing that it overrides them all.

4. The clause allowing compensation for losses when no legal right exists is not framed in terms so comprehensive as were suggested in the memorandum from this department No. 246, dated 28th May last. However, it is for the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce to approve of this rule in point of policy. This department thinks it wiser to leave to the Conservator's discretion to meet all kinds of actual loss in a conciliatory way.

5. It should be stated in Rule VI by whom and at whose expense the fence should be erected and kept in repair.

6. Rule IX is not clear. If it means that the tracts shall not be closed till the 1st of March *next after the demarcation is completed*, this should be so stated.

7. In the exception to Rule XV, *for* "was" *read* "shall have been."

8. In Rule XXIII it will be better to use the words of Section 5 of the Act, "infringement of rules."

9. Subject to the foregoing observations, the rules are approved by this department.

10. The enclosures of the communication under reply are herewith returned.

No. 1332, dated Simla, the 2nd November 1872.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the Punjab with reference to its letter No. 343S., dated 24th September last, and with the request that the rules may be modified in accordance with the remarks made by the Legislative Department.

No. 477F., dated 16th December 1872.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Government Advocate, Punjab.

I am desired to forward the correspondence marginally detailed, which should be returned with your reply, and to request that you will make the necessary modifications in the draft Rules framed under Act VII. of 1865 for the management and preservation of Government Forests in the Ráwalpindi District, in accordance with the remarks contained in Memorandum No. 486, dated 22nd October 1872, of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

This office letter No. 364F.—343S., dated 24th September 1872, to the Secretary to Government of India, Agricultural Department, and enclosures.

No. 1332, dated 2nd November, from the Agricultural Department, with enclosure.

This office No. 419F., dated 9th November, to the Conservator of Forests, and the Conservator's reply, No 407, dated 22nd idem.

No. 407, dated Lahore, 22nd November 1872.

From—J. L. STEWART, Esq., M. D., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 419, dated 9th instant, and, with reference to the Government of India extract therein contained, I would beg to state that in Rule VI. of the Revised Rules for the Ráwalpindi Forests it should be laid down that the fence should be erected and kept in repair at the expense of the Forest Department.

2. As regards Rule IX., it does not refer to the portion (30 per cent.) to be demarcated out of the 1st class rakhs, for that will be always closed; it refers to the "2nd class" rakhs which are already demarcated, and in these it is so provided that as, though no *rights* exist, people are accustomed to graze on payment, and might therefore be inconvenienced by sudden closing, the tracts to be closed are to be notified beforehand, and are to be notified before the 1st of March in *any year*, so that the people may have that much notice before the grazing season comes round. The closing is made early in March, as that is the time when the tree vegetation begins to sprout.

No. 423F., dated 3rd November 1873.

From—T. H. THORNTON, Esq, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 860, dated 4th September 1872, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the Ráwalpindi District Forest Rules, as finally approved by the Government of India.

2. His Honor has delayed publishing these rules in consequence of the complaints received by him, some of them direct, and some through the Commissioner, regarding the conduct of the Forest establishments and the difficulties experienced by the villagers in obtaining fuel and grazing for their cattle under the present rules as worked by the Forest Department. The correspondence which has passed upon the subject is herewith forwarded as per margin.

From Commissioner, Rawalpindi, No. 2914, dated 4th October 1873, with enclosure.
This office Nos. 420-421 F., dated 11th November 1872, to address of Conservator of Forests and Commissioner, Rawalpindi.
This office No. 66 F., to Commissioner, Rawalpindi with enclosures.
This office No. 93, dated 6th March 1873, with enclosures.
This office No. 149, dated 9th April 1873, with enclosures.
From Commissioner, Rawalpindi, No. 1337, dated 24th April 1873, with enclosures.
From Commissioner, Rawalpindi, No. 2385, dated 10th July 1873, with enclosures.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor deems it important in the case of (1) Unreserved Forests described in Rule II. and (2) that portion of the Reserved Forests referred to in Rule IX, and known as "Second Class Rakhs," that the working of the Forest Rules and the conduct of the establishments should be more directly under the control of the District Officer than it is at present. The subject has been considered in communication with Mr. Ribbentrop, the Officiating Conservator, and that officer agrees to its being arranged that, in the case of the forest tracts above described, the Forest Officer shall carry on his duties, as in the Hazára district, in subordination to the District Officer.

4. I am to request that the Financial Commissioner will, after consulting the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, favor the Government with his opinion as to whether the proposed arrangement meets the requirements of the case, and would secure a more considerate enforcement of forest laws.

No. 456, dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1873.

From—W. E. WARD, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture Revenue and Commerce.

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 477 F., dated 31st January last, I am directed to forward a printed copy of the Rules for the management and preservation of the Government forests in the Ráwalpindi District, and to state that they are approved, and may now be published by the Government of

Notification.

The tracts of land in the district of Ráwalpindi hereinafter specified are hereby declared to be Government forests for the purposes of Act VII. of 1865:—

I.—All the forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls hitherto known as "first class rakhs."

II.—All jungle lands known as "second class rakhs" demarcated at settlement in the tahsíls of Rawalpindi, Fattehjhang, Pindi Gheb, Attock, and Gujar Khán.

This notification shall not be deemed to abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities in the said tracts.

Rawalpindi Forest Rules.

With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council the following rules are prescribed, under Section 3 of Act VII. of 1865, for the management of the Government forests defined in Punjab Government Notification No. , dated

Explanation.—Nothing contained in these rules shall in any wise abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities in respect of the lands to which the rules relate.

Section I.—*Of the Murree and Kahúta Forests, known as first class rakhs.*

I.—The officer of the Forest Department authorized in that behalf by the Conservator shall select portions of the forest area not exceeding in the aggregate 30 per cent. of the whole, and shall demarcate the selected portions by pillars or otherwise as he shall deem necessary.

The portions so selected and demarcated shall thereupon be closed absolutely against all forest rights or privileges, and shall be called "Reserved Forests:"

Provided that, if by the reservation of any tract, any community or individual, though not having any legal right, be in the judgment of the Conservator of Forests put to special loss or inconvenience, it shall be competent to the Conservator to make suitable provision for the exercise of grazing and for the supply of fuel and timber (for domestic and agricultural purposes only), either in the reserved tract or in some adjacent tract conveniently situated.

II.—The remaining portions of forest area, not being less than 70 per cent. of the whole, shall be called "Unreserved Forests," and shall be open to all existing village communities, as heretofore, for the exercise, free of charge, of the following privileges only:—

(*a*) Grazing or cutting grass for their own cattle.

(*b*) Cutting fuel for their own use.

(*c*) Cutting timber or wood for their own domestic and agricultural purposes.

III.—In Unreserved Forests, land on which trees stand or a growth of young trees exists shall not be cleared for cultivation or for any other purpose except with the permission in writing of a Forest Officer duly authorized to grant the same.

Explanation.—Such permission shall not be requisite for the clearance in order to cultivation of land free from trees.

IV.—In Unreserved Forests, no person whatsoever shall be entitled to cut for sale or to sell fuel or timber, or to burn charcoal, lime, or surkhi kilns, except upon terms of paying the authorised dues to the Forest Officer in behalf of Government.

V.—Persons not entitled to the privileges described in Rule II. shall not graze their cattle in unreserved forests, except upon terms of paying the authorized dues to the Forest Officer on behalf of Government.

VI.—Forest Officers duly authorized in this behalf may grant written permits to any persons whatsoever to cut timber or fuel and to graze cattle or to cut grass in the Unreserved Forests, and may receive payment for the same:

Provided that every such permit shall be deemed subject to the restrictions hereinafter prescribed, and that the Forest Officer granting the same shall take due care that the supply requisite for the wants of any village community interested be not endangered or curtailed;

Provided further that no considerable permit shall be given without previous local inspection by a European Forest Officer.

VII.—In any Unreserved Forest, whenever the Forest Officer desires to protect a grove or plantation of young trees from the ingress of cattle, he shall cause an efficient fence to be erected for the purpose, and shall keep it in repair at the expense of the Forest Department.

VIII.—On the main road between Ráwalpindi and Murree *boná fide* travellers may graze their animals, cut grass, and get dry wood for fuel on the west (or left) side of the road free of charge, but not on the east (or right) side.

Banias and bazár inhabitants residing on the line of road shall have similar privileges but subject, in regard to grazing cattle, to payment of the authorized dues to the Forest Officer on behalf of Government.

SECTION II.—*Of the Fuel Tracts in the Tahsils of Ráwalpindi, Fattehjang, Pindí Gheb, Attock, and Gujar Khán.*

IX—The fuel tracts known as second class rakhs, having been demarcated and set apart at the settlement, shall be deemed to be "Reserved Forests," and shall be worked and managed accordingly.

X.—To prevent inconvenience to villagers and others who have been accustomed to look to such forests for the support of their cattle, on terms of due payment for grazing being made, it is hereby ordered that hereafter, whenever the Forest Officers shall have determined to close any portion of such forest against grazing, six months' notice shall be given, through the Civil Officers of the District, previous to such closing. The closing shall commence, and the six months be calculated from, the 1st day of March in each year.

SECTION III.—*Of the Working of Reserved Forests.*

XI.—The supply of material from all reserved forests will be conducted according to directions laid down in the working plans, or according to the instructions issued from time to time by the Conservator of Forests, as the case may be.

XII.—The published list of seigniorage rates will not apply to trees in reserved tracts of especially fine growth or valuable quality, but such trees will be sold, when proper to do so at special contract rates.

XIII.—All trespass by human beings or cattle, and ingress into the reserved forests, except on authorized roads and pathways, is prohibited.

SECTION IV.—*Of the Working of the Unreserved Forests.*

XIV.—All applications for permits shall be made in writing.

XV.—All permits granted by Forest Officers under these rules should be drawn up in such general forms as the Conservator of Forests may from time to time prescribe, and shall specify the date up to which they shall continue in force, and the special conditions, if any, upon which they are granted.

All forest produce cut in contravention of the conditions of a permit, and all such produce not removed within the time specified for the permit to continue in force, shall be forfeited to the Government.

Any permit may be cancelled by the officer granting the same, upon breach of any of the conditions of such permit.

XVI.—Applications for permits to fell trees bearing a price in the Forest Department list shall specify the brand or mark which the applicant proposes to use.

XVII.—The holder of such a permit, in carrying out the same, shall affix his brand or mark on a cleared space on the stump within 12 inches of the ground.

Exception.—This rule shall not apply to cases where a permit shall have been given to clear a definite area of stunted trees for fuel and the like objects.

XVIII.—Permits to fell trees shall not be granted except in respect of particular localities (to be specified by the Conservator) and shall apply only to trees previously blazed or marked with the Government mark. Every such permit shall define the local area over which it is to extend.

XIX.—No trees shall be felled within 200 feet of a public road, or in the vicinity of any village site, tomb, well, spring, or stream, "ziarat," or sacred place, except with the written permission of a Forest Officer, duly authorised to grant the same.

XX.—Permits to collect dry fuel or dead wood for fuel, will be granted as heretofore as regards small quantities, without restriction to locality. Permits to collect large quantities of dead wood will not be granted.

XXI.—Applications for permits to graze cattle or to cut grass shall specify the general locality within which, and the number and description of cattle in respect of which, the permit is desired.

SECTION. V.—*General.*

XXII.—No person shall set fire to grass, trees, brushwood, or stumps in the vicinity of any forest reserved or unreserved. Travellers will be held responsible for the extinction of their camp fires, and persons kindling kilns of any kind will be responsible to prevent any conflagration or damage to the forest land which may occur therefrom.

XXIII.—All grazing, cutting grass, felling, lopping, maiming or injuring trees by other than right-holders or permit-holders, is prohibited.

XXIV.—Permit-holders and right-holders are prohibited from causing unnecessary damage in felling and removing materials.

SECTION VI.—*Penalties.*

XXV.—For every act or omission constituting an infringement of these rules, the offender and any one abetting his offence (within the meaning of the Penal Code), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, and in default to such imprisonment as is provided in Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code.

No. 309F., dated 10th August 1872.

From—C. M. RIVAZ, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I am directed to forward copies of letters from the Officiating Conservator of Forests, Nos. 223 and 225 of the 23rd and 29th ultimo, reporting the occurrence of an extensive fire in the Forests of the Kahúta Tahsíl of the Ráwalpindi District, and to request that careful investigation may be made with regard to the origin of this fire, and a report on the case be furnished for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 223, dated Camp Barmaor, 23rd July 1872.

From—B. H. POWELL, Esq., Offg. Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I have the honor to make a brief preliminary report that a terrible forest fire has occurred in the Kahúta Tahsíl of the Ráwalpindi District. I have not yet received the return of area, but the fires have covered many thousand acres, and thousands of young trees have been destroyed.

2. The investigation tends to show that the fires were intentionally caused for the purpose of burning grass and producing new shoots. The people gave little or no assistance in putting it out, and, indeed, under cover of night and on pretence of putting it out, re-kindled it. This re-kindling is evident from the fact that the fire has crossed large ravines and places which would have stopped it had it not been re-lighted on the other side.

3. The local Forest Officer has visited the place, and also the tahsíldár; but I think it will have a very good effect if the Government will call the Commissioner's attention to this very serious case, and require that the villages concerned be properly and at once brought to trial under the Rules of 1855, section 9 (copies are in all offices). These rules are fully in force as law, as expressly re-enacted by the schedule of the Punjab Laws Act.

Section 9 is as follows:—

"The villagers, the owners, and occupants of the land may be rendered responsible for conflagrations occurring within their bounds, whether accidental or not, and by whomsoever caused, and such owner, occupant, or villager may in this case be treated as if he had been guilty of an infraction of the Rules."

No. 225, dated Camp Barmaor, 29th July 1872.

From—B. H. POWELL, Esq., Offg. Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN continuation of my No. 223 of 23rd July, I have the honor to forward a further report on the Kahúta tahsíl forest fires (District Ráwalpindi). The fires occurred between the 16th May and the 14th June in the great Forests of Kajliban and Jantrawálá. The fires extended over 44,700 acres, and more than a lakh-and-a-half of trees (*P. longifolia*) were destroyed or injured and 16 lakhs of young saplings.

2. The conduct of the villages is such that the Rules of 1855, quoted in my former letter, should be enforced. I may remark that, when Captain Plowden was Assistant Commissioner at Murree, these fires (which were the chronic evil of the Murree and Kahúta tahsils) were by that Magistrate's firm and judicious action actually put a stop to. Captain Plowden enforced the rule, and on two fires occurring fined the whole villages who refused to give up the names of the incendiaries: the consequence was that after this example the offence almost ceased. Recently however very little attention has been paid to these offences. The Forest Officers bitterly complain that their reports receive no attention, and that cases are taken up with such long delay, and often with such trifling results, as to make it useless to report.

3. I may remark that the Ráwalpindi rules will soon be in the Gazette; but the best rules will not protect the forests without the due action of the Magistracy in repressing crime, which, in the case of forest fires generally, will originate in the 'unreserved tracts,' not liable to the special supervision of this department; and moreover our officers are not armed with the least authority to protect the forests or repress crime.

No. 123, dated 27th June 1872.

From—R. H. M. Ellis, Esq., Assistant Conservator, Ráwalpindi Sub-division,

To—The Deputy Conservator, Jhelum Forest Division.

I have the honor to forward my report on the fires which have lately taken place in Government forest of tahsíl Kahúta.

2. The accompanying statement gives a rough idea of the extent in acres of each fire and the damage done to Government property.

3. There seems to be not the slightest doubt that not only the fires were with intent lit, but also that zamíndárs, who were (as a rule) with difficulty collected to assist in extinguishing the fires, did, under cover of night, really feed them and start new ones. Evidence there was in abundance to prove this. For instance, certain patches of burnt forests are perfectly distinct and separated from other burnt portions by areas entirely untouched by fire; and also it would seem probable that broad streams and ravines would stand as a barrier and stop the course of a fire, but such did not happen.

Again, the fires in parts burnt in directions quite inconsistent with the theory of conflagrations, namely, against the wind, which is all the more extraordinary, as grass is particularly scarce, and only seen in clumps here and there.

* I believe when grass is dense and high a fire, though naturally forced in the direction of the wind, also creeps against it, being sheltered under the bending grass.

And, lastly, at one particular spot I noticed the branches of a *chil* tree had been lopped off, and a further inspection showed a heap of charred branches and ashes, which together with the peculiar formation of that burnt tract, commencing at the spot where the ashes lay close to a ravine, and spreading as it ascended the mountain-side, gave unmistakable evidence that the fire was caused through no accident.

4. I found it impossible to obtain any reliable evidence against any particular individual. The zamíndárs' explanation of the matter is the old excuse "An enemy hath done this;" but there is such a strong evidence against such a supposition that it would be idle to give it a moment's thought.

5. All those uninterested in the matter who were present, and of whom I have made enquiries, clearly stated that the fires were fed by the people, and broke out simultanoeusly at several spots, and that the people gave no real assistance in putting them out—the greatest apathy being shown, and some came merely to see the "tamashá." Of course there were exceptions to the rule, but I fear very few.

6. On my way back, when coming down the mountain-side from the village of Bhaga I noticed a fire in the jungle just commencing. At once two watchers were sent off, and with little difficulty the fire was put out. They brought with them a villager whom they accused of fanning the fire; they saw him doing it. However, the man himself stated the fire was accidental: he fired some straw in his field, and it spread to the jungles. Had he desired so to do, it might have been put out with but little trouble there is no doubt, supposing the occurrence an accident.

7. The absence of the police was particularly noticeable on the same occasions, as police chaukís were only two or three miles off.

8. I can only account for these numerous fires by the fact that zamíndárs have received such very lenient punishments when cases have, within the last 12 months, been sent for trial that they find it pays them, as the young grass for their cattle compensates for trivial fines. There have been cases in which parties have been let off altogether, because there was no proof of damage done to trees; but I believe the fact of firing a jungle is a criminal act.

9. My foresters and watchers complain bitterly that on several occasions zamíndárs have absolutely refused to give help in putting out fires.

10. I wish more particularly to draw your attention to a fire which occurred within the boundary of village Kahnura, tahsíl Kahúta. On passing through that village on the 15th instant, I noticed that a fire had taken place at a certain spot, and I went up the hill to inspect it. The area burnt is about 50 acres, and I noticed that all the *chil* trees (over 200) had been denuded of their branches almost to their very tops; cultivation lay on both the upper and lower sides of their burnt portion; and the ashes of the *chil* branches, in most perfect order, lay on the ground, which conclusively showed that the fire was premeditated; and on enquiry I learnt that the lopping had taken place during last winter, so that a month before the whole thing was planned evidently for the purpose of cultivation.

11. In conclusion, I would desire to give my opinion that nearly all the small *chil* trees in the forests swept by the fires have been totally destroyed, and the large trees may be considered as valueless; for in all severely-scorched trees a hollow forms in the centre, which year by year increases

Statement of Fires which occurred in Government Forests, Tahsil Kahúta, between 16th May and 14th June 1872.

Rakh.	Village boundary.	Date of fire.	Area burnt.	Damage done to Chil Trees.		Remarks.
				Young.	Old.	
			Acres.			
Kajliban	22 villages ...	From 3rd June to 7th June.	40,000	1,600,000	160,000	Calculations of areas burnt and trees damaged must necessarily be very rough, as they were made simply from observation.
Jantráwala	Panjal ... Laitrar ... Kahnura ...	16th May ...	1,000	5,000	2,000	
Ditto	Pangal ... Bagah ...	8th June ...	1,000	3,000	1,000	
Ditto	Bagah ... Kahnura ...	9th " ...	1,200	1,000	4,000	
Ditto	Laitrar ... Bagah ...	10th " ...	1,500	7,000	1,000	
Ditto	Chent ...	14th " ...	50	200	300	
		Total ...	44,750	1,616,200	168,300	

6

Camp Ghora Gali,
27th June 1872.

(Sd). R. H. M. ELLIS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ráwalpindi Subdivision.

No. 420F., dated 18th November 1872.

From—C. M. Rivaz, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Offg. Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, and its enclosure, being a report by the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi on the subject of forest administration in his district, and having special reference to the recent forest fire in the Kahúta tahsíl, regarding which you addressed this Government in your No. 223 of the 23rd July last, and No. 225 of the 29th July, and to convey to you the following remarks.

2. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that you must on reflection be sensible that the objects you aim at in the matter of forest conservancy are not likely to be attained by mere invocation of magisterial aid.

3. It is plain that the interests of the people of the district are opposed to forest conservancy, and that they combine amongst themselves to break the departmental rules and to suppress incriminating evidence; while the remoteness of the locality and the paucity of the police enable this to be done with little risk of detection.

4. Under these circumstances, careful administration on the part of the Forest Department is, I am to observe, essential, and it is incumbent upon you, before appealing to the Courts, to show that your measures have been well adapted to conciliate the people.

5. It appears to His Honor, with reference to the remarks contained in the 10th para. of Major Urmston's letter, that the withdrawal of the lambardárs' allowances in the tract in question was not a wise step, and that it should be reconsidered. Again, with reference to Major Urmston's succeeding two paras., I am to state that the foresters employed should be selected for their knowledge and good treatment of the people. The object should be to form a Government party amongst them, and His Honor is convinced that without this the frequent resort to indiscriminate penalties must prove a source of embarrassment.

6. I am to request that you will report what steps you purpose to take for carrying out the Lieutenant-Governor's views on this important matter.

No. 421F.

Copy forwarded to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, for information, with reference to his No. 2914, dated the 4th October.

No. 2914, dated Murree, 4th October 1872.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 309F. of the 10th August last, with enclosures from the Forest Department and previous correspondence, regarding fires in the Kahúta Forests, Ráwalpindi District, I beg to forward copy of a further report from the Deputy Commissioner for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. It seems very desirable that the subject as viewed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Forest Department should both be placed before Government in order that some instructions may be issued as to what each department is expected to do, when probably much correspondence will be saved in disposing of references regarding alleged want of diligence on either side.

3. It is necessary that accurate reports should be made of these forest fires, and that the Forest Department should understand clearly that a few police cannot exercise vigilance over large tracts of country.

4. I have no doubt that the last two paragraphs of the Deputy Commissioner's letter will attract notice, and that suitable instructions will be issued by His Honor.

No. 2043, dated 1st October 1872.

From—Major H. B. Urmston, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Commissioner's No. 2367, regarding a fire in Kahúta Forests, having been answered by No. 1738; reply to his No. 2468 was delayed till now for further information.

Having already replied, in my No 1738 of the 20th August, to your No. 2367 of the 14th idem (with enclosure from Assistant Secretary to Government, No. 309F. of the 10th), regarding an extensive fire in the Kahúta táhsíl Forests, I delayed answering your subsequent letter, No. 2468 of the 22nd August, with annexures, on the same subject, until I had obtained from the Tahsíldár further information which had been called for. This having now been received, I beg to submit the following remarks.

The area burnt as given in statement submitted with Assistant Conservator's No. 123 of 27th June, proved to have been greatly exaggerated.

2. In the first place, I must observe that the figures given in the Assistant Conservator's statement which accompanied his letter No. 123 of the 27th June prove to have been greatly exaggerated. His own remark in the last column of that statement certainly admitted that his calculations were "very rough and made simply from observation." Instead of 44,200 acres of land burnt, I find that the actual area was only 16,200 acres, and these, as I previously mentioned, not so hopelessly injured. The majority of trees destroyed were young "Chíl," or common fir, of which many are likely to shoot out again, heavy rain having fallen a few days after the fire occurred.

The absence of the police accounted for.

3. The absence of the police, to which, in his 7th para., Mr. Ellis alludes, is accounted for by the fact that for a distance of over 40 miles from Múrree to Kahúta there is but one police chauki of six men at Kotli, the only other police post in that part of the country being at Karor, several miles further from the scene of the fire. Owing to the heavy duties of the police now-a-days, it seldom happens that more than two or three out of six men can be found at one time at any chauki. But on the present occasion the fire originated near Punjar, 12 or 14 miles from Kahúta, and upwards of 16 miles from Kotli, spreading to the west, and so increased by a strong east wind that had there been 50 policemen instead of two or three they could have done little to extinguish such an enormous conflagration.

Conservator's letter No. 225 attributes the blame to want of firm action.

4. In the Conservator's letter to Government printed with the correspondence (No. 225 of 29th July) reference is made to Captain Plowden's "firm and judicious action" when he was Assistant Commissioner at Murree, and the inference appears to be drawn that, had similar action been maintained, the recent disastrous fires would not have occurred.

The above inference is not borne out by facts gathered from office records.

5. In order then to test the truth of this hypothesis, I have had the records of my office examined, and find that, so far from Captain Plowden's action having been successful, there were actually more fires during his year (1870) than either before or after. The figures are as follows:—

		Cases.
In 1869 (Captain Nisbet)	... ...	28
„ 1870 (Captain Plowden)	... ...	32
„ 1871 (Mr. Stogdon)	... ...	3
„ 1872 (Captain Marshall)	... ...	9

The statistics of conviction and fines prove the contrary.

6. The convictions were, in 1869, 21 cases, and fines inflicted to the amount of Rs. 1,582. In 1870 the convictions were 26 and fines Rs. 2,627. In 1871 only 504 acres were damaged by fire, and no convictions ensued, while in 1872, up to date of the nine cases reported, six have resulted in convictions, and fines to the amount of Rs. 1,326 have been levied. In "convictions" is included general culpability of villages, and not merely personal or individual responsibility. I find moreover that during Captain Plowden's year some of the fires occurred so late as October, thus proving that he did *not* succeed in putting a stop to them, as is supposed by the Forest Officers.

These fires depend more upon weather, crops, and other circumstances.

7. The fact is these fires depend as much and more upon the weather, the state of the crops, and other circumstances as upon any special measures or authority for preventing them.

A long drought, as in June last, makes the hill grass inflammable.

8. If (as in June last) the hill people should have had a long drought, and forage be getting scarce, the grass becoming highly inflammable is easily ignited, and a few sparks, accidental or otherwise, are enough to set a vast flame in motion, which carries all before it for miles around.

9. The temper and feeling of the people has also undoubtedly something to say to it; and this I consider has not been improved by Mr. Ellis' general treatment of them. A little more consideration of their interests would have been highly desirable, especially towards such a class of men as inhabit these mountains.

The temper of the people is also concerned in the matter.

10. Again, it was formerly the practice to allow to certain headmen a small percentage (two annas per rupee) with a view to ensure their co-operation and goodwill. Since the introduction of the new system under the Forest Department, this has been entirely withdrawn to the great dissatisfaction of the lambardárs.

Withdrawal of the small percentage from the headmen has given rise to dissatisfaction.

11. Lastly, I think the substitution of a new set of chaprasis,—many of them were youths without a day's experience—to the exclusion of the old trained men has led to distrust and ill-will, not to say embezzlement and bribery.

Exclusion of experienced chaprasis from the Department has led to distrust, &c.

12. A case of the kind lately came before me in which a young man, called a forester, scarcely 20 years of age, was prosecuted in my court for breach of trust. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fine, but during the enquiry it transpired that he was entrusted with duties and responsibilities which no one of less rank than a Tahsíldár formerly undertook, *viz.*, the granting of "rawannas," or permits, and receiving money from applicants for fuel and forage. It is needless to point out how likely such a system is to lead not only to the injury of Government interests but to ill-feeling between the people and the forest subordinates.

Particulars of a case against a young forester, and the disclosures made in course of investigation.

Note by Commissioner.—This case is before me in appeal, and is adjourned for further hearing. The accused before the Magistrate stated :—"I have been seven or eight months in the Forest Department on Rs. 15 a month. I have been fined Rs 40 for different small offences without any enquiry by Mr. Ellis." The Magistrate records he had been entertained nine months. If this account of the fines be true, how can a man be expected to be honest on small pay reduced by fines, and with the responsibility the Deputy Commissioner states is imposed on him.—O. J. McL. F.

13. In conclusion, I wish to make one more remark on the Conservator's statement at the end of his 2nd para. in the letter above quoted, *viz.*, that this class of cases are "taken up with long delay, and often with trifling results." The fact is, the local Forest Officer has hitherto contented himself with sending up a brief petition of a forester or watcher reporting that a fire has occurred in such and such a village, and taking no further action in the matter, or sending up a particle of evidence to substantiate a general charge against one or more villages. I have myself often received these meagre and unsatisfactory reports, and you are aware that in the present day something more than a mere "report" by a chaprasi on Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 a month is required to warrant a Magistrate sentencing a whole village to pay a heavy fine. The case has to be referred to the Tahsíldár for local enquiry, and he cannot always proceed at once to the spot without neglecting other important duties. The police are generally far too distant to be of much use in such investigations ; hence it may happen that a week or fortnight elapses, and even sometimes a larger period, before the Magistrate feels himself in a position to decide the case, but that Forest Officers' reports "receive *no* attention" I must emphatically deny.

Conservator's statement of long delay and trifling results of such cases remarked upon, but that they "receive no attention" is denied.

14. Mr. Ellis is so impulsive by nature that he would doubtless wish a Magistrate to inflict a heavy punishment upon the *ex parte* statements of his officials. That the Conservator should have accepted his opinion and penned so sweeping an assertion is a matter of as much regret as surprise to me, and I trust you will support me in defending the Magistrates of this district from such an unfounded charge.

Regrets that the Conservator penned so sweeping an essertion upon Mr. Ellis' opinion.

From the People of Dheri Shahan, Dudainhar Ghaggar, and of Ilaka Khattar,

Begging that they may be permitted to take grass and firewood for home consumption from the jungles and hills.

No. 66F., dated 19th February 1873.

Petition forwarded for report to Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

From the Lambardárs of Mira Baddowali and several other villages.

After the regular settlement, waste lands belonging to our villages were formed into Government rakhs, but certain privileges were granted to us. The Forest Officer since last year has withdrawn those privileges, so that wood

for agricultural implements, or houses, or wells, cannot be got without permission being solicited and obtained. Our cattle are not permitted to graze on the rakhs. We are much distressed consequently, and beg that our wrongs may be remedied.

No. 93, dated 6th March 1873.

Petition forwarded to Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division, for disposal.

No. 149F., dated 9th April 1873.

From—T. H. Thornton, Esquire., Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Forwards for report petition from the zamíndárs of Sondke, Katari, and Phallar, Pargana Attock, Zila Ráwalpindi, praying that they may be permitted, as before, to take grass and firewood from the jungle in the hills.

From the Zamíndárs of Sondke and Katari, Pargana Attock, Zila Ráwalpindi.

Beg that they may be permitted, as before, to take grass and firewood from the jungle in the hills.

No. 1337, dated 24th April 1873.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to his No. 93 of 6th March, enclosing for disposal a petition from the lambardars of Mira Baddowali and other villages, states that no further action appears necessary; but as the matter of forest arrangements has attracted attention, forwards for perusal No. 985 of the 17th April, and enclosure, and No. 1063 of the 22nd idem, from Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi. Requests they may be returned when no longer required.

No. 985, dated 17th April 1873.

From—Major H. B. Urmston, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to his No. 728 of the 11th ultimo, with enclosure herewith returned, begs to state that from the enquiries made, it appears the petitioners, who represent several villages, have good grounds for complaint, as the forester in the Pindigheb Ilaka was in the habit of interfering with them for cutting fuel from their own "guzara" land, suspecting that they might be cutting it for sale, and not for consumption.

2. The Tahsíldár's report is annexed, which shows that the forester did not deny such interference, but that he undertakes not to do so in future.

3. The undersigned having circulated a copy of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks regarding the Forest Department and rakhs, which appeared in the last printed annual Revenue Report, to all the tahsíldárs of the district, he trusts that these officers will in future look more carefully into the matter and bring to notice complaints of the people against the Forest Department, whose action has undoubtedly caused great distress in all parts of the district, and given rise to numerous complaints.

4. This has been frequently brought to notice by the undersigned within the past two years. It is hoped that the recent change of Forest Officers will effect some good, as Mr. Elliot has expressed himself anxious to remove all cause for complaint; but the Deputy Commissioner believes that until some change in the present *system* also takes place, by which the forest chaprasís and subordinates are made less independent, it is hopeless to expect much real improvement or perfect contentment of the people.

No. 1266, dated 19th April 1873.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

In reply to his No. 985 of the 17th instant, states that the petitioners allude to certain privileges no longer enjoyed by them. Requests information regarding them with opinion. Petition is returned for facility of reference.

No. 1063, dated 22nd April 1873.

From—Major H. B. URMSTON, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

WITH reference to his further enquiry in his No. 9266 of the 19th instant, begs to state that the petitioners' main grievance was, as reported, the interference with their "guzára" lands by the chaprásís of the Forest Department.

2. The afterpart of the petition refers to the prohibition to graze their cattle in certain months of the year, *viz.*, January, February, and March, a clause which the Forest Department make in all their leases with contractors of the rakhs in question, and which is intended to preserve the young shoots and trees of that season from destruction by the cattle. This rule emanates, it is believed, from the Conservator, and though it must of course press heavily upon the zamíndárs, the undersigned is not prepared to gainsay its advantages.

No. 2385, dated 10th July 1873.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to his No. 255, of the 4th instant, forwards the accompanying correspondence for inspection. On receipt of Deputy Commissioner's report, the Commissioner sent for the petitioners and heard all they had to say : everything was cleared up but the difficulty they experienced in getting wood for ploughs. The Deputy Commissioner was addressed on this subject, but nothing further has been heard of on the subject as yet.

No. 1343, dated 21st May 1873.

From—Major H. B. URMSTON, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN reply to his No. 1174, of the 12th ultimo, forwarding five petitions from the zamíndárs of several villages in the Khatír Ilaqua (all about Shah-ki-Deyri), complaining of the difficulty of getting grass and fuel, begs to forward a copy of the Assistant Conservator's letter No. 20 of the 12th instant, from the 3rd para. of which it will be seen he proposes an arrangement which will meet one of the grievances and obviate the necessity of people coming in to Ráwalpindi (18 to 22 miles) in order to obtain permits.

2. With regard to the grass difficulty, since the petitions were presented, the rakhs in question have been leased out to a contractor by the Forest Department, so that by paying fees to him the zamíndárs will be able to graze their cattle.

3. The petitions from the people of Bhulor and Katari, stating that they have no guzára lands, are false, as I find from the record office that both villages were provided with such lands at the settlement.

No. 1833, dated 3rd June 1873.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

WITH reference to his No. 1343, dated 21st ultimo, states that the petitioners have been before the Commissioner. It is very evident that the zamíndárs experienced great difficulty in obtaining wood for their ploughs. It is requested that the Deputy Commissioner will bear in mind the reply of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, and ascertain what has been done and whether the arrangement is satisfactory ; if not, the matter should be reported.

No. 191, dated Lahore, 16th February 1874.

From—W. M. YOUNG, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 423F., dated 3rd November 1873, I am directed to forward the corespondence marginally noted, relating to the proposed arrangement for subordinating the action of the Forest Officer in regard to the unreserved forests and second class rakhs of the Ráwalpindi district to the control of the district officer.

Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 7756, dated 2nd December 1873.
Commissioner Ráwalpindi's No. 22, dated 23rd January 1874.

2. The Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, as will be seen, consider that this arrangement will meet the requirements of the case, and in this opinion the Officiating Financial Commissioner concurs.

3. From the first of the above-mentioned enclosures you will observe that Mr. Egerton entertained the opinion that, in default of some necessity to the contrary being shown, the explanation "attached to Rule III. of the Ráwalpindi Forest Rules required some modification." The Deputy Commissioner is ready to accept the modification which has been suggested, *viz.*, that the clearance of land free from trees in the unreserved forests in first class rakhs for the purpose of cultivation shall be subject to permission of the forest officer, except only when the land has been demarcated within the village boundary.

Mr. Ouseley concurs in this view, and suggests that the subject be taken into consideration with the view, if it appears necessary, of the explanation being modified by the introduction of the words "within village boundaries" after the words "cultivation of land."

No. 7756, dated 2nd December 1873.

From—J. A. E. Miller, Esq., Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In continuation of my No. 7548, of 21st November, regarding Forest Rules in the Ráwalpindi district, I am directed to convey the following further observations of the Financial Commissioner as to the points on which your opinion is more especially required.

2. The draft rules have been sanctioned by the Government of India, and, as they were prepared by the district and forest authorities in concert, it is presumed that, if they are enforced through a proper agency, they will ensure proper conservancy, and that the people will not be unnecessarily annoyed. In paragraph 3 the Punjab Government proposes that all the forest lands in the Ráwalpindi district, with the exception of reserved forests in Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, shall be managed by the forest officers in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner.

3. With reference to the correspondence on this subject which has lately passed with you, the Financial Commissioner wishes your opinion as to whether the rules which have been sanctioned, if worked in the manner now suggested, *viz.*, by the forest officers in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, will ensure a more considerate enforcement of the forest laws, and will remove the difficulty now experienced by the villagers in obtaining fuel and grazing for their cattle.

4. The Financial Commissioner also wishes your opinion in regard to the "explanation" attached to Rule III. As Mr. Egerton understands it, the lands which these rules deal with are not included in village boundaries, and it is difficult to understand the object of extending cultivation in Government lands without express permission being granted in each case. If the zamindárs are not allowed any portion of the money derived from the sale of trees, and are allowed to extend cultivation on land denuded of trees, they have every inducement to kill the trees, from which they derive no advantage, in order to obtain the land, which they can profitably cultivate. It seems, therefore, very doubtful if any class of persons should be allowed, without express permission, to cultivate any land placed under Forest Rules.

No. 22, dated Ráwalpindi, 23rd January 1874.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your letters as per margin, I beg to forward herewith copy of a letter, No. 86, of the 15th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi.

No. 7548, of the 21st November 1873.
No. 7756, of 2nd December 1873.
No. 126, of the 6th January 1874.

2. I am of opinion that the arrangements conveyed in No. 423 F., of the 3rd November last, to your address, from the Secretary to Government, should meet all the requirements of the case.

3. I consider Captain Wace's deputation for the purposes indicated in your letter last marginally quoted will prove of great advantage.

4. A point worthy of consideration, with reference to what are termed "unreserved forests," is their "future." Whilst the expenditure from them continues, how is the supply of wood growth to be kept up?

5. With reference to the rules under Section IV., it will be desirable that Captain Wace should be furnished with all subsidiary orders and rules that have been issued by the Forest Department. Without this he will not have a fair opportunity of judging of their working; for

instance, the rules sanctioned by Government allow of permits being given, but the people complained of the difficulties that stood in the way of their obtaining them, the distances they has to go, &c., &c. With the rules approved of by Government, the subsidiary rules from time to time introduced by the Forest Department, and the objections the Deputy Commissioner has to urge on the part of the people, Captain Wace will be enabled doubtless to submit an exhaustive report to Government.

6. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to Captain Wace, who is now at Ráwalpindi.

No. 86, dated 15th January 1874.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. URMSTON, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN reply to your letter No. 3744, of the 24th November last, and No. 3915, of the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the proposed arrangements for working the Forest rules in this district appear to me well calculated to meet the requirements of the case, and that, as the unreserved forests and second class rakhs are to be worked by the forest officers in subordination to the district officers, there seems no reason to doubt that the forest laws will be more considerately enforced, and the necessities of the people more carefully considered than hitherto.

2. At any rate the district officer will be in a better position to remove grievances and to prevent abuses than before, and with an intelligent and considerate forest officer there seems every chance of the revised system working well. It is one indeed for which I have all along contended, and meets the main proposals which have been made by me in former reports on this subject.

3. With reference to the 4th paragraph of the Financial Commissioner's Secretary's letter No. 7756, of 2nd ultimo, to your address, I beg to point out that the "explanation" under Rule III. was necessary because in the hilly tracts where those unreserved forests exist, "*all trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth were declared to be the property of Government*" (*vide* 1st Rule at page 76 of the printed report on rakhs). Amongst these trees are often to be found patches of land near villages which have been included in the village area, which are sometimes cultivated, and at others allowed to lie fallow for one or more years. The "explanation" is evidently intended to meet such cases, but I quite concur in the view taken by the Financial Commissioner that no person should be allowed to cultivate any piece of cleared land *beyond* the village boundaries without express permission.

4. In conclusion I beg to express my regret for the delay in submitting this reply to the letters above noted. I was just starting for a long tour in camp when the first arrived, and was anxious to ascertain by personal enquiries in the district how far the complaints of last year had been redressed by the Forest Department before furnishing this report. I am therefore now glad to be able to state that considerable improvement has taken place, and that in the three tahsíls of Fatehjang, Pindigheb, and Attock, forming the western portion of the district where complaints were most numerous last year, the zámindárs now have, comparatively speaking, nothing to complain of. Mr. Elliott, the Assistant Conservator, and his successor Mr. Sparling, have exerted themselves most creditably to remove difficulties and act in a considerate and just manner to the people.

No. 98F., dated 16th March 1874.

From—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 191, dated 16th February 1873, on the subject of subordinating the action of the forest officer in regard to certain forests and rakhs in the Ráwalpindi district to the control of the district officer.

2. As the arrangement is considered by the district and divisional authorities and the Financial Commissioner to be one likely to secure the object in view, *viz.*, more considerate action on the part of forest officers and establishments in working the forest rules, His Honor sanctions its adoption for the future. Indeed in the case of Captain Wace, who *quâ* the demarcation of the forests, discharges the functions of a district officer, it has already been carried out—(*vide* para. 5 of this office letter No. 511F., dated 18th December 1873.)

3. His Honor, I am desired to state, also approves of the proposed amendment of Rule 3 of the Forest Rules, which can be acted upon; but, as stated in my letter above quoted, His Honor will defer the formal publication of these rules until he shall have received Captain Wace's report on their working.

4. With reference to the remark contained in paragraph 5 of Colonel Farrington's letter No. 22, dated 23rd January, the Conservator of Forests will be requested to furnish Captain Wace with all subsidiary orders and rules which have been issued by the Forest Department in reference to Section 4.

No. 99F., dated 16th March 1874.

From—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab.

To—The Officiating Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

IN continuation of my letter No. 512F., dated 18th December 1873, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 191, dated 16th February, from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, with enclosures, together with a copy of my reply, No. 98F., of this date, for your information and guidance. In so doing His Honor has desired me to express his satisfaction at the very favorable report contained in paragraph 4 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 86, dated 15th January, of the manner in which Mr. Elliott, the Assistant Conservator, and his successor, Mr. Sparling, have exerted themselves to remove difficulties and act in a considerate and just manner to the people.

No 449F., dated 8th November 1873.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Offg. Under Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN continuation of my No. 423, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to forward copy of a letter, No. 1658, dated 25th October last, from the Officiating Conservator of Forests, suggesting that a demarcation of the rakhs in the Ráwalpindi district be effected by a Settlement Officer, and to request that the Lieutenant-Governor may be favoured with the opinion of the Financial Commissioner as to the proposals of the Conservator.

No. 1658, dated Lahore, 25th October 1873.

From—B. RIBBENTROP, Esq., Offg. Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to address you with reference to the conservancy of the Ráwalpindi rakhs, and beg you will obtain His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction for the demarcation of these valuable forest tracts.

2. The Ráwalpindi Forest Rules are still in abeyance, and if no immediate steps are taken to demarcate the rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, the progress of cultivation will cut up the forest area to such an extent that, when the proposed or similar conservancy rules come into force, there will be a considerable difficulty in obtaining compact and manageable areas. Moreover, the increasing value of forest and forest rights will render the work more difficult, and aggravate the real and imaginary hardship entailed on the people.

3. I would recommend that the subject may be referred to the Financial Commissioner with a view, if it be possible, to depute a Settlement Officer during the cold season to demarcate the valuable forests in the Ráwalpindi district in a similar way as was so admirably done by Captain Wace in Hazára.

4. With the experience of the Katchi forest newly before us, I think there should be as little delay as possible to obtain a final settlement of all valuable forests in the province, and the Ráwalpindi district contains some of our best forest tracts.

No. 1261, dated Lahore, 2nd December 1873.

From—J. A. E. MILLER, Esq., Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab

IN continuation of my No. 1229, dated 21st November, in which reference was made to my No. 1177, dated 6th November, recommending that Captain Wace be deputed to demarcate the Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi district during the present cold weather, I am directed to convey the following further observations of the Financial Commissioner.

2. Mr. Egerton considers the proposal of the Conservator to demarcate the forest tracts during the present cold season should be carried out without delay. Captain Wace, from his previous experience in work of this kind, and from his being near at hand, seems the best officer to perform the duty, and the proposal contained in my letter above quoted is, therefore, repeated.

3. From paras. 122 to 126 of Colonel Cracroft's report on the settlement of the Ráwalpindi district it seems uncertain how far a general demarcation of the Government forest tracts was carried out at settlement. From the "Explanation" attached to No. III. of the Forest Rules it would seem that no such demarcation has taken place, or that it has not been made for the whole district. The term of settlement of the Ráwalpindi district has not yet expired, but it appears that at settlement warning was given to the zemindárs that the Government waste lands would be demarcated, and some provision has probably been entered in the settlement record which will meet the case.

4. The report submitted by Major Hall when Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, No. 1914, dated 25th September 1865, and the Commissioner's letter No. 268, dated 10th November 1865, both of which were printed with the Jhelum Rakh reports in 1868, show that demarcation to a certain extent was effected; and these papers will be useful to the Settlement Officer now to be appointed to complete the work. The Financial Commissioner recommends that Captain Wace be directed to proceed to Ráwalpindi and to put himself in communication with the Deputy Commissioner. He would be able after examining the papers to report what should be done in regard to these lands.

5. Mr. Egerton thinks it probable that the lands which belong to Government have been demarcated in the tahsíls of Ráwalpindi, Fattehjang, Pindi Gheb, Attock, and Gujar Khan, and that in Murree and Kahúta the boundary of all Government lands requires now to be defined, and he concludes that the Settlement Officer is to separate 30 per cent. of the area to be treated as reserved forest. The wording of the rules makes it doubtful if all the lands in these *tahsíls* in which Government owns the trees should be demarcated, or only 30 *per cent.* of the whole. In the Financial Commissioner's opinion it is advisable to define the whole without reference to the manner in which it is proposed to deal with a large portion of it afterwards.

* * * * * *

7. The Assistant Conservator of Forests should be directed to act in concert with Captain Wace for the purpose of fixing the boundaries. Tahsíldárs, kanúngos, and patwárís should be instructed to render all assistance. The Financial Commissioner further recommends that Captain Wace should have the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in the Ráwalpindi district for the purpose of demarcating the boundaries of Government lands and deciding all cases arising out of this work.

8. The boundary marks should be paid for by the Forest Department, and should form a charge distinct from the sum recommended above for sanction.

No. 511F., dated 18th December 1873.

From—C. M. Rivaz, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Panjab,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1261, dated the 2nd instant, regarding the demarcation of the rakhs of the Ráwalpindi district, and, with reference to the Financial Commissioner's recommendation that Captain Wace be deputed to carry out this work, to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to this arrangement has been already conveyed in my letter to your address, No. 492, dated the 5th instant.

2. The further proposals of the Financial Commissioner on this subject, contained in your letter now under reply, are approved by His Honor, and the temporary establishment applied for in your para. 5 is sanctioned.

3. With reference to your para. 6, I am to request that a draft notification of the powers proposed for Captain Wace may be furnished to this office for publication in the *Gazette*.

4. His Honor agrees in the opinion expressed in your concluding para. that the boundary marks should be erected at the cost of the Forest Department.

5. I am further to state that the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the new Ráwalpindi Forest Rules, which were approved by Government of India in March last, and regarding which you were addressed in my letter No. 423F., dated the 3rd ultimo, be now at once acted upon, and that the local Forest Officer and his establishment be placed for the time being under the orders of Captain Wace. The rules will not, however, be published as yet in the *Punjab Gazette*, as His Honor wishes their working to be tested by Captain Wace before they are so published.

No. 897, dated Lahore, 29th July 1874.

From—W. M. Young, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to submit in original a letter No. 215, dated 16th current, from the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division, giving cover to a letter from Captain Wace in regard to the agency to be employed under him in demarcating the forests in the Ráwalpindi District.

2. The proposals now submitted, which are in modification of those sanctioned in your No. 511 F., dated 18th December 1873, are—(1) that Captain Wace should be assisted in this work by Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Superintendent in the Hazára Settlement, who should be invested under Section 5 of Act XXXIII of 1871 with the powers of a Tahsíldár in the Ráwalpindi district in the terms of the Notification of 6th April last, which invested Captain Wace with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in that district; and (2) that a portion of the Hazára Settlement establishment (as many as may be required) may be employed on this work.

3. These proposals are approved of by the Financial Commissioner and are recommended for the sanction of Government.

No. 215, dated 16th July 1874.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I beg to forward in original No. 13 of the 8th instant, from Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, deputed to arrange the demarcation of forests in the Ráwalpindi District, submitting certain proposals regarding the agency by which he desires to carry out the work.

2. I am of opinion, with reference to the work that now devolves on the tahsíl establishment, that they would be unable to carry out the demarcation satisfactorily without detriment to their present duties. The Financial Commissioner will alone be able to decide on the further merits of Captain Wace's proposal, as of course I can form no opinion of how far the officials alluded to are or are not really available.

No. 13, dated Abbottabad, 8th July 1874.

From—Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, Hazára, on Special Duty for the demarcation of the Ráwalpindi Forests,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

By Punjab Government Order No., 140 F., dated 6th April 1874, I was invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in the Ráwalpindi District for the purpose of demarcating the boundaries of the Government forests and of revising the demarcation previously made in that district. As you are aware, I have not yet been able to leave my Hazára duties for the purpose. But I hope to be able to do so early in the coming cold season.

Punjab Gazette dated 9th idem, page 107.

2. From inquiries made by me when at Ráwalpindi in the early part of this year, it will, I believe, be necessary that I should be assisted by a subordinate, whose duty it will be to see that the patwáris erect the pillars of the old forest reservations in their proper place, and to make a preliminary inquiry into any objections urged by the zemíndárs. If I were to attempt to do all this work myself, I should probably waste a good deal of time, which I could ill spare from my duties at Jhelum.

3. I have therefore the honor to request that **Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Superintendent in the Hazára Settlement**, may be invested under Section 5 of Act XXXIII of 1871, with the powers of a tahsíldár in the Ráwalpindi district (in addition to his other duties) *for the same purposes and in the same terms* as are stated in the Notification of the 6th April last, which invested me with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, these powers to be given to Superintendent Abdul Ghani with a view to his exercising them as soon as I can spare him from the Hazára work.

4. I prefer making use of this man to employing any of the tahsíldárs of Ráwalpindi to look after the details of the work. In the first place the tahsíldárs have their own ordinary duties to attend to, and in the next place Abdul Ghani has had practical experience in forest demarcations in the Hazára district, and therefore knows beforehand what has to be done; and he will be best able both to control the settlement officials employed by me on the work, and to see that the patwárís do the boundary and measurement work correctly. At the same time I shall take care to use both the tahsíldárs and kánúngos of the Ráwalpindi district to a certain limited extent, in order that they may be personally acquainted with what is being done, and may give me the benefit of such local knowledge as they possess.

5. My Hazára establishment will be free from their work in Hazára by October next. I therefore solicit permission to employ a portion of the Hazára establishment (so many as I may find I require) with Superintendent Abdul Ghani in the Ráwalpindi forest work from October next, or from such date as I can set them free from work in Hazára.

* * * * * * *

7. If these measures are sanctioned, I hope to be able to dispose of all the pending questions relating to the Ráwalpindi forests before the close of 1874.

No. 266 F., dated Lahore, 10th August 1874.

From—C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Offg. Under Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 897, dated 29th July 1874, I am directed to convey the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the proposal contained in your paragraph 2 to employ a portion of the Hazára settlement establishment on the way to Jhelum in the work of demarcating the Ráwalpindi rakhs.

2. With reference to the proposal to invest Abdul Ghani, Superintendent of Settlement, Hazára, with the powers of a tahsíldár in the Ráwalpindi district, under Section 5 of Act XXXIII of 1871, I am to observe that the section relates to Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners being invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act, and does not seem to permit of any person being invested with the powers of a tahsíldár throughout a district.

3. The enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

No. 1105, dated Lahore, 11th October 1875.

From—C. R. HAWKINS, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM desired to forward, in original, for the information and orders of Government, the correspondence marginally noted which has lately taken place with the Commissioner of Rawalpindi on the subject of demarcation of the Government rakhs in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls.

Proceedings, June 1875, Nos. 175-76. No. 350, of 14th August 1875, and enclosures, from Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

2. Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, has lately inspected the ground and has submitted proposals for the demarcation of these lands, and also for the preparation of a set of rules for their management. He points out that no rules can be made until the lands which Government intends to retain are marked off and properly demarcated; he notes that the Regulation of 1855 which, under the Punjab Laws Act, is in force, gives full power to mark off waste land to be reserved for Government proposes.

3. It is essential, therefore, that a survey should be made so as to show the position and area of cultivation of each village and also the waste land about it; on such a map the Government waste lands could be demarcated. The topographical survey maps do not show the boundaries of villages, and, as pointed out in paragraph 3 of this office No. 82, dated 28th January 1869, to

your address, cannot be used for this purpose. A survey conducted by patwárís or other untrained officers will, on the other hand, be hardly of sufficient accuracy to determine the boundaries of Government land over a large tract of country.

4. The Financial Commissioner thinks that a scientific survey is necessary in order that this important and long-standing question may be settled. He would recommend that, if it is possible to obtain a survey party, a revenue survey should be made of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls. Such a survey could be so conducted that the results might be useful when revision of settlement takes place in the Ráwalpindi district.

No. 221, dated 29th May 1875.

From - Colonel O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 1188, of the 14th May 1875, and enclosures, from the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, to the Commissioner and Superintendent.
No. 1773, dated 29th idem, from Commissioner and Superintendent, in reply.
Office memorandum, derived from records and Tahsíldár's statement.

I BEG to forward herewith, for the information of the Financial Commissioner, and for any orders that may be considered desirable, correspondence as per margin regarding forest fires that recently prevailed in the neighbourhood of Murree.

2. It seems very desirable that demarcation of forests and all connected therewith should be very thoroughly taken up.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Boundaries of Forests.

TAHSILDAR says: "At settlement no regular measurement of all lands was made, only the cultivated areas were measured, and the remaining areas were entered approximately. At settlement also nothing was done to define the forest areas; but in 1864 and 1865 Munshi Hukm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was deputed to demarcate the forests. He marked off 115,541 acres as the whole area of the tahsíl, *viz.*, 14,203 acres cultivated, 101,338 forest.

Of this forest the following is a detail :—64,747 acres, *i. e.*, about two-thirds, were considered as guzára, 33,106 acres considered Government forest lands = 97,853: 3,485 acres as the area regarded or considered the property of zamindárs which came into the forest land. This area is called "Chaks." Of this area 1,015 acres were cultivated, 2,470 acres uncultivated.

This agrees with paragraph 123 of the Settlement Report, in which it is stated that nothing had been done to separate and demarcate the rakhs or Government preserves in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls; and as stated in paragraph 125, it appears Hukm Chand took up the work of separating and demarcating the Government forests from the guzára land. Kacha boundary pillars were put up, the tahsíldár says, many of which are still in existence, and many have disappeared.

This means apparently that Hukm Chand merely marked off the guzára land from that beyond and taken for a Government preserve. For it does not appear that the boundaries of the several areas of several villages forming component parts of a *single rakh or forest* were marked off, that is, each forest or rakh was not demarcated by itself.

Major Hall, in his report on the rakhs, paragraph 7, printed at page 58 of printed correspondence, says so. He says—" In class I, therefore*,—the mountains of Murree and Kahúta,—*no rakhs* have been specially demarcated, *although* they have been divided off into areas or circles under different names as shown in the register and map."

So apparently the demarcation was partial only, and it does not appear of what practical use the demarcation is.

The tahsíl official says, however, that while the zamíndars could graze throughout the forest, they could only cut timber within the land not marked off as Government preserve, and that by permission. Yet Government can as proprietor of "every tree" allow trees to be cut in guzára lands; and it appears that applications have been made by speculators and contractors for trees growing near the dwellings in the village, and permission has been granted by Forest Department. The consequence is that many villages have been quite denuded.

---

* Because the villagers had rights to trees and grazing under certain restrictions.

" Every tree is the property of Government, the zamíndárs on the other hand, are to have the rights of free pasturage for their own cattle with fuel and trees on requisition free also."

Against this cutting in guzára lands zamindárs petitioned and orders were received from the Sadr saying *the lands are shamilát*, and Captain Wace is expected shortly in connection with the duty of demarcating and settling matters connected with forests.

Thus it would appear that in reality there are no proper boundaries for these 1st class forests.

The correspondence in regard to boundaries having been defined was with reference to the transfer of the 2nd class rakhs. Zulfikár Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was first asked for to carry out the work; subsequently Colonel Urmston reported that the tahsíldárs can carry out the work. From the correspondence connected with the 2nd class rakhs, it also appears that the boundaries were defined by heaps of stones and mud only and not permanent ones.

No. 164, dated 25th January 1870.

This ends the matter of demarcation of boundaries.

It appears the whole matter is unsettled as regards the boundaries, and consequently the suggestion of Colonel Cracroft, in paragraph 125 of Settlement Report, of zamindárs being permitted to burn grass within certain limits, has also not been carried out, or cannot be followed out by the zamindárs at present. And by paragraph 6 of the rules of 1855, page 76, of printed correspondence, the firing of forests is wholly prohibited. These are orders referred to by Mr. Perkins in his note in paragraph 5. They are referred to in Barkley's "Non-Regulation Law," page 362.

See paragraph 2 of Mr. Perkins' note on the fire.

Properly apparently the rules of 1873 should be in force, but it would appear those of 1855 are still in force; and Deputy Commissioner considers that the new rules are inapplicable owing to boundaries not having been defined.

No. 3234, dated 5th June 1875.

From—C. R. Hawkins, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to your No. 221, dated 29th May, I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to state that he has expressed his view as to the course to be taken with reference to the forest fires in his memorandum of 11th May.

2. The correspondence does not show clearly whether any enquiry as to the cause of the fires near Murree has been made. The Financial Commissioner thinks that when the investigation is complete a report should be sent up and any measures that are required, and are beyond the power of the Commissioner, proposed for sanction.

3. The demarcation of the forests is connected with the enquiry entrusted to Captain Wace, on which a report is awaited.

4. I have the honor to return the correspondence received with your letter under reply.

No. 27, dated Jhelum, 26th July 1875.

From—Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Returns file on late forest fires in tahsíl Murree, and remarks thereon.

I have the honor to return the correspondence on the late forest fires in the Murree tahsíl received with your No. 2067, dated 18th ultimo.

Difficulty of demarcating reserved forests in tahsíls Kahúta and Murree without any survey data.

2. In reply to your further inquiry as to when I hope to be able to demarcate the Murree and Kahúta forests, I have the honor to state that I have lately given a good deal of thought to the subject; and I have also discussed it with yourself, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Forest Officer, Mr. Elliott. The conclusion at which I have arrived is as follows:—

A very large portion of the hill lands are cultivated and the cultivated lands approach the forests on all sides, being often mingled with them. The villagers have also considerable rights of pasturage and grass in the forest lands. Under these circumstances it is impracticable to demarcate reserved tracts in these tahsíls without the aid of a survey of some sort. To date no survey of the Murree and Kahúta tahsils has been made, except Captain Robinson's Topographical Survey of 1852. What is required is a mauzawár survey, which shall at least give the total area of each village and the amount cultivated; and the maps of which shall show the boundaries of each village and the position of the cultivated lands.

If I could spare the time to walk carefully over each village I might possibly satisfy myself what tracts ought to be reserved. But a decision so arrived at would be based on no data, except my personal opinion; and in the absence of a survey the revenue and forest authorities would have no effective means for preventing fraudulent alterations of the

boundaries laid down by me. For both reasons it is not desirable that I should proceed on this method, neither can I spare from my other duties so much time as this method would require.

These tahsíls were only partially surveyed at settlement.

Paragraphs 2 and 131, of Ráwalpindi Settlement Report.

3. At settlement the uncultivated lands of the Murree tahsíl and of the hilly portion of the Kahúta tahsil were not measured. The cultivated lands only were measured; and no maps of these tracts were made. There has been a considerable increase of cultivation since settlement.

Recommends that they be now surveyed.

4. It seems to me necessary to adopt one of the two following courses: (1) either to have these two tahsíls completely surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department, or (2) for the forest survey party (at present I believe employed in the Sutlej Valley) to undertake to survey them.

If possible by the Revenue Survey Department.

5. Of these two courses the first would be the most satisfactory. The Revenue Survey Department are, I believe, at present unwilling to undertake any but cadastral or field by field surveys, and this can only be usefully done when a settlement is in progress, for it is only then that the settlement record can be re-written; and a field by field survey not incorporated into the settlement record would be so much skill and labor wasted. But in view of the remote and hilly character of these tracts and of the urgency which exists for a forest demarcation, I think it would be expedient to permit a survey by the Revenue Survey Department of a less complete character than the perfect cadastral survey. If the department would (1) measure each village in a certain number of blocks demarcated by permanent or natural features (ravines, crests of ridges, roads and such like); (2) give the cultivated, waste, and total area of each such block; and (3) show the limits of each such block on their map; many of the advantages of a field by field survey would be gained. Indeed, I question whether, looking to the backward state of cultivation and property in these hills, a more detailed survey by so expensive an agency as the Survey Department would be justifiable, even were settlement operations proceeding. And when such operations are undertaken 6 years hence, it would be easy for the settlement officials to check their detailed interior measurements of each block by the revenue survey data.

The main point insisted on by the Revenue Survey Department is that whatever survey work is done by them shall be done in such completeness that it shall be available for the purposes of all the departments of the administration. Such a survey as I have above suggested fulfils these requirements.

Otherwise by the Forest Survey party.

6. If the alternative course suggested by me, the survey of these tahsíls by the forest survey party be adopted, it will be necessary for the forest surveyors to make a mauzawár survey of the whole of the tracts in which these forests are situate, and to give the details stated above at the end of paragraph 2 of this letter. Such work would, I believe, lie beyond the scope of the proper duties of the forest survey. That survey is not intended in any case to take the place of the revenue survey, but merely to furnish to the Forest Department accurate maps of the forests which they administer.

Area to be surveyed.

7. In order that an approximate idea may be formed of the survey work which I thus recommend be undertaken; it will be convenient to state that the Murree tahsíl and the hilly portion of the Kahúta tahsíl in which these forests lie, form a triangular strip of territory on the west bank of the Jhelum at the north-east end of the Ráwalpindi district, some 36 miles long (north and south) and about 20 miles broad at its greatest width (east to west). The total area reckoned roughly from Captain Robinson's map is about 450 square miles.

If the Revenue Survey Department are able to undertake the survey it will probably be convenient that it should include the whole of the Kahúta tahsíl, and not merely its hilly portion. This will not add materially to the work. The plain portion of the Kahúta tahsíl is about 200 square miles.

The villages were demarcated at settlement.

8. The demarcation of the villages was completed at settlement; and with a short notice there ought to be no difficulty in completing the pillars so as to be ready for survey.

Urges the inapplicability of the rules of 1873 sanctioned under Act VII. of 1875.

9. In conclusion, it is necessary that I should state my opinion on the applicability to these Murree and Kahúta tracts of the Forest Rules sanctioned in 1873 by the Government of India under Act VII. of 1875. They have not yet been enforced, and I do not think it is practicable to enforce them. The main point of the rules, as applicable to the Murree and Kahúta forests, is contained in paragraphs 1 and 2. From my experience with the Hazára forests I think such a hard and fast rule as is therein laid down is inexpedient. In some cases it will surrender to a village more and in others less than they require. How

much forest a village requires is a question to be decided, not with reference to the total forest included in its bounds, but with reference to its needs.

Settlement Report, paragraph 126.

The old rules* of the Ráwalpindi settlement that a village should have twice as much waste as it has cultivation, and that the rest should be taken by Government was based on this consideration; for the extent of the village's cultivation can fairly be made to supply in this way a measure of its wants. But the only argument to be discerned in the rules of 1873 is that we consider each village has more waste than it requires, and therefore take ⅓rd from it. Owing to the varying circumstances of these hill villages and owing to the very unequal manner in which their boundaries divide the waste, it is quite impossible that such a rule should be practical.

The same continued.

10. If it be said that it is intended that a Settlement Officer should first demarcate the forests, and that then of the forests so demarcated ⅓rd should be closed and ⅔rds be left free to the people's usances, still it seems to me that the same objections will apply. The proper administration of the forests and the just claims of the villagers are hung up upon a hard and fast rule of arithmetic, instead of being decided on the principle laid down at settlement, *viz.*, a fair consideration of the circumstances of each village. For instance under the rules of 1873 a village with 200 houses, 1,000 head of cattle, and 2,000 acres of forest will receive precisely the same treatment as a neighbouring village with the same forest area and only a fifth of the population and cattle. It is impossible either to defend or to work a rule of this character.

The rules of 1873 do not provide for the control of private rights.

11. Lastly, I would draw attention to the reservation of existing rights which head the rules of 1873. This reservation is another very weak point in the rules. The Forest Officer's difficulties will not cease until we have either defined the status of rights in these forests, or have stated definitely the abuses of these rights, which we will not tolerate, and the extent to which we must control their ordinary exercise.

Whereas those of 1855 do. Reviews the contents of the latter and recommends that they be enforced.

12. It is, I think, much safer to work on the Punjab Forest Rules of 1855, which have the force of law; (*see* 1st schedule of Act IV of 1872) and to enforce the demarcation in favor of Government of the excess waste which was one of the conditions of the settlement. (*See* paragraphs 122-126 of Settlement Report.)

(See Section 2 of the Act.)

No rules made under Act VII. of 1865 can restrict or control the exercise of private rights, but the Punjab Forest Rules of 1855, while they insist (paragraphs 6 and 10) on provision being made for the due supply of the people's real wants, give power to the Local Government to take complete action and make whatever rules are required for the protection and improvement of the forests, as will appear from the following abstract of them :—

Rules 1 and 3 give power to enclose absolutely lands required as public preserves;

Rules 4, 5 and 7 give power to protect trees, shrubs, and brushwood on land not so enclosed.

Rules 7, 10 and 11 give power to prohibit, restrict, or regulate grazing or any other operation calculated to destroy or injure timber or fuel.

Rule 6 declares that no person shall be entitled to object to any of these measures on the score of proprietory or manorial rights.

Rules 8 and 9 forbid fires, and make the villagers and all occupants of land penally responsible for them.

Rules 12 and 13 provide for the police of the forests and for the punishment of offences.

These powers are as complete as can be desired, and I think it is preferable to act on them, and to ask the local Government to make such rules under them as experience may from time to time suggest, instead of attempting to make adequate rules under an Act (VII of 1865) which is mainly intended for Government forests, and does not contemplate the first necessity of these hill forests, *viz.*, the restriction and control of the usances of a people whose circumstances are such as to give them a stronger interest in the destruction and waste of the timber than in its preservation and increase.

I enclose a copy of the only rules hitherto made by the civil authorities under the rule of 1855. They were made by the Commissioner in 1856, and submitted by him to the Chief Commissioner, and have been acted on to date with the approval of all the authorities They are no doubt capable of improvement, and if yourself and the superior authorities agree in the inapplicability of the rules of 1873, it would be desirable that a new set of rules should be drawn up under the Forests Rules of 1855 by the Deputy Commissioner and Forest Officer, and submitted for the approval of Government. There is no need to put off the preparation of such rules till the reserved forests have been demarcated.

Enclosures.

(1). File on late forest fires received with Commissioner's letter under reply returned.

(2). Ráwalpindi Forest Rules of 1856 made pursuant to Punjab Forest Rules of 1855.

No. 2036, dated Ráwalpindi, 13th August 1875.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I HAVE the honor to return Captain Wace's letter to your address, No. 27, dated 26th ultimo, with its enclosure, and his demi-official letter received under cover of your demi-official also returned.

2. I fully concur in the opinion which he expresses concerning the need of a survey. No one who has not gone somewhat minutely into a land case of either of the Murree or Kahúta tahsils can form any adequate notion of the chaos in which all matters lie which appertain to areas and localities. The patwárís' survey even of cultivation was very untrustworthy, and of any thing beyond cultivation was simple guess work, which is worse than misleading, and as Captain Wace says, some estimate at least of large areas on an accurate basis is a matter of pressing need.

3. I agree in the method he recommends of a rough survey by blocks, so far as the mountainous regions extend; but I would point out that when he proposes, in the end of his paragraph 8, that it should be extended to the plain portions of the Kahúta tahsíl I cannot coincide if he wishes it to be done on the same system. He has not, I believe, seen that country, and probably does not know that it contains some of the richest land in the district, well watered and producing crops and trees, as the mango and tún, which do not flourish anywhere else. For these reasons I think it deserving of as detailed a survey as any other part of the district; and I would wait for that until the general revenue survey can be undertaken in conjunction with the operations of the re-settlement

4. Further, it is to be observed that the principle enunciated in the 5th paragraph of Captain Wace's letter, as that which guides revenue surveyors, is in no way applicable to this plain portion of Kahúta.

5. I likewise agree with what is said about the unsuitability of the Rules of 1873 to the tracts under discussion. Act VII., of 1865, under which they are made, is altogether for Government forests and could only come into valid operation after that demarcation had been carried fully out which we are now discussing. It cannot apply to tracts like these which are not Government forests but forests shared between Government and the people, and where those rights alluded to in its Section 2 are all unfixed and open to many phases of contention.

No. 350, dated 14th August 1875.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to his letter No. 3234, dated 5th June last, on the subject of forest fires in the Murree tahsíl, begs to submit, for orders, a report No. 27, of the 26th July last, from Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, containing his recommendations in regard to demarcation of the forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, and rules for their control, together with letter No. 2036, dated 13th instant, from Mr. H. E. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, containing his opinion on the subject.

2. The demi-official letters referred to accompany also.

No. 273, dated Lahore, 2nd March 1876.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Financial Commissioner's No. 1105, dated 11th October 1875, with enclosures.

I AM directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, copies of the correspondence marginally noted, containing certain proposals regarding the demarcation of the Government rakhs in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, and to state that the Conservator of Forests in the Province has ascertained that Captain Bailey, the Superintendent of the Forest Survey Branch of his department, thinks he may be able to manage the survey of the hill tracts in the tahsíls in question, though this cannot be done immediately owing to paucity of trained officers.

2. I am accordingly to move the Government of India with a view to their kindly giving such instructions as to ensure the necessary survey being undertaken by the Forest Survey Branch as soon as a trained surveyor is available.

No. 491, dated Simla, 8th June 1876.

From—A. O. Hume, Esq., c.b., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 273, dated the 2nd March 1876, requesting the issue of instructions to the Survey Branch of the Forest Department to undertake the survey of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls in the Ráwalpindi district, and in reply, to state that from Captain Wace's letter enclosed by you it appears that what is required is a mauzawár survey which shall at least give the total area of each village and the amount cultivated, and the maps of which shall show the boundaries of each village and the position of the cultivated lands.

2. Such a work appears to the Governor-General in Council to be one that should more legitimately be undertaken by the Revenue Survey, instead of by the Forest Survey Branch, and His Excellency in Council therefore feels some hesitation in complying with the request made. But I am to state that if, after giving this point his consideration, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor still desires to entrust the work to the Forest Survey Branch, Captain Bailey will be directed to go over the ground in company with Captain Wace on the return of that officer from leave in October or November next, and will be asked to submit definite proposals regarding the manner in which the survey should be conducted so as to attain the objects contemplated by His Honor.

No. 123C., dated Simla, 21st June 1876.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In reply to your No. 491, dated 8th instant, I am directed to state that the point which you have noticed has been further considered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and he is entirely of the same opinion as His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that the work in question, *viz.*, the survey of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls in the Ráwalpindi district, will be more legitimately undertaken by the Revenue Survey, instead of the Forest Survey Branch.

2. His Honor would have originally proposed that the survey should have been made by the Revenue Survey Department, had he not been given to understand that the services of a party from that department would not be available, and the Financial Commissioner was decidedly of opinion that a scientific survey was necessary. Should therefore, the Revenue Department be able to undertake the work, the Lieutenant-Governor would far rather that it was entrusted to it than to the Forest Survey.

No. 243F., dated Simla, 7th August 1876.

From—Colonel H. L. Thuillier, c.s.i., Surveyor-General of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In reply to your letter No. 561, dated the 3rd July, enquiring whether arrangements can be made, at an early date, to undertake a complete revenue mauzawár survey of two tahsíls on the usual scale, in the Ráwalpindi district of the Punjab, with reference to the requirements of the Forest Department, I have the honor of giving channel to the reply of the Superintendent of Revenue Surveys as per margin on the subject, showing that there is no difficulty to the Deputy Superintendent, Colonel Johnstone, at present employed on the frontier districts, and who recesses at Murree, taking up the work at the commencement of the ensuing field season without detriment to his other work in hand trans-Indus.

No. 190, dated 31st July.

2. Colonel Johnstone is quite right in his observations as to the capability of the old topographical survey on the one-inch scale only, made by Captain Robinson in 1852. Obviously one-inch surveys will not supply the place of four-inch surveys. A topographical survey, however admirable, cannot furnish village boundaries with all cultivated and culturable lands, forest allotments, reserves, &c., and for the minute purposes indicated nothing short of a regular revenue detail survey with areas of all specifications of land could possibly suffice.

3. Whether, as surmised in your 2nd paragraph, such duty more properly belongs to the Forest or to the Survey Department, is a point for the decision of the Government, but I may remark that Captain Bailey and his survey establishment have lately been very successfully employed in this identical sort of work in the Dera Dun, in combination with the mauzawár four-inch survey by the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and I believe that

officer is fully prepared and competent to carry out all such duties arising out of the wants of his own department.

4. It is of primary importance that early orders should be issued on this subject if the work is to be undertaken by this department.

No. 190, dated Calcutta, 31st July 1876.

From—The Superintendent of Revenue Surveys,

To—The Surveyor-General of India.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your endorsement No. 124F., dated the 5th instant forwarding correspondence connected with the proposed survey of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls in district Ráwalpindi, and directing me to report, after consultation with Colonel H. C. Johnstone, as to when it is likely to be undetaken.

2. That officer having been furnished with a copy of the correspondence and asked for his opinion, has recorded it in the accompanying copy of letter,* in which I fully concur.

* No. 74, dated 25th July 1876, paragraphs 1 to 4.

3. Early orders are requested to enable Colonel Johnstone to make the necessary arrangements for taking up the proposed survey.

Extract from letter No. 74, dated Murree, the 25th July 1876, from Colonel H. C. JOHNSTONE, C.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st or Dera Ismail Khan District, to the Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your No. 46, of the 14th instant, regarding a revenue survey of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, with copies of correspondence.

2. There can be no doubt a revenue survey of these tahsíls on the 4-inch scale is much needed. I have carefully looked at sheet No. 1 of Captain Robinson's map of the Kohistán of the Sindh Ságar Doáb, and I am convinced that no use can be made of it with reference to the work now required. A survey is called for which will show village boundaries and all cultivated and uncultivated lands, which simply means every topographical detail. It would be impossible to transfer anything from Captain Robinson's map, the original survey by him was made on the 1-inch scale only, so as to satisfactorily aid the new survey. I therefore recommend a regular revenue survey on the scale of 4 inches to the mile.

3. In reply to paragraph 1 of your No. 46, I shall be able to take up the work in October without interfering with progress in the Deraját. I have so much boundary work done in advance, that a portion of the boundary camp could easily be detached for the triangulation and boundary work of the two tahsíls, and later on, in the field season, interior parties could be spared.

4. I should be much obliged by early orders on the subject that I may make my arrangements. Details of the proposed strength of each camp will be duly furnished to you.

No. 819, dated Simla, 25th August 1876.

From—A. O. HUME, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Surveyor-General of India.

IN reply to your No. 243F., dated the 7th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council has decided to accept the offer made by Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, to undertake at once the survey of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, on the scale of 4-inches to the mile. Arrangements should accordingly be made to commence the work as soon as possible.

No. 820.

COPY of the above, and of the letter to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, with reference to its Secretary's letter No. 123C., dated the 21st June last.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government.

No. 1086, dated Lahore, 5th September 1876.

COPY with copies of Government of India No. 491, dated 8th June 1876, and this office reply No. 123C., dated 21st idem, forwarded to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, with reference to his No. 1105, dated 11th October 1875.

Extract paras. 1 to 6 of No. 789S., dated Lahore, 4th August 1876.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN your letters, marginally noted, sanction was conveyed to certain proposals for deputing Captain Wace, then Settlement Officer, Hazára, to effect a demarcation of

No. 492F., dated 5th December 1873.
No. 511F., dated 18th December 1873.

reserved forest tracts in the Ráwalpindi district and to report upon the working of the Rules approved by the Government of India (with certain exceptions) in the Legislative Department, Memorandum No. 246, dated 28th May 1872, communicated with your No. 225F., dated 22nd June 1872.

Commissioner of Ráwalpindi's No. 277, dated 2nd July 1875.
Conservator of Forests' No. 9F., dated 29th May 1876.
Commissioner of Ráwalpindi's No. 271, dated 3rd July 1876.

The annexed correspondence, comprising Captain Wace's report and proposal, the remarks of the Conservator of Forests thereupon, and the views of Colonel Cracroft, Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, upon the manner in which forest conservancy is at present carried out in the plain portions of the district, is herewith forwarded with the Financial Commissioner's remarks and recommendations.

Two tracts under consideration—the plain and hill tracts.

2. It will be observed that Captain Wace's report deals only with the plain tracts and not with the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls; while the Conservator deals with both subjects. The Financial Commissioner's recommendations for these two tracts will be made separately.

The plain tracts.

3. First, as regards the plain tracts.

Captain Wace's proposals.

Captain Wace's proposals are to the effect that the following rakhs should be transferred from the Forest Department to the district authorities, subject to certain rules :—

Tahsíl.	Name of Rakh.	Area in Acres.
Pindigheb ...	Tarap ...	832
" ...	Makhnd ...	about 3,000
" ...	Narrar ...	about 36,658
" ...	Miánwála ...	8,026
" ...	Gulial ...	20,966
Attock ...	Attock Khás ...	5,945
Fattehjang ...	Dungi ...	4,696
	Total (about) ...	80,123

The following rakhs have, for reasons given, been entirely released from demarcation :—

Tahsíl.	Name of Rakh.	Area in Acres.
Tallehjang ...	Surlah ...	916
" ...	Behlúl ...	1,208
Ráwalpindi ...	Sarrar ...	1,577
Attock ...	Kharimair ...	*664
	Total ...	4,365

In the following rakhs Captain Wace has awarded to the villagers the right of grazing and the rights to collect dry wood in the lands which formerly belonged to them :—

Tahsíl.	Name of Rakh.	Area in Acres.
Ráwalpindi ...	Mairawáli ...	1,408
" ...	Margalla *cum* Saidpur* ...	*1,572
" ...	Tumair ...	4,715
" ...	Banni Gala ...	621
	Total ...	8,316

These, with a few minor alterations of boundaries, are the measures proposed by Captain Wace for giving relief to the villages which appear to

* Village Kot Lundki only.
* Village Phulgiran only.

be somewhat pinched by present arrangements. The Conservator of Forests raises no objection to these measures, but he suggests that, unless the district authorities take steps for preserving the supply of timber by closing some of the rakhs against grazing, they will be destroyed beyond redress.

Rules for unreserved forests.

4. Captain Wace has framed a set of rules (enclosure No. 4) for the rakhs under the District Officer, which it is proposed to issue under the authority contained in the rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the hill districts of the Punjab territories, mentioned in the 1st schedule of Act IV. of 1872. The Conservator agrees generally to these rules, but proposes the following amendments :—

Rule 4 to contain a provision prohibiting the breaking up of land for cultivation.

This, the Financial Commissioner remarks, can hardly be done in waste lands not reserved.

Rule 5 to be differently worded and permission to be in writing.

The Financial Commissioner agrees to this alteration. The rule would then stand as follows :—

The sale of wood fuel and brushwood to other villages for private or local consumption is allowed ; all other sales are prohibited except with the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained. Such permission shall not be granted except in special cases, when the proposed sales will not interfere with the due supply of the residents of the village and its vicinity. All other previous restrictions on the sale of wood are hereby removed.

Rule 6.—The Conservator objects to the term "proprietors," and thinks the rule is opposed to Rule 5. Clause 3 might stand as follows :—

"Not so as to warrant persons cutting timber and fuel for sale in any other area than that allotted to them for the purpose or forming part of their own village area, except in accordance with Rule 5."

Financial Commissioner's recommendations.

6. The Financial Commissioner recommends the proposals of Captain Wace and the rules as above modified for sanction, and suggests that the publication of the latter should not be delayed. He thinks that Captain Wace has dealt with the subject very well, and that there need be no hesitation in accepting his proposals, to which the Conservator of Forests in the main assents.

Extract paras. 7 to 10 of No. 7398., dated 4th August 1876.

From—Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner,

To—Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

II.—The Murree and Kahuta Forests.

7. As regards the second portion of the subject, *viz.*, the Murree and Kahuta forests, Captain Wace has promised a further report (paragraph 30) ; but this has not yet been received, nor will it be possible for him to deal with the matter satisfactorily at present. The Conservator of Forests proposes that some protective rules should be framed for these forests and for the other reserved forests under the Forest Department.

Difficulty in dealing with them.

8. The Financial Commissioner has great difficulty in regard to the Murree and Kahuta waste lands. It is clear that when the settlement was made there was much waste to which Government had a claim. But the rights of the people in waste lands had to be considered, and until waste tracts were defined by fixed boundaries Government could not claim exclusive rights. The people were allowed to extend cultivation to pasture cattle, and to cut wood for fuel and for building and agricultural purposes. Up to the present time these waste lands have not been separated from village lands, and any attempt to enforce conservancy of any kind, and to interfere in any degree with the use of the waste and its products by the people, has caused hardship. The Financial Commissioner has heard much from Colonel Cracroft of the severity with which breaches of forest rules have been treated in the waste lands of Murree and Kahuta tahsíls ; and when it is considered that no boundaries to villages have been fixed, and that Government and the villagers have joint rights in all

the waste land, it is easy to understand that even a lenient enforcement of new rules must be severely felt by the people whose rights are restricted.

9. Until waste lands are separated from village lands, it is certain that the people will think they have rights in all the waste, and will feel that they are unjustly treated for violation of rules which restrict their former liberty.

Survey urgently required.

10. Mr. Egerton feels very reluctant, therefore, to recommend the adoption of any rules of conservancy in these tahsíls until the waste lands are demarcated and the rights of Government and of the people defined. At the same time he feels convinced of the urgent necessity of taking measures to preserve the spontaneous product from being wasted. He wishes, therefore, to urge again most strongly the necessity for arranging to survey the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls under Captain Wace's orders during the coming cold season, and he hopes there will be no failure in this as the present state of the case is very unsatisfactory.

No. 277, dated 2nd July 1876.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I beg to forward you the report of Captain Wace, Settlement Officer of Jhelum, and enclosures, as per margin,* on the arrangements he has made regarding the rakhs in the plain portion of the Ráwalpindi district.

* No. 21 of the 29th April 1875, with enclosures I, II, III, and IV, from Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

2. The papers were sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi for any remarks he might wish to make; some correspondence passed with which it is not necessary to trouble the Financial Commissioner, unless he wishes to see it.

3. Captain Wace, Mr. Perkins, the Deputy Commissioner, and I met, and differences of opinion were adjusted.

4. The rules proposed by Captain Wace are approved of by the Deputy Commissioner, and I consider should be adopted.

No. 21, dated Jhelum, 29th April 1887.

From—Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Reports on the boundaries and management of the demarcated (2nd and 3rd class) rakhs of the Ráwalpindi district; and submits certain proposals connected therewith.

I have the honor to report the proceedings taken by me during the past cold season in connection with the Ráwalpindi forests.

The Secretary Financial Commissioner's No. 124, dated 6th January 1874, to your address, directed me to revise and complete the demarcation of the Ráwalpindi forests; and also conveyed orders from the Punjab Government, directing that the Ráwalpindi Forest Rules lately sanctioned by the Government of India be acted on; and I was directed to test their working.

As previously reported in my No. 9, dated 17th February 1874, to your address, I was prevented from making any progress in this work during the first quarter of 1874 by urgent work which unexpectedly arose in Hazára. I did not get free of Hazára work till November.

I have since then taken the opportunity afforded by the conclusion of work in Hazára, and the commencement of new work in Jhelum, to give to the subject such leisure as I could command.

2. During January, February, and April of this year I deputed Superintendent Abdul Ghani to inspect and report on the 2nd and 3rd class rakhs of the district; that is to say, on all the rakhs except the superior forests situate in the higher hills of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls.

3. I enclose a sketch map of these 2nd and 3rd class rakhs. They were all managed by the district officer up to 1868-69; about which time a portion was made over to the charge of the Forest Department. Subsequently in 1873 a portion was transferred back to the district officer (Secretary Government Punjab's No. 150, dated 31st January 1873). The enclosed map distinguishes between those in charge of the Forest Department and those managed by the district officer up to 31st March last.

Map of rakhs by whom managed.

4. The points for consideration are two :—(1) the propriety of the demarcations, and (2), the suitability of the system on which they are managed.

Principal heads of enquiry.

5. I have not been able to visit these rakhs myself, but from the reports received from Superintendent Abdul Ghani (who is an official of intelligence and standing and has been connected with the Forest Settlement in Hazára in his present capacity for 7 years past), as also from my own general enquiries and communications with the District and Forest Officers, there appears to me to be no grounds for a general revision of the boundaries of these rakhs previously laid down. In a few cases the Superintendent recommended alterations, details of most of which will be found in the enclosed list of the principal rakhs affected by his enquiries. The alterations proposed were manifestly required, and I have therefore carried them out. These alterations are not extensive, but they remedy real hardships and will by so much facilitate the future management of these rakhs.

The propriety of the demarcations previously made.

6. There remains the second question, the suitability of our present management of these rakhs. The consideration of this question involve some details.

The suitability of the present management.

7. In the first place, it seems beyond doubt that the rakhs of the Pindigheb tahsíl (*vide* paragraphs 21 to 23 of the Ráwalpindi Settlement Report) are none of them such as should be managed by the Forest Department. Those hitherto in their charge are five in number. Of these, three are situate on and near the Indus at the extreme west of the district over 70 miles from the Forest Officer's head-quarters at Ráwalpindi. They contain very little wood, and that of a kind suited only for fuel and the poorest purposes. The rainfall is very scanty, and the soil so stony and rocky that there is no hope of ever raising valuable timber on them. They are valuable only for grazing, and have always been leased to the neighbouring villages for this purpose.

In the Pindigheb rakhs.

No. in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in acres.
45	Tarap ...	832
46	Makhad ...	3,000 (?)
47	Narar ...	36,658 (?)

The other two rakhs managed by the Forest Department in this tahsíl are Míánwála and Guliál. To these the same remarks for the most part apply. Their distance from Ráwalpindi is about 50 miles, and they produce some poor Phula timber.

No. in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in acres.
43	Míánwála ...	8,026
44	Guliál ...	20,966

All five rakhs are imperfectly demarcated, but the tahsíldárs can complete the pillars from the settlement records.

The income from fees on wood permits is about Rs. 200 per annum. The following establishment is employed by the Forest Officer at Ráwalpindi in looking after these five rakhs :—

	Salary per month.
	Rs.
1 Head Forester	15
1 Head Watcher	10
3 Watchers, at Rs. 5 each	15
Total monthly cost ...	40

or Rs. 480 per annum. These men are necessarily left to themselves the whole year round. The Forest Officer at Ráwalpindi has an important charge in its immediate vicinity and especially in the north-east portion of the district round Murree; and it is impossible for him to visit the Pindigheb rakhs oftener than once or twice a year. Even when he comes to Pindigheb there is nothing for him to do.

There are other local circumstances (such as the frontier position of the tract, the distance of the tract from the district head-quarters, and the necessary dependence of the people on the grazing contained in these rakhs) which have contributed largely to the conclusion formed by me, that the management of any of the Pindigheb rakhs by the Forest Department is as inexpedient as it is profitless. But as all the local officers (the Forest Officer included) are of the same opinion, and as the superior authorities are well acquainted with the circumstances of the tahsíl, it is unnecessary for me to give my reasons in greater detail. I have accordingly transferred these rakhs from the charge of the Forest Officer to that of the Deputy Commissioner with effect from the 1st current.

8. In the Attock tahsíl the Forest Department are in charge of the following rakhs, all of which are completely demarcated :—

In the rakhs of the Attock tahsíl.

No. in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
31	Kawagar ...	4,396	Described in paragraphs 16, 18, and 20 of Ráwalpindi Settlement Report.
32	Attock Khás ...	5,945	
33	Khairimar ...	3,643	

(The Kála Chitta rakh is omitted, concerning which see paragraph 10 below). Of these the Attock rakh, situate on the east bank of the Indus, is bare of all vegetation except grass and such as is suited for grazing. It is naturally unsuited for the production of timber; and it is necessary to lease the grazing annually to the adjacent villages, whose cattle have always depended on it. There is no possible use in troubling the Forest Department with the care of such a rakh; and the Deputy Commissioner can manage the grazing leases much better than the Forest Department. I have accordingly transferred it to the Deputy Commissioner's charge.

The two remaining rakhs, Kawagar and Khairimar, can be treated as close preserve without any injury to the villages adjacent to them (see the remarks against these rakhs in enclosure 2). I have therefore passed orders to this effect, and have communicated them to the Deputy Commissioner and Forest Officer. These two rakhs remain as before in charge of the latter officer.

In the rakhs of the Fattehjang tahsíl.

9. In the Fattehjang tahsíl the Forest Department are in charge of the following rakhs (omitting the Kála Chitta rakhs):—

No. in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
40	Khairi Murat ...	17,485	See paragraphs 24 to 26 of Ráwalpindi Settlement Report.
41	Dungi ...	4,696	
42	Surlah ...	916	
43	Behlul ...	1,208	

The reservations in the case of the last two rakhs I have cancelled for the reasons given against each in enclosure 2 of this letter. The Khairi Murat rakh it is necessary to reserve absolutely. But, in order to modify any inconvenience which the adjacent villages may possibly feel owing to the consequent restriction of grazing, I have made over the Dungi rakh to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. The Dungi rakh has little timber on it, and is principally valuable for grazing. The Deputy Commissioner is much better able to manage the grazing to the best interests of the adjacent villages than the Forest Officers.

In the Kála Chitta rakh.

10. The Kála Chitta rakh (No. 30) extends through four tahsíls, and it is described at paragraphs 11 to 14 and 89 of the Ráwalpindi Settlement Report. In enclosure 2 will be found a list of the reservations from each village of which it is made up. The demarcation pillars are complete, but being kacha need care, which the headmen and patwárís should be required to give to them. The measurements given in enclosure 2 are taken from the settlement papers, but are not reliable; taken for what they are worth, they give the following areas:—

	Acres.
In tahsíl Fattehjang	21,383
" Pindigheb	48,546
Attock	38,333
" Ráwalpindi	1,515
Total Kála Chitta rakh	109,787

The management of this rakh has been already virtually decided in a correspondence which ended with the Secretary to the Punjab Government, No. 150, dated 31st January 1873. That correspondence related to the portion of the rakh situated in the Pindigheb tahsíl; the question raised in it was whether arrangements made at settlement under which

adjacent villages grazed their cattle in the rakh and paid a small fixed tirni should be supported or not. The Government decided that no alteration in the arrangements made at settlement should be permitted pending its expiry. The state of affairs reported in that correspondence to exist in the Pindigheb portion of the Kála Chitta rakh exists also in those portions of the rakh which lie in the Attock and Fattebjang tahsíls. So that for six years to come (when the current settlement will expire) it is impossible to introduce any material improvement in the existing management of this rakh.

The Forest Department also understood the Government's orders as requiring them to withdraw from all connection with the portion of the Kála Chitta rakh, situate in the Pindigheb tahsíl; but in the rest of the rakh they still look after the timber, selling it to any persons who apply for it, and doing what they can to conserve it consistently with the prescribed permission of grazing.

These persons who apply to the Forest Department for fuel and timber from the rakhs are principally persons who supply the adjacent towns and cantonments of Campbellpur, Attock, Ráwalpindi, and Fattebjang. And such cuttings can be usefully superintended by the Forest Department.

The Forest Department also issue permits for grazing in the rakh to persons who are not entitled to claim such grazing under the settlement arrangements.

In the Ráwalpindi tahsíl.

11. In the Ráwalpindi tahsíl the Forest Department are in charge of the following 2nd class rakhs :—

No. in enclosure 2.	Names.	Area in acres.
35	Sarrar	1,577
36	Margalla *cum* Saidpur	23,809
37	Mairawáli	1,408
38	Tumair	4,715
39	Banni Gala	621
	Total acres ...	32,130

The demarcation of the Sarrar rakh I have cancelled for the reasons stated in enclosure 2. In rakhs Mairawáli, Tumair, and Banni Gala, I have allowed to the adjacent villages from which the land has been reserved a right of grazing and a right to collect dry wood, as also in 1,572 acres (Chak Phulgiran) of rakh Margalla *cum* Saidpur. In 470 acres (Chak Hotar) of the rakh last named the zamíndárs had previously been given a right of grazing. With these exceptions and with the exception of the grass rakhs in rakh Margalla *cum* Saidpur, which have been made over to the cavalry regiments, artillery, and commissariat of the Ráwalpindi Cantonment, the Forest Department should, I think, be supported in the management of these rakhs, solely with a view to the conservation and increase of the timber. Phulgiran and Ratta Hotar excepted, ample provision for all the wants of the villages adjoining Margalla *cum* Saidpur rakh exists in the lands outside the rakh demarcations.

In the Gujar Khan tahsíl (Bagham rakh.)

12. In the Gujar Khan tahsíl the only rakh in charge of the Forest Department is the Bagham rakh, namely :—

No. in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in acres.
48	Bagham	7,983

A small portion of the rakh extends into the Kahuta tahsíl. It is a poor rakh, but as yet has been little cut. I have allowed the adjacent villages a right of grazing (see remarks in enclosure 2). It is convenient to leave this rakh in charge of the Forest Department.

Total 2nd class rakhs now in charge of the Forest Department.

13. After carrying out the above orders the following demarcated rakhs remain in charge of the Forest Department :—

In Tahsíl.	Rakh.	Estimated area in acres.	*Vide* para. of this letter.
Pindigheb ...	None.	None.	7
Attock ...	Kawagar	4,396	} 8
	Khairimar	3,643	
Fattehjang ...	Khairi Murat	17,485	9
Ráwalpindi ...	Margalla *cum* Saidpur	23,809	} 11
	Mairawáli	1409	
	Tumair	4,715	
	Banni Gala	621	
Gujar Khan ...	Bagham	7,983	12
	Total acres ...	64,060	

In the following acres in the Kála Chitta rakh the department continue to control the supply of wood to outsiders:—

In tahsíl.	*Acres.*
Fattehjang	21,383
Attock	38,333
Ráwalpindi	1,515
Total	61,231

I think we may reasonably hope that the Forest Officer's charge within these limits will be easily managed and will not involve any undesirable friction with the people nor with the other departments of the administration.

Remaining causes of dissatisfaction, not concerned with the Forest Department.

14. The question remains, do the measures thus initiated remove all the causes or the complaints of the people which so embarrassed the local authorities in 1871 to 1873, and in which my present duties originated.

This question brings me to another portion of my subject, which is independent of the action of the Forest Department, and concerns the relations of the people with themselves, and with the ordinary revenue and civil authorities.

Scarcity of wood and fuel has been exaggerated.

15. I believe that the scarcity of wood and fuel in the plains portion, and especially in the western portion of the Ráwalpindi district, has been exaggerated *so far as it affects the people.* The country has always been comparatively bare of fuel and timber, and the people's habits are formed accordingly. They know how to make the most of the little timber that there is, and their ways of doing so sufficiently meet their wants, which are calculated on a scale very different to our own ideas, and to the conception of their wants, which we are apt to form on our first acquaintance with them. They are not wholly careless of the cultivation and preservation of so much timber as they require, but they require much less than we are apt to suppose.

The agriculturists have sufficient, but not the non-agriculturists.

16. The agriculturists have everywhere as much timber and fuel as they require, or as they have been accustomed to for some time past.

But as regards the non-agriculturists our administration has indirectly modified their privileges in a way which seems to me to cause hardship.

The latter are entitled to wood and grazing by old custom.

17. By the undeniable ancient custom of the country every resident of a village (agriculturist or non-agriculturist) is entitled to use the village waste, *i. e.*, he may graze his cattle on it and take as much wood as he needs for his household, whether for fuel or for roofing his house. Fuel was always free of charge to all classes; timber required to roof a house was in some places charged for, but was in most places free.

The original Forest Rules provided for this.

18. The Punjab Hill Forest Rules enacted at annexation, and which are still law, having been saved in the schedule appended to the Punjab Laws, Act IV of 1872, gave power to the administration to protect these ancient privileges in respect of fuel and timber (*see* Nos. 5 and 6 of those rules).

So did the Ráwalpindi rules of 1856.

19. The Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division, Mr. E. Thornton, framed rules for the Ráwalpindi Hill Forests; submitted them to the Chief Commissioner with his No. 123, dated the 24th July 1856; and the District Officers acted on them as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, though I cannot trace the sanction. These rules are appended. The 1st rule declares all

trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth to be the property of Government, but directs that they shall be liberally supplied to *villagers* for domestic or agricultural purposes (with or without payment as regulated by the succeeding rules). There is nothing in the rules to justify the inference that non-agricultural residents were to be excluded from this privilege. On the contrary, the plain meaning of the 1st rule distinctly privileges all " villagers "; any other construction is certainly opposed to that liberality of construction of its terms on which the rule insists.

The entries in the Settlement Administration papers.

20. Referring to the administration papers of the Attock, Fattehjang, and Pindigheb tahsíls, I find the question of rights in wood is not referred to. The reason of the omission obviously is that such rights were regulated by law, *i. e.*, by the rules just mentioned. In respect of grazing, it is usually stated that the waste is of two kinds, culturable (*kadam*) and unculturable (*ghair mumkin*), and that the latter should not be divided, because *all residents of the village* are dependent on it. In partition cases I fear this provision has been not unfrequently overlooked. In such proceedings the non-agriculturists are unrepresented; but unless our officers take notice of such points the rapid growth of individual rights will certainly lead to the eventual restriction of the waste usances of the non-agriculturists.

The claim of the non-agriculturists is now beginning to be denied.

21. It is, however, certainly the case that in some villages in the portion of the district under report, from the date of the demarcation of our reserved rakhs, the agricultural classes, and especially the proprietors, began to look on the wood produced on their waste as intended for their own use, to the exclusion of the claims of the non-agricultural residents. The assertion of such a claim on the part of the agricultural classes involves great hardship on the non-agriculturists, and is alike opposed to the ancient usages of the country and to our own Forest Rules.

Recommends that their claim be actively supported by Government.

22. The non-agricultural classes are not able to assert these rights unless the local authorities actively countenance them. The matter can best be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner. The tahsíldárs might be called on to report any cases in which the non-agriculturists are denied fuel and timber from the village waste sufficient for their reasonable requirements; to such villages the provisions of the 1st of the Ráwalpindi Forest Rules should be authoritatively explained. Cases of actual or apprehended waste can be easily controlled as each instance may require. When a few cases had been dealt with in this way, any further opposition would be of exceptional occurrence; and when it occurred could be similarly dealt with. As to fees for such cuttings, if the agriculturists pay fees, so also should the non-agriculturists; and, if the former are not charged, neither should the latter be charged. In the terms of the old rule of 1856, let us be liberal and not draw harassing distinctions between different classes in the same village intimately connected with each other.

The same continued.

23. It should be observed, however, that the Punjab Forest Rules and the Ráwalpindi Rules of 1856 issued subsidiarily thereto, apply only to hill forests. The rights of the non-agriculturists to wood and fuel for their domestic wants are governed by these rules, therefore, only in villages which have hill land. The 11th of the rules of 1856 goes some way towards defining the cases to which the rules apply. But there are many villages which have no hill land; and as regards some villages, it will always be doubtful whether the rules apply. I do not think we need trouble ourselves with these considerations. The mere fact that the Government sets its face against any illiberal restriction of the rights of waste user anciently enjoyed by the non-agriculturists will probably effectually support the old custom, even where our new rules do not apply.

24. One other amendment of present practice seems to me to be desirable.

Permission should be given to sell wood from the village lands to adjacent villages.

Under the rules of 1856 all trees being declared to be the property of Government, and villagers being entitled only to so much as they need for their own uses, it followed that they were prohibited from selling any wood. The continuance of this prohibition in the Ráwalpindi District, except in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls, seems to me to be undesirable. Granting that there is much less wood in the country than we could wish, we may, I think, usefully facilitate its distribution among the inhabitants. It is desirable that a village which has no wood should be able to obtain wood from a village which has. For instance, at the commencement of our rule, the zamíndárs from neighbouring villages used to bring bullock loads of wood into the Pindigheb town for sale; now no loads ever enter the town, and its inhabitants are proportionately inconvenienced. The proposed permission, if confined to leave to the inhabitants to sell among themselves, will not cause a too sudden clearance of the wood-bearing lands. So far as regards sales to Government departments, contractors and railways, the previous prohibition should be maintained. The wood-bearing lands left to the people are sufficient for their own wants; but they would soon be denuded if any portion of the large consumption of our military cantonments, public works and railways were thrown on to them; and, as Government has demarcated in rakhs a large portion of the most valuable timber-producing area, it is only fair that it should supply the departments from that area.

25. Although the forest rules only applied to hill lands, those lands are so scattered through the district that the prohibition against selling wood off those lands was frequently understood by the people to apply to the sale of any wood at all from any lands whatever, unless it had been cut under permit; and I think there is no doubt that the lower grades of Forest officials in their dealings with the people indirectly asserted this proposition.

The same continued.

26. On the other hand, I find that within the last two or three years at least the zamíndárs of the villages at the foot of the hills in the north and east of the Ráwalpindi tahsíl have begun to sell the wood of their guzára lands to Public Works contractors, and specially to lime and surkhi burners. The permission of such a practice will certainly result in the denudation of the guzára lands. It is distinctly opposed to the 1st of the Ráwalpindi Rules of 1856. On my bringing the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, he issued orders to enforce the prohibition contained in that rule.

Sale of wood from village lands to Government departments near Ráwalpindi contrary to the rules—stopped.

27. I do not think that there is any necessity as regards the portion of the district dealt with in this report to maintain the provision of the rules of 1856, which lays down that no tree shall be cut, except on application to the civil authorities and on receipt of their permission. We are not dealing with valuable forests. On the contrary, the description of timber in this portion of the district is very poor and of no use for any purposes other than the daily wants of the people. They ought not to be required to travel considerable distances to apply to the tahsildár for leave to take such poor timber for their daily wants, more especially seeing that the more valuable timber land, where it was possible for them to do any harm, has been reserved. I do not think any officer who is acquainted with the character of the timber produced on the waste lands left to the villages in this portion of the district will doubt the propriety of this recommendation; and it is probable that the rule requiring previous application and permission has always been only imperfectly acted on.

Previous permission to cut wood from village lands need not be required.

28. No question of forest fires arises in the portion of the district with which this report deals.

No question of forest fires arises in this part of the district.

29. The proposals thus advocated by me in paragraphs 17 to 28 above involve the amendment of the rule issued by the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi in 1856, and the issue of new orders under the Governor-General's rules of 1855. The latter give power to "*the civil authorities*" to issue orders on these subjects. It is not clear what particular authority is intended by the term "*civil authorities*," but we should certainly be within the law if such orders were issued by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor. I therefore append a set of rules in which my proposals are embodied, and which, if they are issued and fairly acted up to, will, I believe, together with the alterations in the limits of the reserved tracts and in their management described in the first part of this report, leave no room for any further reasonable dissatisfaction on the part of the people.

Submits rules embodying above proposals.

30. The first paragraph of these new rules details the tracts to which they will not apply, the excepted tracts being the hill tracts of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls. I am about to submit a separate report on these tracts.

Separate report will be submitted concerning Murree and Kahuta.

31. It will have already become apparent to you that I do not consider the Ráwalpindi District Forest rules sanctiond by the Government of India in 1873 under Act VII of 1865 applicable to the tracts dealt with in this report, nor has it yet been found necessary or expedient to act on them in any way in regard to this portion of the district.

The rules sanctioned in 1873 are not suited to the portion of the district to which this report applies.

Sections I and IV of the rules do not apply to the forests in this portion of this district. The purposes of Sections V and VI are sufficiently covered by the Governor-General's rules of 1855. Section III says the Forest Department may do what they like with reserved forests in which the people have no rights; but it is not necessary to enact this. Section II says all the 2nd class rakhs in the portion of the district now under report are reserved forests, and enables the Forest Department to close them absolutely.

It is to this Section II that the greatest objection exists. The Pindigheb rakhs (paragraph 7 of this letter), the rakhs at Attock (paragraph 8), and the Dungi rakh (paragraph 9) were all classed in 1873 as 2nd class rakhs; but, as shown by me in the previous paragraphs of this letter, the Forest Department should have nothing to do with them. Similarly, the Kála Chitta rakh is a 2nd class rakh; but, as shown in paragraph 10 of this letter, we cannot allow grazing to be stopped in it until the present Settlement expires.

Under these circumstances it appears to me that the application of the rules sanctioned in 1873 to the portion of the district dealt within this report is not called for by existing circumstances, and would be calculated to create confusion and misunderstanding. As nothing has yet been done to put them in operation, I presume that they do not apply, and hat it is unnecessary formally to cancel them.

32. This report is forwarded under flying docket through the Deputy Commissioner, to enable him to express his opinion on the proposals made.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Abstract showing the circumstances of the 2nd and 3rd Class Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District in charge of the Forest Department.

[NOTE.—The numbers of the rakhs agree with those by which they are designated in Major Hall's printed report, dated 25th September 1865.]

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAKH.			DETAILS FO RESERVATION.									REMARKS.
					Area not reserved.				*Character of land reserved in respect of*			
Tahsil in which situate.	No.	Name.	Mauza from which reserved.	Number of houses in each mauza.	Cultivated at Settlement.	Since cultivated.	Waste.	Waste area reserved in excess of column 6.	Soil.	Trees.	Grazing.	
Pindigheb ...	45	Tarap ...	Tarap ...	...	...	...	...	832	Stony and raviny.	None ...	Indifferent ...	Seventy-six miles from Ráwalpindi at south-west corner of district. An isolated raviny piece of land. Is in charge of the Forest Department; should be transferred to charge of Deputy Commissioner.
Ditto ...	46	Makhad ...	Mokhad ...	...	...	..	...	Not known; said to be 3,000 acres.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	47	Narrar ...	Narrar ... Nak Harda ...	609 273	7,499 2,317	619 164	27,217 9,096	35,000 1,658	Stony hillocks and ravines.	Next to none; and the land is utterly unsuited to their growth.	Fair ...	This rakh adjoins the Indus and independent territory. It is imperfectly demarcated. The grazing sells for Rs. 400 to the zamíndárs of the adjoining villages. It is in charge of the Forest Department, but no useful purpose is gained by this arrangement, and there are grave objections to its management by any one except the Deputy Commissioner.
			Total ...	882	9,816	783	36,313	36,658				
Ditto	43	Miánwála ...	Tanwin ... Miánwála ... Bhunawáli ...	120 171 28	1,679 2,255 465	454 426 99	4,888 7,492 1,109	2,163 611 596	Most of it culturable; part, unculturable.	Phula and scrub, but not much of either.	Good ...	The grazing is leased each year. The rakh is imperfectly demarcated by pillars. It is in charge of the Forest Department. Owing to

			Thathi Saidán ...	58	891	485	3,714	652				the distance from Ráwalpindi (44 miles), the Forest officers are not able to look after the rakh properly. It should be made over to the charge of the District authorities.
			Rangabad ...	92	1,859	451	4,514	1,592				A part of this rakh should be appropriated to the supply of the adjacent town of Fattehjang, say so much as lies to the east of the road from Pindigheb to Attock, under such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner thinks necessary.
			Bhal ...	17	812	313	4,546	2,412				
			Total ...	486	7,961	2,228	26,263	8,026				
Ditto ...	44	Guliál ...	Dabhula ...	41	668	152	1,722	1,972	Hill and ravine; sotny; not good soil.	Phula and scrub; better wooded than No. 43.	Good ...	The demarcating pillars are kacha, and are not complete. It is in the charge of the Forest Department, but, owing to the distance from Ráwalpindi (58 miles), the control exercised is very weak: the profits arising therefrom are *nil*.
			Mulhawáli ...	183	2,038	499	3,491	2,027				This rakh should be transferred to charge of the Deputy Commissioner.
			Chumhut ...	123	1,321	296	6,143	1,933				
			Uchhri ...	80	1,158	178	2,647	300				
			Bela ...	118	939	636	11,871	3,015				
			Jabah ...	86	693	216	3,751	2,289				
			Hai-sih-chaphri ...	198	2,605	257	10,388	3,212				
			Guliál ...	134	760	243	6,875	1,888				
			Tilkna ...	5	367	80	4,716	2,370				
			Khirpah ...	176	3,154	811	8,417	1,960				
			Total ...	1,144	18,703	3,368	60,021	20,966				
Attock ..	31	Kawagar ...	Buriar ...	40	1,302	310	3,211	181	Stony hill; no soil.	Well treed, principally with phula, but has been overcut. The trees are now mostly young.	Good ...	This rakh is a narrow tract of hill land, 8 miles in length. It is near the Trunk Road, 15 miles south-east of Attock. The adjacent villages have plenty of waste; they are also able to avail themselves of the grazing in the Chitta Pahár. It is in charge of the Forest Department, and is demarcated with kacha pillars. I recommend that the Forest Department be supported in dealing with this rakh as completely reserved from all claims by adjacent villages. They should be allowed to close it against all claims whatever, and to treat it as they like.
			Buta ...	167	1,912	374	4,913	738				
			Akhori ...	396	1,584	110	3,728	1,517				
			Humag ...	121	992	285	2,320	460				
			Bathu ...	89	1,190	379	2,448	334				
			Bowliawál ...	100	1,085	253	1,899	161				
			Pind Terer ...	34	452	132	798	404				
			Kahutra ...	7	372	173	945	268				
			Jusian ...	175	2,711	472	2,505	333				
			Total ...	1,129	11,600	2,488	22,767	4,396				
Attock ...	32	Attock ...	Jabah ...	18	292	3	927	312	Stony hill ...	None ...	Good grass...	This rakh is in charge of the Forest Department. It immediately adjoins the Attock town and fort. It is utterly unsuited for the production of timber; but it is valuable to the adjacent villages for its grass and grazing. Under these circumstances there would appear to be no useful purpose gained by its management by the Forest Department. I therefore direct that it be made over to the Deputy Commissioner. The rakh has been demarcated with kacha pillars.
			Dhakhnair ...	265	1,401	169	2,005	1,050				
			Rumian ...	400	377	74	2,634	3,412				
			Jamgah ...	24	1,116	71	1,164	378				
			Multan Mansúr ...	126	695	29	797	246				
			Jabbar ...	713	301	1	1,211	547				
			Total ...	1,546	4,182	347	8,738	5,945				

Abstract showing the circumstances of the 2nd and 3rd Class Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District, &c.—continued.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rakh.			Details of Reservation.									
Tahsíl in which situate.	No.	Name.	Mauza from which reserved.	Number of houses in each mauza.	Area not reserved. Cultivated at settlement.	Since cultivated.	Waste.	Waste area reserved in excess of column 6.	Character of land reserved in respect of Soil.	Trees.	Grazing.	Remarks.
												In regard to its management by the Deputy Commissioner, I beg to suggest that the villages from which it has been reserved be each invited to contract for the grazing of the lands taken from them. They are the only persons interested in the grazing, and it is better that the grazing be leased direct to them than through an outsider. The lease might be given for the rest of the term of the current settlement. Under circumstances such as those of this rakh, I think this course preferable to a new lease every year. The amount of the lease should be based on the total sums ordinarily received in past years.
Attock ...	33	Khairimar ...	Patthargarh ...	120	1,182	48	1,485	111	Stony hill : no soil.	Well treed, as in rakh No. 31, Kawagar.	Good ...	The circumstances of this rakh are similar to those of No. 31, Kawagar, and it should be treated in the same way. The only correction required is in Kot Sandki; the area of unreserved waste set against this village is erroneous and misleading. The village is a large one, and hard pressed for timber; I therefore strike the lands of this village out of the rakh.
			Kot Sandki ...	363	2,199	33	7,846	664				
			Katarián ...	45	689	124	2,147	809				
			Gurshin ...	200	1,461	75	2,008	341				
			Khálakdád ...	92	636	46	859	345				
			Islámgarh ...	60	612	10	1,323	227				
			Burhán ...	502	2,018	46	2,430	681				
			Babarakhi ...	63	521	64	957	317				
			Kandháripur ...	35	182	17	779	118				
			Total ...	1,480	9,500	463	19,834	3,643				

Fattehjang ...	40	Khairi Murat...	Gali ...	33	372	149	1,458	375	Hill land.	Kao, phula, sanatha.	Indifferent ...	This is a timber-producing low range of hills, of which the east end is 12 miles south-west from the Ráwalpindi Cantonment. The lands reserved are a narrow strip of hill land some 14 miles long, running from north-east to south-west. The villages from whose area the lands have been reserved have sufficient waste for all their needs. The situation of the rakh in close proximity to the Ráwalpindi Cantonment gives much importance to its preservation. It has already been much overcut. It is well demarcated with pillars, but they are kacha, and should be made pakka without delay. For all the above reasons I recommend that the Forest Department should be supported in treating this rakh as completely reserved from all claims by adjacent villages. They should be allowed to close it against all claims whatever, and to treat it as they like. This measure will possibly be met by an outcry, but the people have no just ground for complaining in this case; and the public interests clearly require that this rakh should be treated purely as a timber preserve. In two cases (mauza Rajar and mauza Kak) I have corrected portions of the boundary. In these instances the previous demarcation had exceeded a fair limit.
			Nakodar ...	47	563	187	1,223	228				
			Pind Fatteh ...	55	333	172	558	335				
			Aruria ...	47	325	41	683	191				
			Lasa ...	60	462	13	1,153	397				
			Ratwál ...	110	1,628	398	3,939	4,603				
			Jaindar ...	37	226	257	1,378	716				
			Laddhal ...	35	262	74	275	221				
			Jangal ...	178	1,180	534	2,516	653				
			Kak ...	18	145	225	876	436	} I have cut off from this demarcation the plain land at the foot of the hill.			
			Murat ...	216	889	1,120	5,299	1,085				
			Chahan ...	170	872	448	4,133	395				
			Mandwál ...	109	663	381	2,676	1,252				
			Rajar ...	412	1,694	1,000	4,349	3,410	From this part of the demarcation I have cut off an angle of the rakh which protruded into the cultivated lands of the village.			
			Dhari ...	192	760	367	5,288	1,378				
			Bhamra jágír ...	26	282	60	1,523	798				
			Bhamra Khálsa ...	12	134	83	447	187				
			Pari ...	57	939	187	4,567	187				
			Total ...	1,914	11,729	5,696	42,341	17,485				
Ditto ...	41	Dungi ...	Chahan ...	170	872	448	4,133	969	A low hill with gentle slopes; soil poor and stony.	Principally phula of stunted growth and sparse.	Good ...	This is a small rakh 6 miles south-east of No. 40, Khairi Murat. It is in charge of the Forest Department, and the katcha pillars are incomplete. The order which I propose to give on this case is mainly influenced by my order in the case of No. 40, Khairi Murat. That rakh area, 18,000 acres, I have closed absolutely, for reasons given in my order on the subject. It will be a convenient mitigation of the effect of that order to make this rakh over to the district authorities, in order that its grazing may be yearly leased. The Forest Officer is accordingly requested to make over this rakh to the Deputy Commissioner.
			Ladián ...	68	368	62	576	272				
			Saghrál ...	285	1,114	224	1,826	123				
			Maniála ...	50	452	142	1,100	656				
			Súd ...	39	284	52	620	904				
			Bodiál ...	215	334	83	1,356	878				
			Dhala ...	476	588	145	1,044	894				
			Total ...	1,303	4,012	1,156	10,655	4,696				

Abstract showing the circumstances of the 2nd and 3rd Class Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District, &c.—continued.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAKH.			DETAILS OF RESERVATION.									
					Area not reserved.				*Character of land reserved in respect of*			
Tahsíl in which situate.	No.	Name.	Mauza from which reserved.	Number of houses in each mauza.	Cultivated at Settlement.	Since cultivated.	Waste.	Waste area reserved in excess of column 6.	Soil.	Trees.	Grazing.	REMARKS.
Fattehjang ...	42	Surlah ...	Dharnal ...	221	2,353	558	5,992	565	Hilly and stony, incapable of producing timber.	Few and of no value.	Of little value.	In charge of Forest Department, who lease the grazing yearly for Rs. 20. It is situate near the boundary of the Pindigheb and Fattehjang Tahsíls south-west of Khairimar. The rakh is useless and the land of no value for any purpose whatever. I therefore cancel the demarcation.
			Jandiál ...	80	1,039	144	2,489	210				
			Khadwál ...	22	1,052	152	2,053	141				
			Total ...	323	4,444	854	10,534	916				
Ditto ...	34	Behlul ...	Behlul ...	41	702	153	921	394	Stony hill ...	Small phula trees and some kao.	Fair grass and grazing.	This is a small isolated rakh in the extreme north of the Fattehjang Tahsíl. It is of no value for forest purposes, nor is the land culturable. The proportion of unreserved waste (compared with cultivation) left to the adjacent villages is much below the prescribed ratio. For these reasons I cancel the reservation. The old village boundaries still exist as they were before the reservation.
			Piru shahi ...	32	370	10	201	240				
			Neka ...	115	588	103	763	574				
			Total ...	188	1,660	266	1,885	1,208				
Fattehjang ...	30	Kála Chitta ...	21 villages ...	2,150	...	..	...	21,383	...	...	...	This is a range of hills some 50 miles in length, extending from near the Ráwalpindi Cantonment to the Indus. The portion of it situate in tahsil Pindigheb is mostly known as Kála Pahár; the rest as the Chitta Pahár. The portion in the Pindigheb Tahsíl (acres 48,806) is in charge of the Deputy Commissioner; the rest in the Attock and Ráwalpindi Tahsils is in charge of the Forest Department. No restriction is at present placed on grazing. So long as this arrangement continues there is no occasion to revise the boundaries. If hereafter any restrictions are placed on graz-
Pindigheb ...			9 " ...	3,261	...	...	...	48,556				
Attock ...			12 " ...	1,321	...	...	...	38,333				
Ráwalpindi ...			4 " ...	1,016	...	...	...	1,515				
		Total ...	46	7,748	...	...	...	109,787				

												ing, the boundaries should be revised before such restrictions are enforced; for in many cases the boundary has been carried close to the cultivated lands of the adjacent villages. At the west end of the rakh is a village named Dhok Shahidán, which has by an oversight been included in the rakh. It has no cultivation, but has 21 houses full of cattle. So long as grazing is free this oversight does no harm, but the villagers should get wood free.
Ráwalpindi ...	35	Sarrar ...	Bhallertop Salargah.	185 216	560 342	43 12	572 525	934 643	Rocky hill land.	A few stunted phula.	Good ...	These villages have no sufficient waste area. The rakh is of no value. For both reasons I cancel the demarcation and restore the land to the village from which it was taken.
			Total ...	401	902	55	1,097	1,577				
Ditto ...	36	Margalla *cum* Saidpur.	Dhok Saidu ...	77	468	198	691	160	...	...	...	No alteration of boundaries required in this rakh nor other orders of any kind, except as regards Phulgiran, concerning which see note below. The Forest Department should (with this exception, and with the exceptions of the Ratta Hotar lands and the lands from which Cavalry Regiments and the Commissariat cut grass) be allowed to manage this rakh, solely with a view to the interests of forest conservancy.
			Gondal ...	57	173	86	635	151				
			Bajjan ...	323	271	82	1,248	351				
			Karamwál ...	55	684	35	789	668				
			Khuram Parácha ...	255	717	29	511	596				
			Bal ...	2	5	2	296	635				
			Khuram Gujar ...	213	813	61	1,467	554				
			Chokar ...	25	687	105	1,181	540				
			Dhok Jhandu ...	243	719	175	1,616	221				
			Padhana ...	78	627	74	1,486	105				
			Sang Jáni ...	400	605	44	2,187	1,515				
			Sarai Kharbuza ...	144	616	282	2,682	1,557				
			Shah-alla Ditta ...	569	552	68	1,716	1,091				
			Seri Sarhál ...	343	638	97	1,181	413				
			Maira Beri ...	16	790	139	1,154	1,170				
			Seniàri ...	27	60	79	267	903				
			Sanduri ...	...	17	...	392	282				
			Kalanjar ...	76	233	115	508	836				
			Dhok Jiwan ...	35	204	104	1,048	1,811				
			Saidpur ...	479	653	162	1,488	904				
			Dhalhar ...	202	120	4	1,231	1,232				
			Kokania ...	...	122	6	896	577				
			Ratta Hotar ...	33	43	10	457	470	...	...	...	Awarded a right of grazing in the reserved area by Financial Commissioner's order dated 24th March 1868.
			Núrpur Chahan ...	429	367	17	1,288	680				
			Malakpur ..	272	1,319	631	2,523	2,482				
			Jhang ...	21	61	33	266	68				
			Mandlah ...	35	53	31	185	297				
			Shadarrah ...	56	178	...	1,081	660				
			Mangiál ...	16	43	4	495	303				
			Subban ...	62	84	28	677	416				
			Kot Hatiál ...	163	524	158	1,018	589				
			Phulgiran ...	467	910	354	3,745	1,572	...	...	...	I have given the zamíndárs a right of grazing and a right to collect fallen dry wood in this area. The area entered in column 6 is unreliable.
			Total ...	5,173	13,356	3,213	36,405	23,809				

Abstract showing the circumstances of the 2nd and 3rd Class Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District, &c.—concluded.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rakh.			Details of Reservation.									
Tahsíl in which situate.	No.	Name.	Mauza from which reserved.	Number of houses in each mauza.	Area not reserved. Cultivated at Settlement.	Area not reserved. Since cultivated.	Area not reserved. Waste.	Waste area reserved in excess of column 6	Character of land reserved in respect of Soil.	Trees.	Grazing.	Remarks.
Ráwalpindi ...	37	Mairawáli ...	Maira ...	129	673	90	1,806	897	Stony hill ...	Sanatha and a very few others.	Poor ...	The villagers are pinched for grazing. The areas stated in columns 6 and 7 are not reliable. The grazing afforded by the waste both inside and outside the rakh is poor. The wood contained in the rakh is Sanatha, which cattle will not touch. For these reasons I give to the villages from which the land has been reserved the right of grazing, and the right to collect fallen dry wood in the lands which formerly belonged to each.
			Athal ...	52	244	77	855	401				
			Phulgiran (part) ...	286	910	154	3,745	110				
			Total ...	467	1,827	321	6,406	1,408				
Ditto ...	38	Tumair ...	Siháli ...	54	265	86	1,088	914	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The circumstances are the same as in the previous rakh, "Mairawáli," and the entries of the waste left to the villages are much overstated. For these reasons I give the villagers the same rights as I have given above in rakh Mairawáli.
			Tumair ...	527	1,653	719	5,461	2,734				
			Kajnah ...	51	427	23	1,301	1,067				
			Total ...	632	2,345	828	7,850	4,715				
Ditto ...	39	Banni Gala ...	Rihara ...	82	225	79	647	149	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Same order as in previous case.
			Malot ...	100	563	165	1,425	108				
			Mohra Mir ...	161	852	152	1,460	364				
			Total ...	343	1,640	396	3,532	621				
Gujar Khan ...	48	Bagham ...	Maiana Potha ...	40	129	4	623	247	Stony hill; no good soil.	Sanatha and a very few phula and kao. The wood has been little cut.	Very poor ...	I cancelled the reservation of the small detached plot south of the main rakh. The rest of the circumstances of the rakh are identical with those of rakhs 37, 38, and 39; and I therefore pass the same order.
			Surakhi ...	25	36	7	396	172				
			Bagham ...	355	1,075	92	6,753	4,520				
			Chak Land ...	13	23	9	211	213				
			Kamálpur ...	9	75	8	137	350				
			Siháli Umar Khan ...	8	240	11	503	674				
			Kaháli Dhannu ...	25	543	88	1,403	659				
			Palínah ...	48	275	8	415	1,148				
			Total ...	523	2,396	227	10,441	7,983				

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Rules for the conservancy of trees and brushwood in the hilly and mountainous portion of the Ráwalpindi District by J. E. Cracroft, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 24th December 1856 (*vide* para. 19 of letter). *

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Draft Rules by Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer.

UNDER the authority contained in the rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the hill districts of the Punjab territories, mentioned in the 1st Schedule of Act IV of 1872, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to issue the following orders :—

1. These orders apply to the whole of the hill tracts in the Ráwalpindi district, excepting the Murree and Kahúta tahsils.

2. In respect of the tracts to which these orders apply, the directions previously issued by the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi in 1856 are cancelled.

3. Under the authority contained in 5th of the Governor-General's rules, it is hereby declared that all village residents are entitled to wood for their agricultural and domestic purposes from the trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth produced by the waste lands of the villages in which they reside. Ordinarily no charge shall be made on account of this privilege; nor shall any permission be requisite prior to its exercise. But under special circumstances, for sufficient reason shown, the Deputy Commissioner may impose a fee, or require a written application to the felling of timber.

4. Under the authority contained in the 7th of the Governor-General's rules the partition of uncultivated hill lands held in common, whether actually bearing timber and brushwood, or suited to such a purpose, is prohibited, except in cases in which the persons desiring the partition can show that the operation will leave sufficient provision for the exercise of the privileges granted by the preceding rule.

5. Under the same authority the sale of wood to military cantonments, to the public departments, to charcoal and surkhi burners, and to contractors and railways, is prohibited, except with the permission, in writing, of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained. Such permission shall not be granted except in special cases, where the proposed sales will not interfere with the due supply of the residents of the village and its vicinity. All other previous restrictions on the sale of wood are hereby removed. This rule does not prohibit the preparation of surkhi and charcoal by villagers for their reasonable wants.

6. Nothing in these orders shall be construed—

(1) as conferring privilege in demarcated rakhs;

(2) nor so as to affect cultivated trees;

(3) nor so as to warrant the cutting of timber and fuel for sale by persons who are not proprietors of the land on which it is cut;

(4) nor so as to restrict the Deputy Commissioner, or Forest officers in their management of Government rakhs.

No. 318, dated 27th July 1877.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN continuation of No. 277, of the 2nd instant, submitting report on the rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District, submits statement of revision of establishment† of rakhs rendered necessary consequent on re-transfer of several rakhs to the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The existing establishment was sanctioned under orders received in Financial Commissioner's No. 1494, dated 7th March 1874.

Extract paras. 1 to 12 and 15 to 40 of No. 9 F., dated Camp, Ráwalpindi, 29th May 1876.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to reply to your No. 5205 S., of 30th August 1875, regarding Captain Wace's arrangements in the matter of the Ráwalpindi forests.

2. Almost immediately on assuming charge of this office, I learnt that much dissatisfaction was felt still with regard to these rakhs, and as it was very difficult to me to understand how possibly this could be the case, I determined to go down at once, seek an interview with the Commissioner, and try to understand the matter to the root.

* See under Part A, No. I.   † Not reprinted.

3. I wish, therefore, to offer some preliminary observations on this dissatisfaction, as I observe that the Government of India has remarked on it, and seems to consider that it is the fault of this department.

First set of rules unpopular.

At first, as far back as 1871, a set of rules were drawn up by the Commissioner (Mr. P. Egerton) and myself, and agreed to by the Deputy Commissioner. These did indeed impose on the forest restrictions, which might have been, and probably were, very unpopular; and as everything was done in the district to make them so, partly by the too unyielding character of the forest officer, and partly by the conduct of the then local officers,—which I willingly forget,—these rules were very soon suspended *in toto*, and have never since been acted on in the smallest particular.

Reverted to rules of 1856.

The district therefore reverted to its old status of the rules of 1856,—which are virtually the rules supplementary to the more general rules "for Hill Forests in the Punjab" of 1855, whose legal validity has been affirmed by Act IV of 1872 (the Punjab Laws Act).

Tahsíls of Murree and Kahuta.
Restrictions all withdrawn except on contractors, &c.

4. (1.) As regards the tahsíls Murree and Kahuta no grazing has ever been interfered with at all (except as a legally and very wisely-imposed penalty by the district officers for burning the forest), no restriction has been placed on the people getting what timber, fuel, and brushwood they wished for their own use; timber and larger brushwood for roofing being granted by the "tahsíldár,"* the rest being taken where they like without interference. This department has confined its interference to grants of timber to contractors builders, &c., and large fuel contracts.

Prosecutions.

What few prosecutions have taken place have been for cutting trees *for sale*, as, *e. g.*, a case of cutting unlawfully 30 trees for sale in Naraí.

Liberty to the intent of destruction allowed.

5. It is therefore impossible to understand on what grounds any widespread or popular dissatisfaction could exist. Liberty has been given to the people to graze and destroy the forest as they pleased,—a liberty which they have used to the utmost, as the clearance of land for cultivation is going on unchecked in every part of the hill forests (not yet demarcated).

Explanation of ideas of the people.
Believe the Hazára people get more than they.

6. On visiting this place, however, Colonel Cracroft, the Commissioner, was kind enough to give me a long interview, at which all the difficulties of the case were discussed. It was the Commissioner's opinion that, to a great extent, the feeling was due to the people regarding the forest as their own. Tribally and otherwise identical with the Hazára people, and separated only by an arbitrary fiscal boundary, they observe that in the Forest Settlements of the Khánpur and Dungágalli, Kaghan and Siran ranges in Hazára, the proprietory right of the people in the forests has been recognized; that there the State manages the forest, taking a certain share of the proceeds to reimburse its outlay, and handing over the balance to the people. Why, they ask, do the Hazára people get this, and not we?

Government asserts its right to forests.
Attempts at consequent demarcation failed.

7. Now, in this district for 20 years past, Government has asserted its proprietory right to *"all trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth,"* allowing a privilege as far as such as are "really required by the villagers for domestic or agricultural purposes," but not otherwise without permission [which was paid for]. Pursuing this alleged right, Extra Assistant Commissioner Hukm Chand commenced many years ago a demarcation of forest in Murree and Kahuta,—but this was received with outcry, was found impracticable, and was given up. Demarcation was, however, carried out in the rest of the district, and resulted in the formation of the 3rd class or woodless rakhs (green in the map), and the wooded or 2nd class (yellow in the map).

The people insist on the idea that the forest is theirs.

8. The people, it would seem, nevertheless held on their own ideas, which did not coincide with the asserted rights of Government, and hence they regard punishment for illegal cutting of trees as unjust. They ask why they should be treated as criminals, and their respected tribesmen imprisoned and brought on the police lists as if they were thieves.

Forest offences not looked on as crimes.

9. It is found in all countries that in an early state of forest management, forest delicts are not looked on as crimes, but when matters come to be settled this view has to be put down; for obviously a forest tree is as much the subject of lawful property as a horse or a bit of jewel-

* At first the tahsíldár was supposed to send the lambardár with a forest guard to mark the tree; this arrangement, made by Mr. Perkins, was practically cancelled on his leaving, because it was complained of, as every check will be: it ought to be restored.

lery ; but in a case like that with which we are dealing, the idea of right has clung to the people, and therefore they will not look on cutting the trees as a crime.

This idea kept up by people considering the forest as theirs.

Then also there are the attendant difficulties of proving such cases, if they occur in the demarcated rakhs, as it is really difficult for a man to know whether he is inside the boundary or outside it ; this also fosters the feeling against prosecutions.

Only remedy possible is a settlement.

10. Practically, therefore, as far as Murree and Kahuta are concerned, the only remedy is to effect a settlement, which has already been ordered ; and as that settlement cannot be made without a survey, the Survey branch under the Government of India should undertake the work at a very early date. It would be advantageous if Mr. Reynolds could be deputed for this work, as he has already had the experience of Hazára.

Forest Department cannot be held responsible in the meanwhile.

11. Meanwhile as regards the action of this department in Murree and Kahuta, I cannot be responsible for any progress or forest improvement whatever till the settlement is made. All that it is in my power to do is to prevent illicit felling, and fires, and especially to restrict the builders, contractors, &c., in their present demands.

What we can do.

Almost every day several applications come in for number of "trees," not for definite quantities of timber. These we propose to refuse, except in very urgent cases, and when we really know that the almost denuded state of the timber forests can bear it. We propose to refer such people to Jhelum for timber, and a suitable depôt will be opened near Owon, or Salgirain, which is after all only a few miles farther off.

There will certainly be an outcry from builders, &c., about this ; but it seems to me to be the right thing, and therefore we ought to be supported.

But a graver evil must be checked.

12. But the graver evil is beyond the power of this department to remedy, there being absolutely no restriction in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls on clearing ground for cultivation. The people are cutting down the relics of the forest, chiefly young forest, at a most alarming rate, and now have redoubled their efforts, hearing that some settlement is about to take place. I must earnestly recommend that this be stopped, or it will be found simply impracticable to separate forest land from cultivated when the settlement begins.

Clearing forest lands for cultivation.

Reasonableness of stopping the clearance.

If, on our part, we do our best to save the relics of the forest till settlement, surely this far greater evil on the part of the people ought to be suspended for a time. It might easily be explained to the people that such prohibition is temporary (until a system is arranged). The prohibition should be enforced, especially in the Seribári hill tract (beyond Tret), and generally in all tracts having young forest and on steep slopes, and in the vicinity of the sources of streams or dry nalás, and along the crests of hills. Whether it would be right to promise that the settlement shall be effected on principles similar to Hazára, and a share of the proceeds paid over to the people, is a question of policy which I must leave to superior authority to decide, especially as the system seems likely to come to an end in Hazára.

* * * * * * * * *

The 2nd class rakhs.

15. I have now to turn to the 2nd class rakhs which Captain Wace has dealt with. There is no objection whatever to the area left in charge of this department, provided only it be put in a condition which will enable us to do anything with it.

Attock tahsíl.

Referring to Captain Wace's map, the rakhs around Attock are wisely given up, only that I should recommend district authorities to undertake closing by rough stone wall (without plaster) a certain area of the rakh against grazing from time to time. It would be something at least to have a portion of verdure reserved around the dismal blank which Attock presents.

The rakhs then in our charge will be (1) Kawagar, (2) Khairimar, and (3) that portion of the Kála Chitta range which lies in the Attock tahsíl.

Closing of Khairimar and Kawagar.

The two former having had all the material exploited, they are closed—Kawagar and Khairimar—against goats and camels, preparatory to an entire closing next year. This is done in orders to let the operation of the forest régime be gradual.

16. Captain Wace is explicit that no village has any need of these rakhs or business with them ; and I beg that this department may be supported in keeping them really closed altogether, which is absolutely necessary for their restoration ; the closure will last for the next fifteen years at least, and it will be our endeavour to undertake various improvements in the area, using a fencing of low stone walls merely piled up or other barrier as may prove cheapest and most efficient.

17. These two rakhs are valuable for the supply of the town of Ráwalpindi, and their restoration will not a little benefit the cultivated lands at their base, inasmuch as I am confident the formation of stony ravines will gradually be prevented.

Value of the rakhs.

I observe that Captain Wace has deducted the Kot Lúndki area from the Khairimar rakh (664 acres) and Mr. Perkins has proposed also to deduct the Burhan area (681 acres). I shall be glad to learn if orders have been passed according to this latter proposal.

Orders requested on a deduction of area from Khairimar.

18. I take occasion here to remark that, since about 1859, the civil authorities have kept the Topi rakh (some three or four hundred acres) closely preserved against all trespass—as a people's park—in the vicinity of the cantonment. This place is now covered with verdure, and in most parts with a good growth of *Acacia modesta* (phulahi); in a few years more it will be quite possible to interplant it with "ber" and other valuable trees. It has some hollows in which, in two or three places, by judicious "band" making, small lakes have been formed. This of course keeps the neighbouring soil moist, but there is excellent growth all over the rakh and on the heights showing that the protection and perfect rest are the chief causes of success. Directly outside the boundaries the soil is bare, and a few small stunted mushroom-shaped bushes of "phulahi," trodden and browsed down to the ground, are the only vegetation; there is not the slightest difference between the conditions of growth inside and outside the boundaries, except rest and protection.

Illustration of the efforts of closing rakhs drawn from the Topi rakh at Ráwalpindi.

The Kála Chitta rakh.

19. The remaining rakh in this tahsíl is a portion of the great Kála Chitta range.

This range is subject to grazing all over on the "tirni" system, and this cannot be altered till the settlement expires in six years. It is to be hoped that when a new settlement begins, this whole range of hills will be re-demarcated on a rational principle. The benefit of it in connection with the climate and water-supply, and preservation of the soil, would be very great. Moreover, it is available for the supply of fuel, &c., to Ráwalpindi.

20. We are not able at present to do anything substantial for the improvement of this rakh. As the grazing on the tirni system is allowed, it has been the practice to grant grazing tickets in this department to those who want these, *viz.*, to others than those entitled to the tirni grazing. The Forester issues these; they only amount to a few rupees a month; there is no object in causing inconvenience by stopping these tickets. It must be seriously borne in mind that this system is slowly ruining these hills. I can only instruct the officers here to refuse to allow the portion under our charge to be over-cut, for the soil and conditions all over these rakhs do not permit an area to be clear-cut, but require in all cases a portion of material to be left on the ground. The officer must simply go on till his supply is out, and then refer applicants of the part of the country to the Deputy Commissioner to take wood from his portion of the range in the Pindigheb tahsíl.

Consequent inability of this department to do more than restrict cutting.
Issue of a few grazing tickets more or less does no harm.

21. Coming now to this tahsíl I have no objection to giving up these rakhs *in toto*, merely remarking that, unless the Deputy Commissioner does exactly with these rakhs what we should do, namely, close some of them absolutely against grazing, even for the benefit of the local right-holders, they will be destroyed beyond redress.

Pindigheb tahsíl made over to the Deputy Commissioner, but he ought to close a part of them eventually.

As regards the portion of the Kála Chitta range in this tahsíl, I am informed that there are orders whereby it has been directed that this department is not to have charge, but to cofine itself to the Attock side. * * * * * * *

Part of Kála Chitta in this tahsíl removed from Forest Department.

21*a*. The Kála Chitta range runs into and ends in this tahsíl, and we are still able to supply fuel from it; but when we come to an end, no closing or improvement will be possible till the tirni can be adjusted at next settlement.

Ráwalpindi tahsíl. Part of Kála Chitta under Forest Department under same conditions.

The other rakhs in this tahsíl left to us are the low hill range of Margala, with the subsidiary parallel ranges of marl and sandstone forming the rakhs of Maira, Tumair, and Banigala.

22. The importance of the main range can harply be over-rated, but it has at present no power of supplying large quantities of fuel; it is unfortunately being over-cut, the material being required by a host of petty traders who live by selling fuel in small quantities for the supply of the town of Ráwalpindi. This suppply (exclusive of all Government and military demands, but including native troops not supplied by Commissariat) exceeds 100,000 maunds annually. Now if we were to stop, as we ought, this

The range of Margala, its importance.
Being over-cut.
Difficulty of stopping this owing to outcry.

cutting, there would be a great outcry. The question is one simply for authority; shall we be supported if we do? The range, Captain Wace says, is subject to certain definite rights of grazing (in certain areas shown in his statement), but otherwise "the department should be allowed to manage it solely with a view to the intefests of Forest conservancy."

Must be done, however. Captain Wace distinctly authorises it.

23. What I propose to do, under Colonel Cracroft's advice, is to get a register of these petty traders, and see how many of them have, in the opinion of the authorities, any rights to consideration, and I should then decline to let the others cut. Instead of issuing individual permits, I would issue "season licenses," and offer them for sale to the lambardárs of the villages.

Method of effecting stoppage gradually.

24. As soon as one portion of the rakh is fit for closing, we should be supported in closing it, defining the area either by low stone walls or natural ravines where they come handy. The number of blocks to be so closed in the range, together with the locality, will be determined by the Forest and Civil officers in concert; but I hope it will be found possible to arrange these blocks so as to take in the slopes for which the various sources of the torrent, known as the Ujri, the Ráwal, and the Barakos stream come.

These portions of the rakh to be closed.

Suggestion to be observed in closing.

25. But in this rakh a complication is further introduced by the military rakhs. I must here venture to submit a very simple remedy. The Commissariat has withdrawn from the rakh. The Cavalry and Artillery alone have large tracts. Now it seems that it is a simple process to ascertain on an average how much grass each horse requires per diem, and how many horses there are; the simplest experiment would then show what area would produce this amount of grass, the land I may remark being a fine grass-producing limestone soil. That area with a fair allowance for cases of drought or accident once given out, it should be fenced off with stone walls, and regularly farmed for grass. At present the area taken is largely in excess of what is wanted, having been given over without any kind of estimate, as far as I can learn; at any rate quantities of grass are allowed occasionally to rot on the ground, and leases are given for the surplus grazing;—separate military guards have to be maintained, and the grass-cutters constantly steal wood, and occasionally cause fires. Colonel Cracroft told me of one case in which, in connection with this grazing, a criminal case was brought, resulting in what seems to have been a gross injustice to a highly respectable family.

Evil of the military rakhs adds another difficulty.

Why not a rational estimate of requirements?

26. I need only add regarding this Margala range that if it was plentifully reboised the climatic benefit would be great; a number of small nalás run from it, and the water-supply of the town of Pindi itself, as far as it is concerned with the river Leh, would be ultimately very materially benefited.

Climatic effect of Margala of great importance.

Nothing is more striking than the way in which the soil of Ráwalpindi is cleft and cut up by the rain; the detriment to the lands below the hill ranges from this source must be very considerable, and one of the most certain effects of reboisement would be improvement in this respect.

27. The subsidiary ranges, Maira, &c., of the Margala system, are open to certain villages only for grazing. It is probable that their condition will slowly and in certain parts only improve.

Maira rakhs, &c.
Limited grazing, and therefore limited improvement hoped for.

28. In this tahsíl the remaining important rakh is Khairi Múrat: this has been completely cut out; its proximity to the cantonment alone would necessitate its careful restoration. The hill is very badly demarcated, and I would ask whether even now this cannot be remedied? Instead of the boundary following the base of the hill (like Kawagar), it sometimes goes up to the top, and on the south side towards Dungi a barren detached piece is unnecessarily included.

Khairi Múrat asks that the boundary may be adjusted.

29. This rakh is closed absolutely. Of course there was an outcry, but it was done as a first step under the very distinct and unequivocal authorization of Captain Wace's schedule.

Absolutely closed.

30. Still, if any one goes to the spot he will be assured by the villagers (in spite of area statements and everything else) that they are dying, and their cattle altogether destroyed; showing that it requires great caution in receiving every complaint as a matter of course. The truth is that we cannot close an area of any rakh in the place without some one disliking it.

Outcry to be disregarded.

The powers arranged by Captain Wace permit, it will be seen, the complete closing of three rakhs in the entire district, and some blocks alone in a fourth, Khairi Múrat (besides the area of Dungi having been given up expressly to compensate for its closure), have eight other grass of 3rd-class rakhs in the neighbourhood, all open to grazing.

Proof that such outcry is unreasonable.

31. In this tahsíl, one rakh, Bagham (not so poorly wooded as stated in Captain Wace's schedule), is under our charge. It is subject to rights of grazing of 8 villages with 523 houses, but otherwise it is under control.

Rakhs in Gujar Khan tahsíl.

32. The fears about the supply of fuel are not the least over-rated in this district, and what is more, the climatic demand, which strangely no one has noticed, appears to me to be still more urgent. To give some idea of the annual fuel consumption of this district, I may mention the estimates which we formed in conversation with an intelligent contractor of Ráwalpindi, as follows:—

General question of fuel supply.

	Per annum. Mds.	
Commissariat	125,000	
Brickfields of military works	25,000	Likely to increase largely.
Gas works	25,000	
City, &c.	100,000	
Camping grounds	60,000	
Campbellpur	12,000	
Troops, Murree	48,000 ?	
Lawrence Asylum, Brewery, &c., &c., at least	30,000 ?	
Total ...	425,000	

This does not include charcoal.

33. If we took a genaral average production of 30 maunds per acre, it would require roughly about 14,000 acres annually to be cut over, and if we take 20 years as the revolution period, we should need 280,000 acres at least. Under our control we have (in round numbers) by the present arrangement:—

	Acres.	
Kawagar	4,400	
Khairimar	3,000	
Khairi Múrat	17,000	
Part of Kála Chitta	62,000	Under partial control only.
Margala	62,000	After deductions roughly stated.
Maira	1,400	Partial control only.
Tumair	4,700	Partial control only.
Banigala	600	Partial control only.
Bagham	8,000	Partial control only.
Total ...	121,100	

What else we may get in Murree and Kahuta for fuel tracts, as well as fine forests, it is impossible to estimate, but as far as we can see there is no fear that we have any too much forest.

34. Not indeed that I think the reductions of area can be objected to. As regards the distant outlying rakhs they are quite justifiable; as regards those close at hand, they are necessary to enable us justly to take the remainder in hand. Only in Kála Chitta I do not understand the case; and here, as "tirni" grazing is allowed, any very satisfactory control is not possible for the remaining 6 years of the present settlement.

And yet Captain Wace's deductions not unreasonable in themselves.

These remarks I make with reference to the doubts of the Government of India expressed in their review of the annual report for 1874-75, as to giving up of rakh area.

35. The rest of Captain Wace's letter, paragraph 14 to end of 24, deals with matters that but little concern this department. The remarks in paragraph 15 I do not altogether agree with and I have already alluded to the subject. The provisions for the non-agricultural population, paragraph 16—24, do not concern this department.

Remarks on Captain Wace's letter.

36. As regards paragraph 24, it very much depends on what view Government takes of what has been said of the real rights of the people to the forest lands, whether they can sell the produce of lands not reserved to State management. In any case, as long as the denudation of "guzára" lands is prevented, and the sale of large quantities of material to contractors, &c., is prevented *really and effectively*, there is little to be said against Captain Wace's concession.

As long as the guzára glands are not denuded, no harm in the concession of limited right to sell.

The "guzára" lands ought to be kept up as forests for the people by their own agency, under district supervision; but if they are allowed, as they are now, to dig them up, root out the trees, and abolish the forest wherever they like, the object of Government is defeated; then the people come with an outcry to the Government forests:—"We have no more forest land nor grazing for cattle; let us into yours." There is the danger that when this happens the Government or reserved area will be invaded, and a fresh reduction of area or relaxation of rules called for.

Caution as to clearing for cultivation.

37. As regards the draft rules of Captain Wace's fourth enclosure, I observe that they relate to the "guzára" lands only, and so I presume are intended to be supplemented by a few rules regarding the demarcated tracts.

Draft rules of Captain Wace. Something to be said of the demarcated or "Reserved."

The general rules of 1855 are to some extent satisfactory, but provision is wanted for two things in demarcated forests—

(1.) To enable the department to deal with persons bringing in forest produce not in accordance with their permits.

(2.) To substitute, for the often inefficacious imposition of fines, the power of the district authorities to withdraw the privilege granted to certain villages.

e. g., In portions of Margalla, Maira, Tumair, and Banigala, the people have been *allowed* grazing (not of right): instead of repeatedly fining these people in case they continuously commit forest trespass, the Deputy Commissioner should have authority to withdraw the privilege for a time. As the privilege of grazing is a mere favor granted under this present adjustment of Captain Wace's, in consideration of the convenience of the people, it is obvious that it requires no legal authority to say, if the privillege is abused, it shall be withdrawn. This is already done with the best effect in the cases of fires.

I would propose then some protective rules for the State or Reserved forests, and then Captain Wace's rule refer to the "guzára" or unreserved,—*vide* annexure A.

Remarks on the Rules *seriatim*.

38. As regards Captain Wace's rules:—

1. The term "hill tracts" is rather vague, but perhaps it will be practically understood in the district.

4. I do not understand whether this includes the breaking up of land for cultivation. If so, it might be made clear; if not, the restriction ought to be enforced.

5. It would be clearer and shorter to say:—"The sale of wood, fuel, and brushwood to other villages for private or local consumption is allowed; all other sale is interdicted, except," &c., and the "permission" should be in "writing."

6. The 3rd clause is quite unintelligible to me. The villagers are not proprietors of the "guzára" lands; the rules say they may cut for sale to other villages (rule 5).

Perhaps it means "nor so as to warrant persons cutting fuel, &c., in any other area than their own "guzára" (except in accordance with rule 5)."

39. In conclusion, I have to request that, when orders are passed, a copy of Captain Wace's letter, of his map, and of the schedule of rakhs, may be furnished to this office for permanent record of the arrangements sanctioned.

Asks for copies of letter, map, &c.

40. With reference to your 3rd paragraph I have to observe that our establishment is so small and inefficient that it is not practicable to make over any portion of it to the district. There will be more than sufficient work for the few watchers that will be taken off the outlying rakhs towards the Indus, &c., in the remaining tracts now to be reserved (it is hoped) properly.

Cannot spare any establishment.

ANNEXURE A.

The regulations of Captain Wace (*vide* verbal amendments proposed in paragraph 38 of my letter) referring to the "unreserved" or guzára tracts are to be published under the rules of 1855.

With regard to the "reserved" forests, I propose the following in lieu of the passed Notification,—*vide* Proceedings for November 1873, page 239 (No. 3):—

Notification.

The tracts of land in the district of Ráwalpindi hereinafter specified are hereby declared to be Government forests for the purposes of Act VII of 1865.

1. The Kála Chitta rakh (with the exception of the portion situated in the Pindigheb tahsíl).
2. The Saidpur *cum* Margalla rakh.
3. The Khairimar rakh.
4. The Kawagar rakh.
5. The Khairi Múrat rakh.
6. The Maira rakh.
7. The Tumair rakh.
8. The Banigala rakh.
9. The Bagham rakh.
10. The whole of the forest in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls known as "first-class rakhs."

With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council the following rules are prescribed under Section 3, Act VII of 1875, for the management of the Forests defined in Punjab Government Notification No. , dated

1. In the forests numbered 1 to 9 in the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. , dated , all injury to soil, grass, brushwood, or trees, all felling of trees or cutting of brushwood, all collection of forest produce and burning of "surkhi" or lime, and all trespass in the rakhs other than in pursuance of a right of way or a recorded right of dry wood or grazing, or according to a permit lawfully obtained, is prohibited.

2. The forests to which the first rule relates will not be opened to grazing, otherwise than by the order in writing of the Conservator of Forests. But nothing in this rule shall be held to interfere with the grazing in Kála Chitta under the tirní system, or with privileges of grazing allowed by Government and recorded in favor of certain villages in the rakhs of Saidpur *cum* Margalla, Maira, Tumair, Banigala, and Bagham.

3. In the forests known as "first-class rakhs" in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls clearing of land for cultivation, the felling any tree or the cutting of brushwood, the collection of limestone or the burning of lime or "surkhi" otherwise than in pursuance of a recorded right or privilege or of a lawful permit, is prohibited.

4. Grazing in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls is for the present permitted except in such places as the civil authorities shall, in concert with the Forest authorities, recommend to be closed for reproduction or protection of the forest.

5. Permit-holders or right-holders are prohibited from causing unnecessary damage in felling and removing materials, or utilizing the produce of the forest.

6. For every act or omission constituting an infringement of these rules, the offender (and any one abetting his offence within the meaning of the Penal Code) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or in default such imprisonment as is provided in Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code.

Explanation.—It will be observed that it is necessary for protection to put the forests under Act VII of 1865. The forests dealt with by Captain Wace's settlement proposals are provided for by rules one and two, and these exactly carry out his proposals. There were no rights in any of these rakhs, but he has allowed now a few definite villages (all recorded) to graze in some, and to take dead wood lying on the ground.

In Murree and Kahuta, all that is needed, till a settlement is made, is a general protection of trees from destruction, and a power to close certain places against grazing in those tracts which, though not demarcated accurately, are known locally well enough as "first-class rakhs." Nothing in the rules affect in any way the right of the people to get wood, &c., for their own use, as they do this at present.

These privileges will, it is hoped, be put on a better footing when a settlement takes place, but as it is obvious some time must elapse before it is completed, some rules are required in the meanwhile.

The power of seizing and stopping produce taken in defiance of the permit cannot be exercised under the rules of 1855, therefore it must be under Act VII. of 1865, and to make that Act apply it is necessary to notify the forests. It is not intended by these rules to supersede the law of 1855 regarding "burning" of the forests ; therefore nothing is said on the subject in these rules.

No. 271, dated Murree, 3rd July 1878.

From—Colonel J. E. Cracroft, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Cutting of wood by agriculturists in the waste lands assigned for their use, and included within village boundaries.

In paragraph 36 of my report No. 253, of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of the application of the criminal law to forest conservancy, allusion is made to the case of the Crown *versus* Gullu and Hayát, in which the accused were punished for theft of wood from a Government rakh, whereas on further inquiry it was proved that the wood had been cut from the waste lands of another village.

Complaints against prohibition to cut.

2. Representations had been made to me to the effect that in iláka Makhad and other ilákás in the Pindigheb tahsíl, there is a prohibition against the agriculturists cutting wood in their waste or Shámilát land (which, in contradistinction to the Government preserve or rakh, they call their guzára land, or land left to them for pasturage and fuel) unless they first present a petition to the tahsíldár on 2 annas' stamp paper, and obtain his permission.

Report called for from Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, as to authority for prohibition.

3. In returning the case of Gullu and Hayát for further inquiry, information was called for from Colonel Cripps, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, as to whether this representation was true, and if so, by whom, and under what authority and for what purpose such an order was issued.

Deputy Commissioner's reply.

4. The information called for on the subject has been furnished in letter No. 1286, of the 15th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, a copy of which is annexed.

Old orders passed prior to demarcation of waste lands, requiring the obtaining of permission.

5. Prior to grazing and wood lands being demarcated within village boundaries or assigned to villages, all such lands were considered Government rakhs, and an order was issued to the effect that permission be sought by all persons desirous of cutting wood in the Government rakhs.

Demarcation subsequently made, yet order still in force.

6. Subsequent to this order, wood and grazing lands were allotted to each village, yet the old order is enforced to the extent of requiring agriculturists to present a petition to the tahsíldár, and obtain permission, before they can cut wood from such lands within their own boundaries.

Deputy Commissioner has ordered discontinuance of practice of obtaining permission.

7. Colonel Cripps reports that no stamp is required on such petitions, and that he has ordered the discontinuance of the present practice, which appears to be quite unnecessary and also illegal.

Financial Commissioner's orders solicited.

8. It appears desirable, however, that the orders of the Financial Commissioner should be obtained, as to whether all restrictions be removed in the cutting of wood by agriculturists, on the lands demarcated within their village boundaries and allotted to them, and I accordingly refer the subject for orders.

The term guzára.

9. The term guzára is strictly applicable to the areas made over to villages in tahsíls Ráwalpindi, Fattehjang, Pindigheb, Attock, Gujar Khán.

To the villages of these tahsíls only were lands allotted at the time of demarcation: *vide* paragraph 7 of letter No. 268, dated 10th November 1865, from Commissioner and Superintendent to Financial Commissioner, and paragraph 30 of letter No. 1914, dated 25th September 1865, published at pages 55 and 57 of printed correspondence on the subject of demarcation of rakhs, in the Jhelum, Shahpur, and Ráwalpindi districts.

No demarcation of rakhs in hilly parts of Murree and Kahuta tahsíls.

10. In the hilly tracts of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls no rakhs have been separately demarcated, nor specific areas of forests allotted to villages. Every tree in the forests of these tahsíls is the property of Government, the zamíndárs having the right of free pasturage for their own cattle with fuel and trees, on requisition,* free also.

No guzára lands in these tahsíls.

11. In the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls there is therefore no guzára land at present properly so called, and, as pointed out in former correspondence, the zamíndárs are doing all they can to increase cultivation so as to influence the question of demarcation hereafter.

The necessity of some definite policy.

12. There is one aspect of the question which I wish to bring to the notice of the Financial Commissioner, namely, that after settlement there was a demarcation of rakhs by Munshi Hukm Chand. It is believed that at that time sufficient land was left for the purposes of fuel to the land owners all over the district, there being no restriction as to grazing anywhere.

* *Vide* paragraph 1, clause 7, of letter No. 1914, dated 25th September 1865, from Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner, and paragraph 4 of Commissioner's No. 268, dated 10th November 1866, to Financial Commissioner, published in printed correspondence referred to above.

I cannot say how the present confusion has arisen in tahsíls Murree, Kahuta, and Ráwalpindi. Further concessions were made by Captain Wace in the tahsíls in which he demarcated preserves last year, on the basis, I presume, of the present cultivated area. At the rate cultivation is now going on even in lands utterly unsuited to cultivation, there will be very little waste left for fuel and grazing. Prompt measures are required to check what is now going on, and some definite policy should be inaugurated, after consultation held between the district officer and heads of tribes and of important villages, providing for (1) the means to preserve the Government rakhs with the co-operation of conterminous village communities; (2) limiting the extent of cultivation and providing that the necessary amount of land be left within village boundaries free for fuel and grazing; and (3) obtaining guarantees from the zamíndárs for the preservation of fuel in their own boundaries. I think that it might be given out now with the sanction of Government, if the suggestion be approved, that the reckless breaking up of waste is displeasing to the Government and will not benefit the zamíndárs, inasmuch as the calculation of lands to be left for guzára or for provision of fuel and grass, shall be based *not* on the present cultivated area, but on that recorded at settlement, with due regard to other considerations.

No. 1286, dated 15th May 1876.

From—Colonel J. M. Cripps, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to paragraph 2 of your No. 1179, of 12th April, calling for information on the existing prohibition against the cutting of wood by agriculturists in the Pindigheb tahsíl, on their "guzára" land, I have the honor to report that no such prohibitory order is to be found in this office; but an old order is extant when you were Deputy Commissioner, to the effect that "permission be sought by all desirous of cutting wood in the Government rakhs," and it appears that, though subsequent to date of that order guzára land has been allotted to each village, yet the old order is enforced to extent noted by you in letter quoted above.

2. It does not appear that any stamp is required on the petition, and more likely the petitioner alluded to the fee of 2 annas paid to a petition writer.

I have now issued orders for discontinuance of the practice, which appears to be quite unnecessary and also illegal.

Extract paras. 1 to 3 of No. 114 F., dated Lahore, 7th March 1878.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 789 S., of the 4th August 1876, on the subject of the forest tracts in the Ráwalpindi district, and to return the original enclosures with the following remarks.

2. It is understood that the arrangements reported in your 3rd paragraph for the transfer of certain rakhs to the district authorities, for the removal of restrictions in others, and for the award of rights in grazing and of collecting dry wood in the rakhs noted of the Ráwalpindi tahsíl, have been carried out as proposed by Major Wace. These arrangements are accordingly sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. The rules for unreserved forests drawn up by Major Wace and forming enclosure 4 to his letter No. 21, of the 29th April 1875, were framed some time before the present proposals for legislation on forest questions had reached maturity, and would no doubt have assumed a different shape had the Forest Bill then, as now, been about to pass into law. To the rules themselves as modified in your letter under reply, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection. They are accordingly approved and can be acted upon; but in view of the above remarks, they must be subject to reconsideration, if necessary, after the Forest Bill shall have been passed.

Extract para. 4 of No. 114 F., dated 7th March 1878.

From—Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

4. With reference to the questions connected with the Murree and Kahuta forests, discussed in your paragraphs 7 to 10, I am desired to refer you to the correspondence ending with this office letter No. 407 S., dated 22nd August last.

No. 810 S., dated Lahore, 25th July 1878.

From—F. C. CHANNING, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to address you with reference to the 3rd paragraph of your No. 114 F., of 7th March, in which you state that the rules for the unreserved Forests of the Ráwalpindi District, drawn up by Major Wace, are approved, subject to reconsideration, if necessary, after the Forest Bill shall have been passed.

2. These forests or rakhs appear to fall under Chapter IV. of the Forest Act, and to answer to the description of "protected forests." They should therefore, under Section 34, be notified as such before the 7th March 1879. But that section further directs that if the rights of the Government, or of private persons in such notified forests, have not, previous to the date of such declaration, been inquired into, settled, and recorded in a manner which the Local Government thinks sufficient, the Local Government shall direct that the same shall be enquired into, settled, and recorded, in the manner provided by the Act for protected forests, and that until such inquiry, settlement, and record have been completed, no such declaration shall abridge or affect such rights. It is necessary therefore, in the first instance, to decide whether or not there has hitherto been such an inquiry.

3. It appears that the only inquiry into these rights and the only record of them hitherto made were made at the time of Major Cracroft's Settlement, and Major Wace's proposals seem to be based on that record.

Major Cracroft's settlement report, paragraphs 121 to 127, shows how these rakhs, and those of the Murree and Kahuta tahsils, which form the subject of a separate correspondence, were demarcated. The grave error of allowing the villagers to demarcate the forest and hill and waste lands amongst themselves was permitted, and subsequently portions of land were cut out of the so-called village areas and constituted Government rakhs, in which, however, the villagers were allowed to have concurrent rights with the Government. The result of this procedure is that up to this day the idea that certain portions of the Government rakhs in reality formed portions of or belonged to individual villages is maintained, and at the end of paragraph 127 of his report Major Cracroft wrote :—"It will be a necessary feature of these rakhs that grazing in them cannot be interdicted."

4. Major Cracroft gave reasons why he was unable to do what *primâ facie* seems the proper thing to have been done, *viz.*, in the first instance to have allotted such an amount of waste and forest land to each village as it seemed entitled to hold, or as its necessities seemed to require. But the result of the procedure which he felt obliged to follow is that until his settlement shall have expired, the Government cannot, under Section 29 of the Act, declare a portion of the forest to be closed and the rights of private persons over such portion suspended, nor can it make rules under Section 31 (*i*) for the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests, nor under Section 31 (*h*) for the protection and management of a forest closed under Section 25.

5. Unless, then, it be considered that Major Cracroft's inquiry and record are sufficient, it would seem necessary either to issue a notification under Section 34, and thereafter order a fresh inquiry and record, or to notify the rakhs under the concluding paragraph of Section 28, pending further inquiry and record at revision of settlement, existing rights of individuals or communities being meanwhile neither abridged nor affected.

6. The rules drawn up by Major Wace might be allowed to continue in operation until such inquiry is completed. They are based upon the rules of 1855, which were declared to have the force of law by Schedule I. of Act IV. of 1872, and have not been repealed by the new Act.

7. The Financial Commissioner understands that Major Wace's arrangements have been acted on and acquiesced in by the people since 1875. These arrangements seem satisfactory, except so far as regards the Kála Chitta rakh (No. 30), in which, whilst the portion in the Pindigheb tahsíl, known as Kála

Pahár, has been transferred to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, the rest in the Attock and Ráwalpindi tahsíls is in charge of the Forest Department, but no restriction "is at present placed on grazing; so long as this arrangement continues there is no occasion to revise the boundaries. If hereafter any restrictions are placed on grazing, the boundaries should be revised before such restrictions are enforced, for in many cases the boundary has been carried close to the cultivated lands of the adjacent villages. At the west end of the rakh a village has been included in it."

No statistics are given in columns 4, 5 and 6 of Major Wace's statement, showing how much cultivated land belongs to each village or what amount of waste land has been allotted to each village for its individual wants.

But, if the Forest Department does not exercise more interference in this rakh than it seems to have done since 1875, the existing state of things, as regards this and the other rakhs under the Forest Department, might be allowed to continue till the Ráwalpindi district shall have been brought under revision of settlement some four or five years hence.

The term of the present settlement expires in 1880, but the district is not included among those which it is intended to put under revision of settlement at an early date.

No. 329 F., dated Lahore, 27th August 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 810 S., of the 25th ultimo, referring for the orders of Government certain points in connection with the arrangements made by Major Wace, in regard to the rakhs in the plains of the Ráwalpindi district, sanctioned by this office letter No. 114 F., of the 7th March last; and in reply I am to convey the following observations.

2. The rules which were to be altered, if necessary, after the passing of the Forest Act, are not intended to apply to any demarcated rakhs; they relate to the unreserved tracts which fall within village boundries and are at the same time excluded from the Government forests. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any object would be gained by declaring these village waste lands to be protected forests, and no inquiry seems to be necessary in regard to them, the rules approved last March being sufficient.

3. It may, however, be very desirable to declare as protected forests some of the demarcated rakhs in the Ráwalpindi, Attock, Pindigheb, and Fatehjang tahsíls, especially such as are still in charge of the Forest Department. On this point I am to request that a reference may be made to the Conservator of Forests, who should be asked to report what rakhs in this portion of the Ráwalpindi district he would propose to be treated in the manner above indicated, and the case of the Kála Chittta rakh should be especially considered in this connection.

4. In the rakhs which may be declared to be protected forests the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons will have to be inquired into, and recorded as prescribed in Section 28 of the Forest Act. This office letter No. 407, of the 22nd August 1877, directed that the duty of settling the question of forest rights in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls should be entrusted to the Settlement Officer, Jhelum; and it was also said that the question whether the Settlement Officer would meet the services of a European Assistant might be subsequently referred if necessary. The officer who, under these orders, will make the forest settlement in the Murree and Kahuta tahsils will also be able to conduct such inquiries as may be set on foot, preliminarily to the final declaration of the selected tracts in the plains as protected forests.

No. 447 F., dated Lahore, 14th December 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1298 S., dated 2nd instant, submitting, for reconsideration of the orders already passed, a communication from Major Wace on the subject of the manner in which the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tracts should be taken up. Mr. Ouseley generally agreeing in the views expressed.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, for the purpose in view, it would be better to consider the settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls as summary, no maps having been made, and the property of Government not having been defined, but left expressly for subsequent decision. His Honor considers that it would be harsh to declare the settlement a summary one, should this involve the revision of the assessment; but he sees no injustice in declaring it summary for the purpose of defining Government lands. Nor does the Lieutenant-Governor follow Major Wace's argument in paragraph 5 of this letter. If the settlement were summary, there is no need for the presumption in favor of Government, which the 28th section of the Punjab Land Revenue Act gives in certain regular settlements, and the Settlement Officer will be free to act. His Honor is therefore pleased to declare the settlement of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta a summary settlement, and to empower the Settlement Officer to demarcate the villages and Government lands. This decision will give him the legal basis for his proceedings which he desires more effectually than the Rules of 1855 would do, and which it is undesirable to revert to, seeing that a Forest Act has been passed to regulate the very matters of which the rules treat.

No. 1342S., dated Lahore, 16th December 1878.

From—F. C. CHANNING, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Letters from Conservator of Forests in re treatment of rakhs in Ráwalpindi district submitted.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 329F., of 27th August, and 738 C., of 16th September. In accordance with the directions contained in the 3rd paragraph of the first of these letters, the opinion of the Conservator of Forests, as to the future treatment of the demarcated rakhs, was invited, and copies of his replies Nos. 146C.L. of the 1st October and 234 of 12th November are herewith submitted.

The latter of these letters was written by the Conservator after the perusal of a memorandum drawn up by Major Wace. The points raised in this correspondence are four in number, and refer severally :—

(a.) To the publication of the rules drawn up by Major Wace for the management of the hill lands now included in village boundaries.

(b.) To the form in which the rules should be published.

(c.) To the manner in which the rakhs left under the management of the Forest Department should be notified.

(d.) To the Kála Chitta rakh.

Rule proposed for publication in the Gazette.

2. On the first point it is sufficient to state that the Financial Commissioner concurs with the Conservator and Major Wace in recommending that the rules be published in the Gazette.

Objections raised by the Conservator in retreatment with the above rules to be cancelled.

3. Your No.114F., dated 7th March 1878, sanctioned the rules drawn up by Major Wace, as modified by this office letter No. 789 S., of 4th August 1876. But it is evident from paragraph 4 of this letter that it was then understood that the rules were intended to apply to the rakhs left under the management of the District Officer. With reference to the alterations made in the rules Major Wace has written as follows : —

"I regret the alterations proposed by the Conservator in these rules, which seem to have been sanctioned. The alterations both in Rule 5 and in Rule 6 are for the worse. That in Rule 5 will conceal the object of the Rule; that in Rule 6, clause 3, is positively wrong, as I proceed to explain. The object of clause 3, of Rule 6, as I wrote it, is this. Above, in Rule 3, I had re-affirmed the old right of all village residents to wood from the common waste land of the village, where they reside. If I had said no more than this, the non-proprietory residents (Khatris, menials. &c.,) would before long have attempted to cut wood for sale to neighbouring villages under this permission. This would have been an abuse of their privilege; so I added in clause 3 of Rule 6, that the new rules shall not be construed so as to warrant the cutting of timber for sale by persons who are not co-sharers in the ownership of the village waste." It will be seen from paragraph 1 of Conservator's No. 434 of 12th November, that Mr. Powell now, on understanding that the rules apply to the lands inside village boundaries, withdraws his proposals for the alterations which were sanctioned in the correspondence above noted, and for the reasons given, the Financial Commissioner concurs in the view that these alterations should be cancelled.

Alteration in Rule 4 approved of.

4. Another alteration which had been proposed by the Conservator but was not supported in this office No. 789 S. of 4th August 1876, paragraph 4, was that Rule 4 should contain a prohibition of cultivation. The point has been again brought forward in paragraph 3 of Conservator's No. 146 C. L. of 1st October and paragraph 2 of his No. 234 of 12th November. With reference to this Major Wace writes :—

"Under these rules" (the rules of 1855) "Government may (Section 7) prohibit any operation likely to injure the supplies of fuel in lands, whether inside its preserves or outside its preserves. The reason I framed a rule, placing restrictions on the partition of hill lands, which are the common property of villages, is that the operation is usually preliminary to the cultivation of these hill lands, and, therefore, by so much destroys the timber supplies. The partition of such lands, by converting common land into separate holdings, even if it does not result in the cultivation of the land, usually makes it impracticable or very difficult for the non-proprietory residents to exercise their rights of usance. I agree with the Conservator that in Rule 4, after the word "partition" the words "or cultivation" should be inserted. If we merely prohibit partition, the owners may take to cultivating these lands without first dividing their common rights of ownership. The hill lands being the exception in the tracts (see Rule 1) to which these rules apply, and being also extremely poor and stony, the rule is no hardship, and is of limited application. The Financial Commissioner, having regard to the very wide powers conferred by the rules of 1855, is of opinion that to prohibit cultivation falls as much within their limits as the restraint of partition, and supports the proposal to insert in Rule 4, after the word "partition," which occurs twice, words "or cultivation."

Modification of Rule 1 of Major Wace's rules proposed.

5. The Financial Commissioner observes that Rule 1 of Major Wace's rules, as it stands, does not define accurately the area to which the rules apply, and he, therefore, proposes that the rule be altered to—

(1). These orders apply to the whole of the hill tracts included within village boundaries in the Ráwalpindi district, excepting the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls. With this exception, and with the introduction of the words "or cultivation" proposed in the last paragraph, Mr. Ouseley recommends that the rules be published in the Gazette, as drafted by Major Wace, and printed on pages 19 and 20 of Proceedings, Forest Department, No. 1, of March 1878.

Manner in which the rakhs under Forest management are to be notified.

6. The next question for consideration is the manner in which the rakhs left under the management of the Forest Department in the Ráwalpindi district shall be notified. It was proposed in paragraph 3 of your No. 329 F. of 27th August, that they, or some of them, should be declared protected forests. With reference to

this Major Wace has pointed out that he intended the rakhs left in charge of the Forest Department (or at least the Kawagar, Khairimar, Khairi Murat, and Margala, Saidpur rakhs) to be declared reserved forests. The Conservator's final remarks on this subject will be found in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of his No. 234 of 12th November.

The rakhs which are now under the management of the Forest Department are :—

(1). Kawagar, area reserved 4,396 acres. As to this rakh Major Wace wrote (see enclosure 2 of his No. 21 of 29th April 1875). "I recommend that the Forest Department be supported in dealing with this rakh as completely reserved from all claims by adjacent villages. They should be allowed to close it against all claims whatever and to treat it as they like."

(2). Khairimar, area reserved 3,643 acres. Major Wace wrote :—" The circumstances of this rakh are similar to those of Kawagar, and it should be treated in the same way."

(3). Khairi Murat, area reserved 17,485 acres. Major Wace wrote :— "I recommend that the Forest Department should be supported in treating this rakh as completely reserved from all claims by adjacent villages. They should be allowed to close it against all claims whatever and to treat it as they like."

(4). Margala *cum* Saidpur, area reserved 23,809 acres. There is a right of grazing in 470 acres belonging to the villages of Ratta, Hotar, under an order of the Financial Commissioner, dated 24th March 1868, and Major Wace gave the zamíndárs of Phulgiraon right of grazing and of collecting fallen dry wood in 1,572 acres. With the exception of these lands, Major Wace wrote, " and the lands from which the cavalry regiments and the Commissariat cut grass, the Forest Department should be allowed to manage this rakh solely in the interests of forest conservancy.

(5). Mairawali, area reserved 1,408 acres.

(6). Tumair, area reserved 4,715 acres.

(7). Banigala, 621 acres.

(8). Bagham, area reserved 7,983 acres.

Over all these four rakhs Major Wace has allowed rights of grazing and of collecting fallen dry wood.

All the rakhs to be gazetted as "reserved forests."

7. The respective rights of Government and of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages having been to this extent defined and the rights of the latter being *nil* in the first three rakhs, very much restricted in the fourth, and of limited extent in the last four, the Financial Commissioner considers that all these rakhs can, under section 34 of the Forest Act, be, " according to justice, equity, and good conscience," notified in the local official gazette as reserved forests, and he therefore recommends that this be at once done.

Rights of Government and of private persons to the produce of the rakhs explained.

8. It then remains to consider whether, under the second clause of that section, the rights of the Government or private persons to or over the land or forest produce in these forests have already been enquired into, settled, and recorded in a manner which the Local Government can accept as sufficient.

It appears to the Financial Commissioner that the rights have already been fully enquired into, and are already of so definite a character that no further investigation is required.

The Conservator apparently accepts Major Wace's awards. His letters No. 9 F. of 29th May 1876 (see Proceedings above quoted) and those now forwarded, nowhere dispute them, except indeed that in the column "Remarks"

of the statement submitted with his No. 146C.L. of 1st October he has entered against Rakh Bagham—"Only necessary to close one-third of the whole at option of the Forest Department." But this right, the Financial Commissioner observes, was not reserved by Major Wace to the Forest Department; the wood is stated to be merely sanatha, which the cattle will not touch, and the rights enjoyed by each village do not extend jointly over the whole rakh, but severally over certain definite areas. The Financial Commissioner has therefore, in framing the draft notification herewith submitted, disregarded this remark.

Case of the Kála Chitta rakh considered.

9. The case of the Kála Chitta rakh next calls for remark. The circumstances of this rakh are described in paragraph 10 of Major Wace's letter No. 21, dated 29th April 1875 (see page 6 of the Proceedings above quoted), and in this office No. 810 S.-4759 of 25th July 1878, paragraph 7, the Financial Commissioner recorded this recommendation, that the present state of affairs might be allowed to continue until revision of settlement.

The Conservator in paragraph 8 of his No. 146 C. L. of 1st October urges that Major Wace should, on proceeding to the Ráwalpindi district, first of all undertake the settlement of this rakh. The plan which the Financial Commissioner proposes for adoption is that the Kála Chitta rakh be, as suggested by Major Wace, notified as a protected forest. This could be done at once under Section 34. Major Wace should be then directed to conduct the enquiry, necessary under Section 28, into the nature and extent of the right of Government and of private persons over the rakh. Meanwhile these rights would, under Section 34, continue unabridged and unaffected. When the enquiry into rights is completed, Major Wace could submit recommendations for a notification under section 29, regulating the cutting of trees, closing forest, &c. This notification should continue in force until the expiry of the existing settlement in 1880. Hereafter it would be probably expedient to proceed under Chapter II of the Act, issue a notification under section 4 declaring that it is proposed to constitute the Kála Chitta rakh a reserved forest, enquire under section 7 into all rights then existent (apparently some rights will expire with the settlement), and having recorded them under section 13, then under section 14 arrange for their exercise; this would probably ordinarily be done by altering the limits of the rakh so as to exclude land of extent and position suitable to the wants of the right-holders; and finally having thus re-demarcated the rakh, issue a notification under section 19, declaring the remaining area a reserved forest.

These proceedings might, indeed, be commenced at once, two notifications being issued,—one under section 34, declaring the rakh to be already a protected forest; and the other under section 4, declaring that it is proposed to constitute the rakh a reserved forest. Major Wace would be able to conduct simultaneously the two-fold proceedings required; the date to be entered in the notification, published under section 19, as that from which the forest is "reserved," must, of course, be subsequent to the date of the expiry of the settlement. Draft notifications to the above effect accompany this letter. The Act does not provide for the appointment of a Forest Settlement Officer to ascertain the rights existing in a protected forest.

Management of the rakhs by Deputy Commissioner proposed.

10. No regulations have as yet been suggested for the management of the rakhs left under the district authorities. They appear to be generally unsuited for the growth of trees, and probably it will be sufficient to leave them in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, who, if necessary, could introduce restrictive clauses in the annual leases. Should His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desire it, the Financial Commissioner will address the Commissioner on the subject, and hereafter submit a further report.

No. 146C. L., dated 1st October 1878.

From—B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, C.S., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to reply to your No. 5854S., dated 13th September 1878. I beg to

say that no orders of any kind have been communicated to me regarding the Ráwalpindi forests (other than those of Murree and Kahuta, which I regard as being now under positive orders for settlement).

2. On referring to the proceedings for March 1878, I observe, indeed, that there is an order which directs certain lands to be given over to villages as proposed by Major Wace; but that letter is wholly silent on the subject of the forests, and makes no allusion to the various important points, so anxiously waiting a solution as regards the preservation of the forest recommended by Major Wace.

3. Referring now to the enclosure of your letter, I ask permission to observe, with reference to paragraph 2, that the rules (page 59, Proceedings, March) should at least be published in the Gazette; up to this date they have not been taken the slightest notice of. I would also ask that these rules may be published, with the verbal corrections suggested by me in paragraph 38 of my letter (page 67, Proceedings March, bottom of page) and approved under paragraph 6 of his letter (top of page 43).

I only regret very much that the prohibition to break up the land so made over to villages is not approved, and would beg you to reconsider the matter. If this land were the property of the people, then it is clear that, not only could it not be preserved from clearing of cultivation, but that it could not in any way be dealt with.

As it is Government waste, given to villages for the express purpose of supplying them with fuel and grass, it seems to me clear that Government have every right to require that the land should be kept for those purposes. Most unquestionably the rules of 1855 give power to prevent land covered with useful brushwood being cleared. As these rules do not refer to villages which have no hill jungle land, they will not touch the case of lands given over at settlement: with those, of course, we cannot interfere (by these rules) in any way.

4. As regards the other forests in the plains no steps whatever have been taken, although Major Wace distinctly states that the rakhs left to us can be now properly managed.

It is suggested in the letter you enclose that the rakhs left to this Department, as the result of Major Wace's inquiry, may be declared protected forests; and I hope that this may be done under section 34 of the Act at once.

5. The Government has every reason to be satisfied as to the rights. As far back as 1875, Major Wace, with his Superintendent, made an enquiry into all rights, and the result of that enquiry has been clearly—

(1) to exclude the great Kála Chitta rakh from consideration at that time altogether;

(2) to restore several rakhs to villages, and to modify boundaries of others;

(3) to declare that all the remaining rakhs may be treated as close reserves subject to certain definite exceptions.

6. I trust, therefore, that it will not be deemed necessary, after we have waited now three full years for some satisfactory solution of our difficulties, to commence the whole question *de novo*, but that the results of the enquiry and settlement made by Major Wace (and approved by Mr. Egerton when Financial Commissioner) in 1875-76 may be deemed sufficient to allow the tracts to be declared under section 34 as forests already reserved before the Act.

Statement of rights already settled, submitted.

7. The enclosed tabular statement will show the authority for the statement that rights have been declared in these rakhs, and I would propose that these be at once gazetted.

The moment I receive orders on this I will send a draft statement showing boundaries, &c.

The case of Kála Chitta as a separate matter, how to be dealt with.

8. As regards Kála Chitta, I have the honour to suggest that, as Major Wace is now under orders to settle Murree and Kahuta, he may be asked to settle this first. It seems to me perfectly immaterial whether a general grazing has to be allowed for a year or two more till settlement expires. A re-adjustment of the whole area might be made, and the closing of those portions ultimately to be reserved forests need not be carried out at present or until a fixed date.

But I have the honour to explain that there is a particular urgency in this matter. Although I think the carelessness of the railway staff in omitting to give the slightest previous notice, or to take any steps to inform themselves (in this sparsely-wooded country) how they could get fuel, is highly reprehensible, that will not release us from the practical obligation to find fuel for them. It will, I fear, be absolutely necessary to cut part of Kála Chitta; and to do so, without closing it afterwards to allow the wood to grow up, would be very objectionable. A settlement of this range (even though a general right of grazing might be allowed to remain for a time) would surely enable some steps to be taken to meet the difficulty in question.

Statement showing the Rakhs left as "Reserved" under Major Wace's Settlement of 1875.

Tahsils.	Names of Forests.	Area.	Rights or privileges as settled by Major Wace in letter No. 21, dated 29th April 1875, (Proceedings March, page 44.)	Remarks.
Attock ...	Kawagar ...	4,396	None. "May be treated as close reserves" (*vide* para. 8, page 45, bottom).	
	Khairimar ...	3,643		
Fattehjang...	Khairi Murat ...	17,485	This rakh "it is necessary to reserve absolutely" (*vide* para. 9, page 46, top).	To enable this to be done Major Wace gave up the Dungi Rakh absolutely (*id*).
Ráwalpindi	Margalla Saidpur	23,809	Right of grazing and dry wood to adjacent villages in Chak Phulgráon, 1,572 acres; right of grazing in Chak Ratta Hotar, 470 acres; certain rights to cavalry, which is only a Government right, and has, therefore, nothing to do with a Forest settlement. "With this exception the Forest Department should be supported in the management of these rakhs,* *solely* with a view to conservation and increase of timber" (para. 11, page 74).	Only one village is covered, Phulgráon (see table at page 57, No. 36). * "These rakhs" refer to Margalla, Tumair, and Banigalla.
	Tumair ...	4,715	Right to graze and get dry wood to villages Sihal, Tumair and Khajua (632 houses).	
	Banigalla ...	621	Ditto ditto to villages Rihara, Mahlol and Mohra Mir (para. 11, page 47).	
Gujar Khan	Bagham ...	7,983	Right of grazing to villages Maiana, Potha, Suraphi, Bagham, Chak land, Kamalpur, Sihal, Umar Khan Kahail, Danu, and Pohna (para. 12, page 47).	Only necessary to close one-third of the whole at option of Forest Department.

No. 234, dated 12th November 1878.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to our conversation the other day on the subject of my letter No. 146 C.L. of 2nd October 1878, it will be perhaps wise to say officially that, under the correction now afforded by Major Wace, I withdraw all objection to his rules which relate to village lands, and not to the district managed Government rakhs, as had been at first supposed.

2. Major Wace has no objection to inserting the order that breaking up and clearing off trees for cultivation is prohibited, and I think this would be proper; otherwise I fear that, under a pressure from demand for fuel, a large area of really uncultivated land should be denuded of its fuel, root and all, under the pretence that it is going to be cultivated: the fuel being sold, the land will then be abandoned.

3. As regards the declaration under section 34 of the forests settled (as shown in the table annexed to my letter) by Major Wace, that officer has pointed out that they would be "reserves." He is certainly correct, and I overlooked in my letter the use of the term "protected" in its special sense. No forest, the limits of which are demarcated and the rights settled or non-existent, can properly be "protected" merely.

4. The object of the "protected" forest (even clouded by the unfortunate provisions of the Act) is not doubtful. There are many places where Government has gone to a certain length in constituting reserves; still a large area of forest remains. It is impossible, perhaps, to

settle at once that this also shall be "reserved," because it is necessary to wait and see what markets will spring up for wood, and in what directions an extension of agriculture will develop itself. Meanwhile it would be unwise to let such an area go to ruin, and therefore a kind of general protection is afforded it—preserving certain classes of valuable trees, regulating the breaking up of the land, and generally preventing waste and mischief.

5. The Ráwalpindi forests are not at all in this condition. This small and hard-won area is now a very *minimum*; it is demarcated, and every tree and bush in it (not certain classes only, must be preserved. No possible diminution of the area by cultivation is contemplated; no rights exist but those defined; and every condition exists which makes the forest reserved.)

6. I trust soon to receive final orders in this matter, and the list for gazetting will be sent you.

No. 95F., dated 1st March 1879.—*Notification.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under section 34 of the Indian Forest Act 1878, to declare the undermentioned forests to be reserved forests :—

District.	Parganna.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.	Remarks.
Ráwalpindi.	Attock.	Khairi-már	North, by village lands of Khalakdad, Islamgárh, Burhan and Kandaharipur. South, by those of Kot Sundki, Katarian and Garshin. East, by those of Babraki and Pathargarh. West, by those of Garshin. An outlying portion of this forest is on the spur running towards Hassan Abdál in a north-east direction.	The forest is demarcated by masonry pillars, and occupies nearly the whole of the hill known as Khairimár.
		Kawágar	North, by a line of pillars running to the south of the village lands of Kahutra, Pind-tarer, Boliánwála, and Dawi-dad South, village lands of Humak Akhori and Búta. East, by those of Bathú West, by the eastern limit of the village lands of Bariár and Jassián.	The forest is demarcated by masonry pillars, and comprises the hill known as Kawágar.
	Fatteh Jang	Khairi Múrat	North, by the village lands (on the south side) of Nikodar, Pind Fattah, Rúria, Dadiál, Lássa, Malikpur, Ratwál, Jhindar, Jangal, and Kák. South, by those of Múrat, Chhán, Mandwál, Rájar, Dhari Pámrah (jágír and khálsa lands), and Pari. West, the line of pillars skirts the west base of the hill close to village Galli. East, the line runs from the Ráwalpindi road on the north side of the hill through a depression in the range a little to the north-west of Khairi Múrat village to a short distance beyond the road on the south side of the hill. There is also a rectangular-shaped detached piece of raviny ground forming part of the forest, bounded on the north nearly by the path from Múrat to Chhán; on the south, by village lands of Maira and Múrat; east, by a sharp jagged ridge of bare rock, and thence in a line to the path from Múrat to Chhán; west, village lands of Múrat and Chhán down to the "sihanda."	Demarcated by masonry pillars and occupies the hill known as Khairi Múrat.
		Kauliál	A triangular strip of land adjoining the waste of village Kauliál, which forms its north boundary; the south-east line, from the "sihadda" of Gangawála, Johd, and Kauliál to that of Khatrál, Gangawála, and Kauliál, and for about a mile further along the Bhutrál and Kauliál line. The west line starts from the "sihadda" of Chakrála, Marí, and Kauliál, and continues along the village boundary of Kauliál and Marí to the "sihadda" of Johd, Biláwal, and Kauliál.	Demarcated by masonry pillars along the lines indicated.
	Rawalpindi	Margalla	North, passes to south of village lands of Gondal, Chak Wajjan, Karmwál, Khurm Parcha, Khurm Gujar, Bal, a piece of Hazara District, village lands of Sandúri Hazára boundary again, Dhalar village lands, Hazára again, Gokina village lands and Hazára boundary to end. South, skirts to north of village lands Kot Hathál, Suban, Shahdarah, Mandea, Jhang, Bugiál Mlapur, Nurpur, Shahn, Batta, Hotar, Sayadpur, Dhok Jiwan, Kalanjar, Suniári, Maira Beri, Seri Sarál Shah-Ala-Ditta, Serai Kharbuza, Sang Jáni, Badhána, and Dhok Jandu. East and south-east boundaries are formed by tahsil Murree and the village lands of Mangiál. West, line passes by village lands of Chhokar and Dhok Saidu.	Comprises the greater part of the hill to the north of the tahsil bordering on Hazára district, and stretches from a little to west of the Margalla Pass on west, to Murree tahsil boundary on east.

District.	Parganna.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.	Remarks.
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi—*concluded.*	Banigala ...	North, by village lands of Mora Núr and Phúlgraon. South, by those of Malot and Rihárah. East, by those of Athál village. West, by those of Mora Núr.	Is a small hill lying nearly parallel with and about a mile to south of Ráwalpindi and Murree Road.
		Maira ...	North, by village lands of Phúlgraon and Maira South, by those of Maira and Athál. East, by tahsil Murree. West, by village lands of Athál.	Is the continuation of Banigala hill up to limit of Tahsil Ráwalpindi.
		Tamair, Block I	North, by village lands of Siháli. South, by those of Tamair. East, by tahsíl Murree.	Consists of 2 blocks: the north one is very irregular in shape.
		Ditto, Block II.	South-east, by village lands of Kajna. The second block lies more to the south, and is surrounded by the village lands of Tamair.	
	Kahuta and Gujar Khan.	Baghám ...	North, by Siháli village lands. South and south-east, by Baghám village lands. East, by river Jhelum and village lands of Kamálpur, Chak land and Baghám. West, by Palina and Kahli Dhamnoa village lands.	Occupies the extreme south-east corner of tahsíl Kahuta and north-east corner of tahsíl Gujar Khan, and is of very irregular shape.

No. 95F., dated 1st March 1879.—The following rakh, situated in the Ráwalpindi district, is hereby, under section 34 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, declared to be a protected forest:—

Tahsíl in which situated.	Name of Forest.	Approximate area in acres.	Boundaries.	Remarks.
Fatteh Jang ... ... Pindi Gheb ... ... Attock ... ... Ráwalpindi	Kálachitta ...	109,787	As defined at settlement.	Pending further enquiry, settlement and record, all existing rights of private persons to or over this rakh and its produce will remain unabridged and unaffected.

No. 456 F., dated Lahore, 10th November 1879.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to the proposals contained in Section 5 of your No. 1342, of 16th December 1878, I am desired to state that the rules drawn up by Major Wace for the management of hill forest lands within village boundaries in the Ráwalpindi District, are approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor, and will be duly gazetted.

The preamble of the rules is, however, somewhat loose for the effectual working of them, and it is desirable that a list of villages to which the rules apply should be at once prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, and that all Revenue and Forest Officers concerned should receive lists of the same. If it is thought necessary, the list could also be gazetted.

The 10*th November* 1879.

No. 457 *F.—Notification.*—Under the authority contained in the rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the hill districts of the Punjab territories, mentioned in the 1st Schedule of Act IV of 1872, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to issue the following orders :—

1. These orders apply to the whole of the hill tracts included within village boundaries in the Ráwalpindi District, excepting the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls.

2. In respect to the tracts to which these orders apply, the directions previously issued by the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi in 1856 are cancelled.

3. Under the authority contained in the 5th of the Governor-General's Rules, it is hereby declared that all village residents are entitled to wood for their agricultural and domestic purposes from the trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth produced by the waste lands of the villages in which they reside. Ordinarily no charge shall be made on account of this privilege; nor shall any permission be requisite prior to its exercise. But under special circumstances, for sufficient reason shown, the Deputy Commissioner may impose a fee, or require a written application, for the felling of timber.

4. Under the authority contained in the 7th of the Governor-General's Rules, the partition or cultivation of uncultivated hill lands held in common, whether actually bearing timber and brushwood, or suited to such a purpose, is prohibited; except in cases in which the persons desiring the partition or cultivation can show that the operation will leave sufficient provision for the exercise of the privileges granted by the preceding rule.

5. Under the same authority the sale of wood to military cantonments, to the Public Works Department, to charcoal and surkhi-burners, and to contractors and railways, is prohibited, except with the permission, in writing, of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained. Such permission shall not be granted except, in special cases, where the proposed sales will not interfere with the due supply of the residents of the village and its vicinity. All other previous restrictions on the sale of wood are hereby removed. This rule does not prohibit the preparation of surkhi and charcoal by villagers for their reasonable wants.

6. Nothing in these orders shall be construed—

(1) as conferring privilege in demarcated rakhs;

(2) nor so as to affect cultivated trees;

(3) nor so as to warrant the cutting of timber and fuel for sale by persons who are not proprietors of the land on which it is cut;

(4) nor so as to restrict the Deputy Commissioner or Forest Officers in their management of Government rakhs.

No. 504, dated 26th November 1883.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to paragraph 28 of the Forest Administration Report of the Punjab for 1882-83, and to the accompanying extract, paragraph 3 from a letter No. 783, dated 10th October 1883, from the Conservator of Forests, relating to the alleged fraudulent demarcation of certain rakhs in the Ráwalpindi (Forest) Division, I am desired to request that the Financial Commissioner will be so good as to intimate his final decision in the case to this office for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Extract paragraph 28 of the Report of Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1882-83.

PARA. 28. *Ráwalpindi Division.*—The disputes noticed in paragraph 26 of last annual report have been settled. That with the Sardár of Kot Sandki, regarding the reserve Khairimár, has been decided by the Settlement Commissioner in favour of the Sardár on the grounds that the settlement records were untrustworthy. This withdraws from the Forest Department the only basis for contention. The claim of Pír Sadr Dín to a portion of the Margala reserve has been diposed of in Government of Punjab order No. 139, dated 29th March 1883. Mr. Steedman, the Settlement Officer, has in consequence enquired into the grazing right to be allowed to the Pír and awarded the following right: grazing for 80 bulls, bullocks and buffaloes; 300 cows or she-buffaloes, 20 horses, mares and ponies: it is specially recorded that goats and camels are not admitted. It is expected that an appeal will be entered against this award.

An inspection by Lieutenant Egerton, Assistant Conservator attached to the Settlement Department, of the boundaries of the reserves demarcated previously to 1881 has shown that the permanent demarcation of most of these boundaries is faulty; and faulty to such a degree that the inspecting officer has no hesitation in asserting his belief that it was carried out with the intention to defraud. The question regarding the rectification of these boundries is under consideration.

The boundary of the protected forest in the Ráwalpindi Division has been inspected during the year. In the Tahsíls Fatehjang and Attock the boundary marks are only heaps of stones, whitewashed it is true, but, nevertheless, a very unreliable protection against encroachmetu.

Extract paragraph 3 of letter No. 783, dated 10th October 1883, from the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

PARA. 3. The alleged fraudulent demarcation of the rakhs in the Ráwalpindi Division is a rather complicated matter, and I believe that the proposal agreed upon between Colonel Wace and myself to proceed under the last clause of Section 34 of the Forest Act is the only way to settle the difficulty effectively and permanently. Proposals to that effect have been submitted to the Financial Commissioner.

As far back as 1869, when I was in charge of the Jhelum Division, at that time including Ráwalpindi, I refused, after rapidly inspecting the existing demarcation which I found to be incorrect, to a paper transfer of the Government rakhs, and requested that authoritatively demarcated boundaries be made over to me. Being new to the country I was probably wrong in not taking what I could get and making the best of it. The forests described in the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1218, dated 16th June 1868, as (1st) reserved Government forests, (2nd) forests with rights resting on them, were ultimately made over to the Department some time in 1871.

Mr. Ellis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in his No. 108, dated 9th June 1872, wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, requesting the erection of boundary marks defining the rakhs.

I find next that in 1872-73 the Forest Department paid the Deputy Commissioner for this work executed by his establishment, patwáris, &c.

In 1875, in accordance with orders issued by Major (now Colonel) Wace some rakhs were abandoned, some returned to the Deputy Commissioner's management, and in others the boundary slightly altered; regarding those left it was recorded that, with certain exceptions, they might be strictly reserved.

No. 710, dated Lahore, 25th June 1885.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

To—The Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM now directed to reply to your letter No. 504, dated 26th November 1883, relating to the alleged fraudulent demarcations of certain rakhs in the Ráwalpindi (Forest) Division.

Proceedings, 4th November 1882, Nos 253-4.
" 17th February 1883, Nos. 124-6.
" 23rd June 1883, No. 5662.
" 30th June 1883, Nos. 78-9.
" 25th August 1883, Nos. 7375-6.
" 29th November 1884, Nos. 96-9.
Commissioner Ráwalpindi's No. 376, dated 12th June 1885 (excepting enclosures marked C in paragraph 1 of Commissioner's letter).

2. I am to state that the correspondence (noted on the margin), which is forwarded herewith in original, has extended over unnecessary length, and that the real limits of the matter in dispute were not understood until Colonel Wace visited Ráwalpindi on the 1st October last. It then appeared that no doubts as to boundaries existed except in respect of the Khairi Murat reserve, on which the boundaries of some 20 villages abut. The rakh was originally demarcated over 20 years ago by Hukm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under the direction of the Settlement Officer, Colonel Cracroft. It was gazetted a reserved forest on the 1st March 1879. In 1875 some doubts had arisen as to the position of Hukm Chand's boundaries, and a Náib-Tahsíldár, named Tára Chand, was deputed to put up correct pillars. After the rakh had been gazetted a reserved forest, the Forest Officers compared these pillars with the settlement record, and the present correspondence arose out of his report that Tára Chand's pillars did not agree with that record. Tára Chand left the Government service soon after 1876.

3. Bearing these facts in mind the further merits of the case will be understood from a perusal of this office letter No. 8729, dated 21st November 1884. Colonel Wace found that the Assistant Settlement Officer, Captain Egerton, had made a careful examination of the boundary, comparing the pillars with the old records, and coming to clear conclusions as to the merits

of each dispute, and Colonel Wace gave him instructions, of which the substance was that he should again go over the boundary and—

(1) pass over unimportant deviations;

(2) throw out by demarcation and exclusion (Chak Khάriji) unimportant areas of cultivation, which, though originally of doubtful title, had now been held for several years;

(3) endeavour to arrive at an amicable adjustment of more important differences between existing pillars and the original settlement record.

4. Captain Egerton's report is now submitted; substantially he says there were only five cases of importance in which it was necessary to alter existing pillars. Colonel Wace understands that in three of these cases (Pari, Murat and Nakodar) the alteration has been carried out without opposition. There remain two cases, Galli and Phaura Jágír, which deserved more detailed notice. In the case of Galli, the jágírdár of Kot had appropriated from Hukm Chand's demarcations 272* acres; and in the case of Phaura, 115 acres. The Settlement Officer says that these areas were no doubt fraudulently appropriated (by which Colonel Wace understands that the jágírdár all along knew that they were included at settlement in the Khairi Murat rakh), and that Náib-Tahsíldár Tára Chand was probably aware of this when, in 1876, he so put down the pillars as to leave these areas outside the rakh. But acting on the permission given in Financial Commissioner's letter of the 21st November last, Captain Egerton has settled these areas as new estates, Government being recorded as owner of the waste, and the jágírdár of Kot as owner of the cultivation.

*

Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uncultur-able.	Total.
Galli	33	84	155	272
Phaura	8	32	75	155
Total ...	41	116	230	387

5. Colonel Wace hopes that Government will not object to the adjustment thus made. The land concerned is (except the portion cultivated), unprofitable rocky waste; and as the encroachment is probably of over 12 years' standing Colonel Wace does not think it is worth while to recover it by litigation. The proceedings have resulted in placing the future boundary of this rakh on a clear and well-established basis. And the forest lands of the district are now so well looked after that no further encroachment need be apprehended. Colonel Wace has consulted the Conservator, and he states that having no previous local knowledge he does not desire to raise any objection to the adjustment thus recommended.

6. Colonel Wace does not think the case is a satisfactory one. But he had rather let it remain on the basis proposed by Captain Egerton than involve Government in litigation, in order to restore a boundary which was no doubt laid down by Extra Assistant Commissioner Hukm Chand in 1863, but which appears to have been a dead letter for at least 10 years past. Even if the boundary was restored, the Government would be little benefited; and there are other considerations involved which, if desired, Colonel Wace will be glad to explain unofficially.

No. 354, dated Ráwalpindi, 25th October 1882.

From—Colonel C. H. Hall, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, on the subject of the demarcation of boundaries of Government rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, I have the honor to submit for orders of the Financial Commissioner copy of a letter, No. 4259 G. of the 13th instant, from Major R. T. M. Lang, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, together with the copies of correspondence referred to which has taken place between the Forest Officer and the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, in regard to the laying down of the boundaries of the rakh and forest lands where the correctness of the boundaries according to the revenue records is disputed.

No. 5805, dated 22nd August 1879, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

Letter No. 367, dated 30th October 1879, from Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division, in reply.

No. 8356, dated 2nd December 1879, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

2. In letter No. 539, dated 8th December 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to your address, it was directed that the boundary should be laid down according to the revenue records and objectors referred to a civil suit.

3. It now appears that in some instances pillars were erected, marking the boundaries of rakh lands and up to these boundaries the zamíndárs have held possession since the erection of the pillars.

These pillars, however, do not actually follow the boundaries laid down in the records.

The question therefore is, whether the boundary should in these cases be laid down according to the record or according to the pillars.

4. The principle on which boundaries of villages is based, *i.e.*, between village and village for revenue purposes, is to lay down the boundary according to possession, whether it agrees with the professional map or not; but where the land is waste or possession in cultivated land is doubtful, recourse is to be had to the professional map or abitration.

The boundaries thus defined establish the boundary of estates for revenue purposes, but the proprietors may establish their right to any land beyond the boundary by civil suit.

5. In laying down of boundary between private and Government estates the above principles may not be considered to apply wholly.

In these cases also the record of the rakh boundary should be followed and parties left to establish their rights by civil suit. This would be according to the usual procedure.

6. But where possession is according to boundary pillars erected, and it is clearly adverse for 12 years, it will not be politic to oust those in possession and make new arbitrary boundaries although there are records to go upon.

No. 4259 G., dated 13th October 1882.

From—Major R. T. M. Lang, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commisioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

No. 48, dated 29th May 1882, from Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.
Copy of Memorandum, dated 24th May 1882, by E. B. Steedman, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

I beg to forward copies of correspondence, as per margin, between the Forest Officer and the Settlement Officer, with reference to the disputed boundaries between Government rakhs and village lands.

2. I would refer you to the former correspondence on the subject ending with my No 3459, dated 20th October 1879, and especially to your office No. 32, dated 2nd January 1880, giving cover to a copy of Government letter No. 539F., dated 8th December 1879, to address of Financial Commissioner, laying down that the boundaries should be rectified in accordance with revenue records, and that the objectors should be referred to civil suit.

3. I have discussed the question with the Settlement Officer, who informs me that suits have been instituted in the Settlement Courts under Section 9 of Specific Relief Act for re-entry on lands from which the villages have been ousted by the Forest Department in accordance with the above-quoted Government order. Mr. Steedman points out to me that, under the provisions of that section, he will be obliged to give the petitioners a decree for relief on grounds simply of previous possession, irrespective of any question of proprietory rights, referring the Forest Department to a regular suit to establish their proprietory right.

4. He also points out that, however certain the Forest Department may be to get a decree for such rights in a regular suit, the fact will remain that the Government will have been placed in a false position by having a decree passed against it on grounds of illegal dispossession of the villages in possession without a decree. He therefore suggests that the question be referred to the Government who passed the executive order authorising the illegal dispossession, and who should be advised of the natural result of such dispossession.

5. I therefore beg to report the facts for the information of Government, and beg to state that in my opinion the Government was not authorised in issuing an executive order for the dispossession of the occupants.

No. 48, dated 29th May 1882.

From—The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

I have the honor to lay before you the matter of rectification of boundaries of reserves on the points detailed below.

2. In my No. 432, dated 9th February 1880, I submitted a list of pending disputed boundaries, in reply to your No. 319, dated 26th January 1880, intimating that Anúp Rai, Náib-Tahsíldár, had been appointed to report on these disputes.

3. He has completed the work. The generality of the cases were trifling, and have been easily disposed of.

4. Some, however, seem more complicated. A test case has occurred in Battu reserve, Kamagarh, and Mr. Steedman, Settlement Officer, has given his opinion in the memorandum, of which a copy is enclosed, that Government cannot resume the land which has apparently been for some time in the possession of the villagers.

5. I am reluctant to accept Mr. Steedman's decision as final; and, in order that I may place the matter fully before the Conservator of Forests for the orders of Government, I beg the favour of an expression of your opinion.

6. The facts are simply these. In about 1865 the rakhs were selected and records drawn up by Hukm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner. Whether the rakhs were thoroughly demarcated by him, I am not prepared to say. Presumably some marks were set up, but they are not now to be found except here and there.

7. In 1875-76 the reserves noted in the margin were demarcated by this Department with masonry pillars on the spots shown by patwáris and lambardárs; the disputed portions of the other reserves were up to the time of Anúp Rái's inspection undemarcated, except by such of Hukm Chand's pillars as remained.

Khairimár.
Kawagar.
Khairi Múrat.
Kauliál.

8. On examination it is now found by Anúp Rái (whose reports I have tested as far as possible, and have only taken up such cases as, for one reason or another, seem important) that the existing pillars, both those built of masonry by this Department and those stone heaps, sand heaps, said to represent Hukm Chand's demarcation, are in many places incorrect. In some few instances Guzára land has been included. Such areas I have restored. In other places areas have been excluded from the reserve which Hukm Chand evidently included.

9. It seems to me that the patwárís who laid down the pillars are primarily to blame; but doubtless they would not have made the more evidently wrong demarcations, unless there had been fraud on the part of the zamíndárs.

10. The Battu case involves only a small area; but some involve the abandonment of many acres, such as that at Galli, where 244 acres according to Anúp Rái's report have been included in Sardár Fatteh Khan's village.

11. Our action should be consistent. It will be unworthy of Government to take land from persons not likely to contest the question, and to give up quietly where the opposite party is likely to go to law, as undoubtedly Sardár Fatteh Khan would in the Galli case. The Battu lambardárs have already given notice of their intention to sue.

12. It is unfortunate that this question of the legality of rectifying boundaries was not settled before the appointment of Anúp Rái.

13. But as that was not done, it is evident that the sooner some definite order is issued the better, so that either the pillars may be put up before the marks made by Anúp Rái are destroyed or forgotten, or a line undisputed by the villagers may be accepted, and the cost avoided of erecting pillars which may have to be knocked down after having involved Government in litigation.

14. In conclusion, I may state my belief that Anúp Rái's revised boundaries will stand any inspection. They appear to show the lines intended by Hukm Chand as nearly as can be made out from the very imperfect records made by him: thus I do not anticipate any failure to prove in any court the correctness of the lines claimed. The question is simply regarding the right of Government to correct boundaries after such a lapse of time.

Memorandum dated 24th May 1882.

From—E. B. STEEDMAN, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Deputy Conservator of Forests.

I THINK the land claimed by the zamíndárs should be given up to them. Pillars were set up in 1865 (?) to mark off the rakh boundaries. Since then the zamíndárs naturally have considered that up to these boundary pillars the land belonged to them. It is now discovered, 16 or 17 years after, that the pillars do not accurately follow the paper boundary fixed by Munshi Hukm Chand in the rakh file. Accordingly, orders are issued that pillars should be set up in accordance with Hukm Chand's line in paper; they are set up, and about an acre of cultivation with other land is included in the rakh that has been in direct occupation of the zamíndárs for some four or five years according to the patwárís' statement, and constructively in their occupation since the boundary pillars were set up. I think this proceeding on the part of Government is decidedly high-handed, unless fraud can be proved against the zamíndárs, and I do not see how it can be proved. I am of opinion that the plea of limitation will hold good against the Government. The presumption is that the setting up of the boundary pillars was done correctly, and it was incumbent on Government to see that the pillars were set up in the proper place. Again, there is no doubt that the villagers are in presumptive possession up to the pillars. The Government has no right whatever to summarily, by erecting new pillars, take possession of land in the occupation of another and refer the other to a suit. The Government must sue itself. If the Government takes forcible possession in this way, a suit under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act against Government to recover possession could hardly fail to be successful. One such suit would lead to many others, and it would not be wise, I think, to run the risk.

No. 8455, dated 4th November 1882.

From—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

ACKNOWLEDGES receipt of his No. 354 of 25th October, and enquires whether the rakhs as to the boundaries of which difficulties have arisen are those gazetted as reserved or protected forests in the *Punjab Gazette* of 6th March 1879, or are other rakhs not as yet gazetted.

Adds that it would apparently be advisable to invite the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer to peruse the 3rd clause of Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. "No suit under this section shall be brought against the Government." Apparently Major Lang had forgotten this provision when he wrote paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter No. 4259 of 13th October.

No. 408, dated 28th November 1882.

From—Colonel C. H. HALL, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 8455, dated 4th instant, enquiring whether the rakhs as to the boundaries of which difficulties have arisen in the Ráwalpindi District are those gazetted as reserved or protected forests in the *Punjab Gazette* of 6th March 1879, or are other rakhs not as yet gazetted, I have the honor to inform you that the rakhs referred to are those which were declared reserved forests in the Punjab Government Notification above alluded to.

No. 46, dated 6th February 1883.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN continuation of my letter No. 408 of 28th November 1882, on the subject of demarcation of boundaries of Government rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, I have the honor to forward for orders of the Financial Commissioner, copy of a letter, No. 335G., dated 2nd February 1883, from the Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, enquiring whether the Forest Department may enter fully into possession of the lands in question.

No. 335 G., dated 2nd February 1883.

From—Major R. T. M. LANG, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN my letter No. 4259 G., dated 13th October last, I forwarded certain correspondence regarding disputed boundaries between Government rakhs and village lands, and stated that, in carrying out the orders of Government contained in correspondence ending with your No. 32, dated 2nd January 1880, suits have been instituted in the Settlement Courts under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act for re-entry on lands from which the villagers have been ousted by the Forest Department, and that the Settlement Officer states that, under the provision of this section, he will be obliged to give the petitioners a decree for relief on grounds simply of previous possession, irrespective of any question of proprietery rights, referring the Forest Department to a regular suit to establish their proprietory right; also that, however certain the Forest Department may be to get a decree for such rights in a regular suit, the fact will remain that the Government will have been placed in a false position by having a decree passed against it on grounds of illegal dispossession of the villagers in possession without a decree.

2. In his reply to your No. 354, dated 28th idem, the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner enquired whether the rahks, as to the boundaries of which difficulties have arisen, are those gazetted as reserved or protected forests in the *Punjab Gazette* of 6th March 1879, or are other rakhs not as yet gazetted, and directed attention to the 3rd clause of Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act "under which no suit shall be brought against the Government."

3. In my answer, No. 4712 G., dated 23rd November last, I have stated that the rakhs referred to in my No. 4259 G., dated 13th October 1882, are those which were declared reserved forests in Punjab Government Notification of the 6th March 1879.

4. The question now remains as to whether the Forest Department may enter full into possession of the lands brought within the rakh boundary as demarcated by Anúp Rái and I beg to solicit the Financial Commissioner's orders on this point.

No. 1579, dated 17th February 1883.

From—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

No. 354, dated 25th October 1882.
,, 408, ,, 28th November 1882.
,, 46, ,, 6th February 1883.

I AM directed to communicate the following orders of the Financial Commissioner on the question referred in your letters noted on the margin. That question appears to the Financial Commissioner to be essential as follows:—If, in carrying out the orders of Government, contained in their No. 539, dated 8th December 1879, the boundary of the reserves, according to the pillars previously put up, is found to differ from the boundary

of the revenue records, are the pillars to be accepted or the records? As to this question, looking to the great difficulty of determining accurately a boundary from rough revenue records such as these are, the Financial Commissioner is clearly of opinion that, when there is no reason to suppose that the position of the pillars has been subsequently fraudulently altered, the line of the pillars should be accepted. He considers that when pillars erected by some Government official existed at the time of the Notification of 1st March 187?, the line of such pillars must be taken to be the boundary line of the Notification even where it is not mentioned expressly in the Notification that pillars exist.

2. I am to add that if this ruling does not enable the local officers to dispose of all classes of the disputed cases a separate report should be sent up referring for orders the remaining cases.

No. 218, dated 7th June 1883.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 1579, dated 17th February last, I have the honor to submit, for the orders of the Financial Commissioner, copy of a letter, No. 1627 G., dated 21st ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, with its enclosures in original, reporting on the result of the demarcation of the Khairi Múrat Forest reserve as effected by Tára Chand and Anúp Rái.

2. As the Settlement Officer considers that in two cases at least an appeal may be lodged, and as under the Forest Act the Commissioner is the appellate authority, it is evident that I am precluded from offering any opinion on these papers.

No. 1627, G., dated 21st May 1883.

From—Major R. T. M. LANG, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 726, dated 21st February last, forwarding copy of a letter, No. 1579, dated 17th idem, from Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, regarding disputed boundaries between Government rakhs and village lands, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, No. 977, dated 23rd ultimo, from the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, and enclosure reporting on the demarcation of Khairi Murat reserve effected by Tára Chand and Anúp Rái, and to state that I concur in the views expressed by the Settlement Officer in regard to Tára Chand's demarcation, which, I consider, may fairly be considered to have been dishonestly effected.

No. 977, dated Ráwalpindi, 23rd April 1883.

From—E. B. STEEDMAN, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

IN continuation of your office No. 641 of 3rd March 1883, I have the honor to forward an abstract of Lieutenant Egerton's reports on the demarcations of the Khairi Murat reserve effected first by Tára Chand, and subsequently by Anúp Rái. I have carefully gone through all of the reports with Lieutenant Egerton, and agree with all the conclusions that he has formed.

2. Mr. Egerton considers that out of the fifteen demarcations of Tára Chand only five are correct, and ten are wrong,—so wrong in most cases as to raise a strong presumption that his demarcations were dishonest. In fact, it was only where he could hardly go wrong that his demarcations are correct.

3. Out of twelve demarcations effected by Anúp Rái differing from those of Tára Chand, eight are pronounced correct and four wrong. In only one case is Anúp Rái's demarcation wrong, and Tára Chand's right.

4. Of three villages, Mr. Egerton considers the demarcations of Tára Chand and Anúp Rái both incorrect, and he has also demarcated for the first time the boundary between Mauza Galli and the Government reserves.

5. I attach to this letter an abstract of the results of Mr. Egerton's reports in the case of each village. This, I think, will be sufficient to enable you to understand what has been done in the case of each village. Should you wish it, Mr. Egerton's original reports can be sent.

6. The Financial Commissioner's orders are that "where there is no reason to suppose that the position of the pillars has been *subsequently* fraudulently altered, the line of the pillars should be accepted." If this order is carried out to the letter, Tára Chand's demarcations will have to be maintained in fifteen out of the seventeen villages. In two villages, Galli and Mandwál, pillars were not set up on Tára Chand's line, and I take it that a fresh demarcation according to Munshi Hukm Chand's file can be effected.

7. The Financial Commissioner's orders are precise; yet I think that the facts of the case almost warrant us in applying for a revision of that order. The Financial Commissioner had not been informed, when he passed the order, how unmistakeably wrong and inaccurate

Tára Chand's demarcations were. Mr. Egerton, who has made a most careful inquiry into each case, and walked over every inch of the ground, constantly disposes of Tára Chand's demarcation in a few words like these:—"Tára Chand's boundary is wrong and fraudulent." "Tára Chand's line was high up the hill-side," &c. In several cases the zamíndárs admit that Anúp Rái's demarcation is correct. No doubt Government must take the consequences of having appointed a man at once incompetent and untrustworthy to carry out so delicate a piece of work as the demarcation of a Government reserve according to orders passed and files prepared at the regular settlement. It also seems extraordinary that no officer was deputed to supervise or to test his work. Still the fact remains that the demarcations were made in this manner, and the question now is whether, it being premised that most of these demarcations are so wrong as to fully warrant their being classed as dishonest, the Financial Commissioner considers that the demarcation can be revised or not. In most cases, I think, there will be no opposition to the boundaries proposed by Mr. Egerton; but in two cases in which Sardár Fatteh Khan is concerned an appeal to the courts will certainly be made, and the same thing may happen in a few others.

Abstract of Mr. Egerton's Reports on the Rakh Demarcations of the Khairi Múrat Hill.

1. *Pind Fatta.*—Tára Chand's line to remain. Difference between his line and that of Anúp Rái trivial. Pillars now standing on Tára Chand's line to remain.

2. *Lása.*—Anúp Rái's line correct. Tára Chand's boundary very different and utterly wrong. A little cultivation included in the rakh by Anúp Rái's line. Existing pillars agree with Anúp Rái's line.

3. *Rathwál.*—Anúp Rái's line correct. Tára Chand's quite wrong. Proprietors do not contest the correctness of Anúp Rái's line. Pillars agree with Anúp Rái's line.

4. *Dheri Rái Ditta.*—As in Rathwál.

5. *Rajar.*—Anúp Rái's line is correct, but differs only slightly from that of Tára Chand's. Pillars on spot agree with Tára Chand's line. Tára Chand's line should be allowed to stand.

6. *Mundwál.*—No pillars erected on the line demarcated by Tára Chand. Anúp Rái's line is correct, and is not objected to. Pillars should be set up in accordance with Anúp Rái's line.

7. *Chuhán.*—Anúp Rái's line not right. Correct boundary laid down by Mr. Egerton slightly different from that of Tára Chand. Tára Chand's line with which existing *pillars* agree should stand.

8. *Pari.*—Portion of Tára Chand's line wrong. Anúp Rái's line correct. Pillars should be altered to agree with Anúp Rái's line.

9. *Phaura Khálsa.* Tára Chand's line correct.

10. *Ládhiál.*—Tára Chand's line utterly wrong. Anúp Rái's line correct. Pillars standing upon Anúp Rái's line. Anúp Rái's line should be adopted.

11. *Jhindar.*—Tára Chand's line wrong. Anúp Rái's line right. Existing pillars agree with Anúp Rái's line.

12. *Aruriá.*—Tára Chand's line right, and existing pillars on his line.

13. *Jangal.*—Tára Chand wrong. Anúp Rái right. Existing pillars on Anúp Rái's line.

14. *Nakodar.*—Mr. Egerton considers that the demarcations of Tára Chand and Anúp Rái are both wrong. According to Mr. Egerton's line land included in the rakh by Anúp Rái will be given up. Further, he considers that some cultivated land included by his line within the reserve should be excluded.

15. *Galli.*—Village belongs to Sardár Fatteh Khan of Kot. No line hitherto demarcated. Boundary now determined by Mr. Egerton for the first time. His line includes a large area of cultivation in the reserves. The Settlement Officer has gone carefully through the report and map with Mr. Egerton, and there is no reason for doubting the accuracy of the boundary now laid down and its agreement with the line of Munshi Hukm Chand.

16. *Phaura Jágír.*—Mr. Egerton is undoubtelly right in his demarcation. Tára Chand's line is wrong, and so is that of Anúp Rái. Mr. Egerton's boundary includes a considerable amount of cultivated land in the reserves. The cultivation, Mr. Egerton thinks, should be included in the village.

17. *Murat.*—Mr. Egerton's line differs both from Tára Chand's and from Anúp Rái's. It differs less from Anúp Rái's than Tára Chand's. Anúp Rái would include land in the reserve that Mr. Egerton excludes, and a similar difference exists between his line and that of Tára Chands. The Settlement Officer thinks that Mr. Egerton's boundary should be adopted.

No. 5662, dated 21st June 1883.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

Is directed to forward the file of papers noted below, in regard to the demarcation of Government rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, and to request that he will favour the Officiating Financial Commissioner with his opinion on the questions raised by the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, in his No. 977, dated 23rd April 1883, which forms an enclosure to Commissioner Ráwalpindi's No. 218 of the 7th instant.

List of Enclosures.

(1.) Previous correspondence relating to demarcation of rakhs in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi Districts

(2.) Previous Proceedings, Punjab Government, No. 1 of March 1878, Forest Department.

(3.) Proceedings 23rd August 1879, Nos. 5804-5.

(4.) " 20th September 1879, No. 6365.

(5.) " 11th October 1879, No. 119.

(6.) " 15th November 1879, Nos. 9-11.

(7.) " 29th November 1879, " 40-42.

(8.) " 4th " 1882, " 253-4.

(9.) " 17th February 1883, " 124-6.

(10.) Commissioner Ráwalpindi's No. 218, dated 7th June 1883.

No. 30 J. L., dated 10th June 1883.

From—B. Ribbentrop, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am aware that the Financial Commissioner's orders with regard to the demarcation of the reserves in the plains of the Ráwalpindi Division, contained in your No. 1579, dated 17th February 1883, and addressed to the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, are "that where there is no reason to suppose that the position of the pillars has been subsequently fraudulently altered, the line of the pillars should be accepted." The pillars have not subsequently been fraudulently altered; still I would urge the Financial Commissioner to reconsider his orders, or to submit the question for the decision of Government.

2. In the first instance, the interest at stake is considerable, and there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Settlement Officers that the demarcation of these rakhs, which is now termed "Tára Chand's demarcation," has been carried out with the intention to defraud Government.

3. If it is once accepted that "Tára Chand's demarcation" was carried on in a fraudulent way, in which the interested villagers and patwárís must be implicated, a boundary revision seems to me an equitable and just demand.

4. As regards Tára Chand's share in the demarcation, I beg to remark that, in concert with the local patwárís, who were instructed by the Deputy Commissioner to help, he was ordered to build pakka pillars on the boundaries of the reserves. The office copies of the vernacular records and maps were made over to him, the patwárís having separate copies.

In many instances Tára Chand followed the demarcation by loose stone heaps carried out under Hukm Chand, the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

5. Tára Chand, in possession of correct records, must have either been totally incapable to carry out the work with which he was entrusted, or he participated in the fraud; but there can be no doubt whatsoever about the guilt of the village patwárís, who are specially trained for the interpretation of the village records.

6. I am quite willing to admit that, as Tára Chand, a Forest official, was entrusted with the permanent demarcation of the reserves, the Forest Officer in charge of the Ráwalpindi Division at the time the demarcation was carried on ought to have checked his work.

No. 5890, dated 28th June 1883.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

In continuation of No. 5662, dated 21st instant, forwards in original for opinion a letter from the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, No. 30 J. L., dated 10th instant, asking for a revision of the boundaries of the rakhs of the Ráwalpindi Division, on the ground that the permanent demarcation was carried out with intention to defraud Government.

No. 14 C., dated 9th July 1883.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. WACE, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to return the correspondence received with your No. 5662, dated 21st ultimo, and No. 5890, dated 28th idem.

2. The correspondence relates principally to the boundaries of the Kháiri Murat reserve forest. But I do not feel any confidence that similar difficulties do not exist as regards all the other reserves gazetted under Section 34 of the Forest Act on the 1st March 1879. On the contrary, I know that throughout these reserved forests the old record is bad, and that whereas in some instances we have boundary disputes, in others where rights have been allowed these rights have not been properly defined. The reason of the latter defect is that they were recorded in general terms before the Forest Act of 1878 was passed.

3. The correspondence shows that in 1879, immediately after the reserves were gazetted, the absence of a proper demarcation and record made itself felt. Section 34 of the Act anticipated this, and provided an adequate procedure for dealing with such difficulties. But instead of resorting to that procedure, the last four years have been spent in unsuccessful endeavours to lay these difficulties by the employment of patwáris and tahsíldárs, over whose proceedings little control could be exercised. The work of these officials is now shown to be unsound. It has satisfied neither Government nor the adjacent villages, and Government is now threatened with suits in the civil court.

4. I would submit, for the Financial Commissioner's consideration, that when once a forest is gazetted as reserved, neither the Local Government nor the Revenue authorities can deal with it otherwise than as laid down in Chapters II and III of the Forest Act. Section 26 of Chapter II applies particularly to the cases under report. If the boundaries are to be put back, as compared with those existing in March 1879, such an adjustment must stand either on the authority of a forest settlement, or it will require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

5. The demarcation proceedings since March 1879 have unquestionably diminished the areas included in the reserves by the Notification of 1879; and, having regard to their unreliable, and apparently in some cases fraudulent, character, it would be impossible to recommend them to the sanction of Government.

6. Both for this reason, and also because the old records are, as a whole, vague and inaccurate and incomplete, I recommend that the procedure provided by the Legislature in the last clause of Section 34 of the Forest Act be resorted to. A forest settlement should be made of all the reserves declared by the Punjab Government's Notification No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879. Nothing short of this will satisfactorily lay the disputes under report and protect Government from similar disputes in future.

7. I enclose a draft Notification framed with this object.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS it appears that the limits and rights of the forests of the Ráwalpindi District, declared under Section 34 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to be reserved forests by the Notification of this Government, No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879, have not been sufficiently inquired into, settled and recorded;

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor directs, under Section 34 of the Act aforesaid, that a forest settlement of these forests, of the nature described in Chapter II of the said Act, be made.

Mr. E. B. Steedman, Settlement Officer of the Ráwalpindi District, is appointed Forest Settlement Officer for this purpose; and appeals from his orders will lie to the Settlement Commissioner.

No. 7375, dated 20th August 1883.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

WITH reference to your letter No. 30 J. L. of 10th June, I am directed to enquire (1) when Tára Chand was appointed to the demarcation work, and up to what date he continued on this duty; and (2) what precise instructions were given to him as to the ascertainment of the boundaries of the reserves. It seems probable from the correspondence that, owing to the difficult character of the country and the rough nature of the maps prepared by Hukm Chand, Hukm Chand's demarcation on the ground and the maps prepared by him were in some cases difficult to reconcile. Were any precise instructions given to Tára Chand as to the action to be taken by him in cases where there appeared to be a divergence between existing boundary marks and the maps.

No. 7376, dated 20th August 1883.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your No. 14 C. of 9th July, I am directed to ask that maps of all the rakhs reserved by Government Notification No. 95 F. of 1st March 1879 may be prepared on a moderately small scale and forwarded to this office. The maps should show the boundaries of the rakhs (1) as per the revenue records (Hukm Chand's maps), and (2) as actually demarcated on the ground, *where they have been demarcated*, and the report should show if the pillars still exist, and in that case whether they are kacha or pakka. The maps should be accompanied by an index map on the scale of 2 miles = 1 inch of that part of the district in which the rakhs are situated, showing their positions. Letters should be marked on the maps to show what portions of the boundary are disputed, and the pillars erected before the date of the Notification of 1st March 1879 should be distinguished from those erected after that date.

No. 1090, dated 11th October 1884.

From—B. Ribbentrop, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I regret to find that no reply was sent to your No. 7375, dated 20th August 1883.

I answered the questions contained in your letter, which had also been asked by Government, in my letter No. 770, dated 12th September 1883, and my office omitted to send you a copy of this letter, which, however, I see from the Proceedings was sent to you in Punjab Government letter No. 504, dated 26th November 1883; but I enclose another copy.

2. You will observe that Tára Chand was employed on the work of demarcating the rakhs from April 1875 to March 1876 (so Mr. Elliott reports); that no precise instructions were given to Tára Chand, who was merely attached to Mr. Monteath till that officer left the Department, and subsequently continued the work without further instructions.

No. 438, dated 21st October 1884.

From—Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Wace, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to his No. 1045 R., dated 22nd September, regarding the alleged fraudulent demarcation of certain rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, has the honor to enclose in original, for orders, Mr. Robertson's No. 752 of the 4th instant, and its enclosures, containing a report by Lieutenant Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, on the subject.

No. 752, dated 14th October 1884.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

In compliance with his No. 1479, dated 2nd November 1883, has the honor to forward a report by Mr. Egerton on the subject of the Khairi Murat Rakh with the maps called for.

2. Mr. Egerton in his report explains the cause of delay, which was not in any way due to him.

Dated 30th September 1884.

From—Lieutenant F. W. Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

In compliance with instructions received in letter No. 7376, dated 20th August 1883, from F. C. Channing, Esquire, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab, I have the honor to inform you that the maps called for have at length been completed for Rakh Khairi Murat, and to forward the same therein for transmission to the office of Financial Commissioner.

2. The maps sent are 17 in number, and comprise the villages of Pind Fatta, Lása, Rathwál, Dheri Rai Ditta, Rajar, Mundwál, Chuhán, Pari, Phaura Khálsa, Ladhial, Jhindar, Aruria, Jangal, Nakodar, Galli, Phaura Jágír, and Murat.

3. With each map I have appended, in original, the report (special) made by me on the village when employed on this duty in the cold weather before last, and the rough sketch maps made by me on the spot.

4. These collectively form a report which must throw more light on the subject than would any report written now whilst absent from the spot, and they are necessary to show the grounds on which the line laid down by Tára Chand has been declared incorrect. In sending in these maps I have to regret—First, the delay which has unavoidably occurred in their submission. This I must explain was partly owing to the fact that the patwáris were unable to

lay down correctly the line demarcated by me in 1883, and partly because I have found in many cases serious errors in the maps sent on to me, which have necessitated their return to the patwári. In two or three instances I have had to lay down my own line, no marks on the spot remaining to show where it lay. *Secondly*, I regret that the maps now submitted show a great meagreness and want of detail; so much so, that I should have insisted on fresh maps being prepared, were it not for the long delay which has already occurred and the urgent way in which the maps were called for. I doubt in one or two cases that the maps are very accurate, notably the position of the tank as shown in the map of Phaura Jágír. I believe it to lie much further south.

I have, however, shown my line as I laid it down with reference to the *position of the tank*, the consequence being that the measurements from burj to burj do not coincide with my measurements on the spot.

5. In conclusion, I beg to append an abstract* of my reports on the rakh demarcations drawn up by Mr. Steedman, the then Settlement Officer, and submitted to Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, by docket No. 977, dated 23rd April 1883.

* *Vide* page 12 *ante*.

ENCLOSURES.

(1.)	Index map of Rakh Khairi Murat, scale 2 miles = 1 inch.		
(2.)	Special report on boundary demarcation of Pind Fatta village, with map.		
(3.)	Ditto	ditto	Lása, with map.
(4.)	Ditto	ditto	Rathwál, with map.
(5.)	Ditto	ditto	Dheri Rai Ditta, Rajar, Mundwál and Chuhán, with map of each village.
(6.)	Ditto	ditto	Pari and Phaura Khálsa, with map.
(7.)	Ditto	ditto	Ladhial and Jhindar, with map.
(8.)	Ditto	ditto	Aruria, with map.
(9.)	Ditto	ditto	Jangal, with map.
(10.)	Ditto	ditto	Nakodar, with map.
(11.)	Ditto	ditto	Galli, with map.
(12.)	Ditto	ditto	Phaura Jágír, with map.
(13.)	Ditto	ditto	Murat with map.

No. 359, dated 4th September 1883.

From—B. RIBBENTROP, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

THE Settlement Commissioner has favoured me with a copy of his No. 14 C., dated 9th July 1883, to your address, and I beg to note that I entirely agree with the proposed procedure recommended in Colonel Wace's letter as the only way of disposing of the reported boundary disputes effectively and permanently.

No. 8720, dated Lahore, 27th November 1884.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I AM directed by the Junior Financial Commissioner to reply to your No. 218, dated 7th June 1883, on the subject of certain disputes on the boundary of the Khairi Murat forest reserve of the Ráwalpindi District.

2. I send herewith a file of maps and reports* received through the Commissioner of Settlements from the Settlement Officer of Ráwalpindi, which reports are understood to cover the whole number of cases on which orders are at present required.

* Thirteen in number (as per list appended to Settlement Officer's No. 752, dated 14th October 1884).

3. The substance of these reports was discussed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace with Lieutenant Egerton during his recent visit to Ráwalpindi; and on a further consideration of the subject by the light of the fuller information now available, I am directed to convey to you the following instructions of the Financial Commissioner in lieu of those communicated in this office No. 1579, dated 17th February 1883.

4. The question of the boundary of the Government rakh known as Kahiri Murat should be considered by the Settlement Officer apart from any technical question which may arise as to whether a given area is or is not covered by the Notification No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879. That Notification declared certain areas to be reserved forests, and indicated the limits of those areas by reference to existing pillars; and no doubt the area covered by that Notification is limited to the pillars which are mentioned therein. But the exclusive right of Government to the lands of Rakh Khairi Murat originates not in that Notification, but in the demarcation made at the regular settlement by Hakm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to which reference is made in paragraph 122 of the Ráwalpindi Settlement

Report and in paragraph 18 of the Commissioner's review thereof. Nor can the demarcation thus made by Hukm Chand be held to have been set aside by the executive proceedings of Tára Chand in 1876, which were in name at least believed to follow Hukm Chand's demarcation.

5. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Wace does not wish that small and unimportant alterations of existing pillars should be made. And where land has been cultivated inside Hukm Chand's line for some years without any objection being raised, such land should be treated as excluded chaks; and the claim of Government to their ownership should be resigned, unless strong reasons to the contrary, based on the gross fraud of the occupiers, can be alleged.

6. The Settlement Officer's letter No. 752, dated 14th October 1884, and enclosed brief report by Lieutenant Egerton (copy of which you should obtain from the Settlement Officer), together with the papers now returned, show that in only two or three cases will any opposition be raised to the restoration of Hukm Chand's demarcation, if the alleviations approved in my previous paragraph are allowed.

7. I am to request therefore that you will return the enclosed reports and maps to the Settlement Officer of Ráwalpindi, and instruct him to direct Lieutenant Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer, to carry out this adjustment of these long-pending disputes with as little delay as possible.

8. Any case in which the village owners resist this adjustment should be reported to this office, with a view to the Financial Commissioner deciding whether a revenue suit should be instituted under Section 45 (*m*) of the Courts Act, 1884. But even in such cases the Financial Commissioner will be willing to accept any reasonable compromise that the owners may desire if supported by Lieutenant Egerton.

9. I am to ask that a brief completion report of Lieutenant Egerton's proceedings pursuant to this letter may be submitted without fail by the end of March, as the Government wish to be informed of their result.

No. 8721, dated 27th November 1884.

COPY forwarded to Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information.

No. 376, dated Ráwalpindi, 12th June 1885.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN compliance with your No. 8720, dated 27th November last, on the subject of certain disputes regarding the boundary of the Khairi Murat forest reserve of the Ráwalpindi District, I have the honour to submit the following for the orders of the Financial Commissioner:—

(*a*) copy of Settlement Officer's No. 803, dated 28th May 1885, to my address;

(*b*) copy of its enclosure, being the Assistant Settlement Officer's completion report called for; and

(*c*) the original enclosures of the Assistant Settlement Officer's report.

2. Captain Egerton's proposals seem generally appropriate, but as I should have to hear any appeals that might be preferred, I am precluded from offering any detailed opinion

3. The delay that has occurred in the disposal of this reference is explained in the Settlement Officer's letter.

No. 803, dated 28th May 1885.

From—F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

WITH reference to your No. 5665, dated 13th December 1884, enclosing Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 8720, dated 27th November 1884, I have the honor to forward a report by Captain Egerton on the Khairi Murat rakhs.

Captain Egerton was placed on special duty in connection with the Darbar at Ráwalpindi on 9th March, and his time was very fully taken up with work connected with that Darbár; hence the delay in submitting the report.

I have discussed the proposal made in paragraph 4 with Captain Egerton, who is very thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and I think it is perhaps the best arrangement to make under the circumstances; it may perhaps be thought that Fatteh Khan should be entered as a tenant rather than as an "adna málik," but I think on the whole that the latter is probably the better plan.

The enclosures received with your No. 5665, dated 13th December 1884, under reply are herewith returned.

The shajra kishtwárs and measurement khasrás of Chak Phaura, Galli and Nakodar are submitted for the perusal of the Financial Commissioner and return.

ENCLOSURES.

Report by Captain Egerton, with shajra kishtwárs and measurement.

Khasrás of Chak Phaura, Galli and Nakodar.

(1.) Index map of rakh Khairi Murat, scale 2 miles=1 inch.

(2.) Special report on boundary demarcation of Pind Fatta village with map.

(3.)	Ditto	ditto	Lása, with map.
(4.)	Ditto	ditto	Rathwal, with map.
(5.)	Ditto	ditto	Dheri Rai Ditta, Rajar, Mandwál and Chuhán, with map of each village.
(6.)	Ditto	ditto	Pari and Phaura Khálsa, with map.
(7.)	Ditto	ditto	Ladhiál and Jhindar, with map.
(8.)	Ditto	ditto	Aruria, with map.
(9.)	Ditto	ditto	Jangal, with map.
(10.)	Ditto	ditto	Nakodar, with map.
(11.)	Ditto	ditto	Galli, with map.
(12.)	Ditto	ditto	Phaura Jágír, with map.
(13.)	Ditto	ditto	Murat, with map.

Completion Report, dated 22nd May 1885, on Khairi Murat Reserve Forest, by Captain F. W. EGERTON, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

IN pursuance of instructions received in Financial Commissioner's No. 8720, dated 27th November 1884, I proceeded to the Khairi Murat Reserve and completed the demarcation of the Government rakhs known by that name in accordance with the original line laid down by Munshi Hukm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, at regular settlement.

2. The pillars erected by Tára Chand in 1876, where disagreeing with the true line, were at the same time destroyed, except in such cases as allowed of their adoption; the variations between the two lines being sufficiently trifling to allow of its being disregarded. This is in accordance with the desire expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace in paragraph 5 of his letter, that small and unimportant alterations of existing pillars should not be made.

3. Following my instructions I have found it necessary to alter the position of existing pillars in five cases only, namely, in the villages of—

(1.) Nakodar.
(2.) Galli.
(3.) Pari.
(4.) Phaura Jágír.
(5.) Murat.

In the case of Pari and Murat no cultivation was involved by the alterations made, though in the case of the latter village a large cultivated plot would have been included in the Government rakh by the line suggested by Anúp Rái.

In the case of Nakodar village no cultivated land has been included in the rakh boundary, a plot of 4 acres 4 kanáls 3 marlás, which would otherwise have been included, having been declared an excluded chak, and *the claim* of Government resigned.

In this village the line as laid down by Anúp Rái would have included 13 acres 5 kanáls 12 marlas of cultivated land.

There remain the villages of Galli and Phaura Jágír.

Both these villages are held in jágír by Sardár Fatteh Khan of Kot, a chief whose influence over the people of the Gheb circle is almost paramount, and who has unlawfully extended his authority over a large portion of the Kála Chitta protected forest at present under settlement, a small portion of which he holds in jágír from Government. There is no doubt whatever that possession of a large area included by Munshi Hukm Chand in the Government rakh was obtained by gross fraud and through the dishonesty of Tára Chand, who was deputed to lay down the line by erection of pakka pillars in 1876, and doubtless received most substantial remuneration for his dishonesty.

4. In paragraph 8 of his letter No. 8720, dated 20th November 1884, the Financial Commissioner expressed his willingness to accept any reasonable compromise that the owners might desire which had my support.

Considering that a certain amount of latitude for negotiation was hereby allowed, I have ventured, subject to approval of Financial Commissioner, to come to an understanding with the jágírdár, through his agent duly empowered, which, whilst asserting the right of Government in the area now in wrongful possession of the jágírdár, does not tend to dispossess those in cultivating possession.

By this arrangement the areas under consideration will be brought on the revenue-roll as Galli Khálsa and Dhok Phaura, respectively, and the revenue of each separately assessed. They will remain the property of Government, and Sardár Fatteh Khan will have the status of an "adna málik" with grazing rights in the uncultivated area, the Government reserving all rights in timber, save in the culturable area which will be hereafter liable to assessment. The detailed areas are as follows:—

Galli Khálsa.

	G.	K.	M.
Cultivated	33	1	19
Culturable	82	6	5
Fallow	1	3	10
Unculturable	155	2	4
Total ...	272	5	18

Dhok Phaura.

	G.	K.	M.
Cultivated	8	0	19
Culturable	32	4	4
Unculturable	74	6	10
Total ...	115	3	13

5. I have caused a shajra kishtwár and a khasra to be framed for each of the proposed villages. In the case of Nakodar I would recommend that the wall erected by the Forest Department be moved so as to coincide with the line now demarcated.

As regards the wall in Galli, I would recommend its being retained, as it is proposed to allow grazing rights in the uncultivated land situated outside; but these matters are for the consideration of the Forest Department.

6. The compromise suggested in paragraph 4 of this letter is, I am aware, open to criticism, but I am unable to suggest any other, which, whilst asserting and vindicating the rights of Government, will not cause unnecessary hardship to the cultivating community.

7. This completion report with the whole file is submitted, in accordance with instructions received, to Settlement Officer for information of Financial Commissioner.

[No. 8.]

No. 335, dated 16th July 1885.

From—W. R. Lawrence, Esquire, Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 710 of the 25th of June last, submitting a report* on the alleged fraudulent demarcations of certain rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, and containing the recommendation made by the Financial Commissioner for the adjustment of the case.

2. In reply, I am to say that His Honour sanctions the arrangement made by Captain Egerton, the terms of which are given in his report, dated the 22nd of May 1885. Under this arrangment the areas wrongfully excluded from the Khairi Murat reserve, measuring 272 acres in Galli and 115 in Phaura, will be brought on the revenue-roll as Galli Khalsa and Dhok Phaura, respectively, and the revenue of each separately assessed. They will remain the property of Government, and Sardár Fath Khan will have the status of an "adna málik" with grazing rights in the uncultivated area, the Government reserving all rights in timber, save in the cultivated area which will be hereafter liable to assessment.

3. The enclosures to your letter under reply are herewith returned.

*See Appendix.

PART C.

Forest Settlement of waste lands in Murree and Kahuta Tahsils.

[No. 5.]

No. 923, dated 11th September 1876.

From—G. W. RIVAZ, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Proceedings of 3rd July 1876.
Proceedings of 12th August 1876.
Conservator of Forests' No. 332 F., dated 22nd August 1876.

I AM directed to submit in original the correspondence marginally noted regarding the necessity for a survey of the forests in the Murree and Kahúta Tahsíls, and with reference to the suggestion made in Conservater of Forests' No. 332 F., dated 22nd ultimo, that this work should be entrusted to Mr. Reynolds, I am to state that the Financial Commissioner thinks Mr. Reynolds has many excellent qualifications for making the survey, and, as Mr. Baden-Powell recommends, he should be employed to conduct it, it seems to the Financial Commissioner very desirable that Mr. Reynolds should be appointed.

2. It will be remembered that Mr. Reynolds, in communication with Captain Wace and under that officer's instructions, effected the Hazára forest survey, which is described in the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 74, dated 20th January 1875, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, to be one of the best pieces of forest work which has been recently done. It is on this account specially desirable that on this occasion Mr. Reynolds should be Captain Wace's co-adjutor.

No. 3314, dated Lahore, 3rd June 1876.

From—G. W. RIVAZ, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM desired by the Financial Commissioner to forward to you in original, for consideration and any remarks you may wish to offer, a letter, No. 171, dated the 5th ultimo, from the Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division, and enclosures, on the subject of the rakhs in the Ráwalpindi Division.

2. In forwarding the correspondence, I am to remark that from Colonel Cracroft's knowledge of the Ráwalpindi District his report is entitled to great weight.

3. The rakhs were transferred to the Forest Department on condition of existing rights of user being respected. It seems from Colonel Cracroft's report that the extension of cultivation is the only right which can be exercised freely, and that this leads the people to plough up land merely for the purpose of gaining possession of it.

4. The Financial Commissioner would press upon you the propriety of making arrangements for leasing or otherwise disposing of the second and third-class rakhs, by which the people may exercise their former privileges, and would urge upon you the necessity for speedily defining the Government lands in the Murree and Kahúta Tahsíls.

5. The return of the enclosures of this letter is requested.

No. 14 F., dated Camp Kaghan, 16th June 1876.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Esquire, C.S., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to reply separately to that part of your letter No. 3314, dated 3rd June 1876, which forwards the remarks of the Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division (in his No. 171, dated 5th May), on the Ráwalpindi rakhs.

2. I observe that it is unnecessary for me to say much on the subject, as this letter is written apparently without any reference to the revision of rakhs proposed by Captain Wace, and which contains definite proposals.

I took the precaution first of representing verbally to the Commissioner my difficulties, and then of sending him the detailed report (in the main agreeing with Captain Wace) which I addressed to you—*vide* my No. 9 F., dated 3rd June 1876. It is probable, however, that Colonel Cracroft had written the letter before he saw me or received my report for perusal.

3. I have therefore nothing to add to what I have said, which is, that with third-class rakhs we have nothing to do. With second-class rakhs we should have just what Captain Wace proposes; and for first-class rakhs a settlement is a *sine quá non*.

Cultivation not attempted to be checked.

4. In one point only does the Commissioner's letter touch mine—on the subject of cultivation. I urged (paragraph 12) that, until settlement, some kind of check should be put on the utter destruction going on now.

The rules of 1855 (which have the force of law), in paragraph 7, distinctly authorize this. Yet in paragraph 17 of his letter the Commissioner does not think it worth while even to suggest a remedy. The Civil authorities have nothing to do but to say "be patient for a little while; in a short time fair and equitable provision shall be made for your cultivation, meanwhile you must not *at present* cultivate within the *perfectly well-known,* though undemarcated, first-class rakhs (*vide* page 58 of the printed correspondence on Jhelum, Shahpur, and Pindi rakhs); especially you must not clear crests of hills or steep slopes."

I can only earnestly invite the Financial Commissioner to insist on early steps being taken. I have raised the warning (which, Colonel Cracroft's own words show, I have understated rather than exaggerated); we shall otherwise find cultivation just in the very sites where forest ought to be maintained. I trust, having said so much, I shall be held free from responsibility when the refusal of the Civil authorities to act has borne the bitter fruit it will inevitably bear.

I proceed only to offer some remarks on the rest of the letter, premising, though I do so very unwillingly. The statements are often made so sweepingly, and yet no facts or figures, and sometimes no reasons, ever are given for the assertions, many of which I confess to have read with astonishment.

Complaint that forest offences are treated as criminal.

5. With reference to paragraph 16, I can only say that if definite cases of unfair sentences were quoted instead of such a general statement, materials for judgment would be forthcoming. I know of one grazing case (connected with military rakhs) which I consider hard. On the other hand, I know of a case where one of these respectable men chose to cut for sale 80 standing trees. Here was a deliberate theft; for whatever the people think about their rights in these rakhs, they know perfectly well that standing trees are Government property, and it was not pretended that the trees were on village or private lands. There is no reason why forest property (whosoever it is) should be more exempt from the ordinary protection of the police and criminal law than any other property. In an early and barbarous stage of society it is true that people looked upon trees as the property of no one, but we could hardly recognize such a thing now. The people who cut trees know that they are property just as much as a maund of wheat or a bag of rupees. On what ground should one be protected, the other not?

If a man is prosecuted for cutting grass or trees, and the Magistrate considers that there is *bonâ fide* room to suppose that there was mistake as to the right, &c, &c., he has only to record an acquittal; if it is proved otherwise, it would be a gross injustice to draw a distinction between one form of property and another.

Hazára Rules.

6. With reference to paragraph 18, Colonel Cracroft can hardly have read the Hazára Rules. While they concede half seigniorage fees to the villagers, are otherwise the *strictest* rules almost of any with which I am acquainted; they have never been enforced in the "Guzara" lands but in the reserved forests; they may be summed up by saying that "every thing is prohibited," no one has any rights of any kind in them (except in certain definite areas recorded at settlement), our control is perfect.

7. As regards paragraph 19, I beg leave to deny the facts *in toto* as regard the second-class rakhs (under Captain Wace's arrangements), and ask that some actual facts and areas may be required before this statement is accepted.

Allegation that Government makes a profit of the forest.

8. As regards the 20th paragraph, if the forests are Government property, the "largest possible yield consistent with their maintenance in a state of undiminished productiveness" is the first principle of forest economy. If a lease is granted—and of course there are cases in which a forest may have grass that can *safely* be leased—it must be so to the best advantage. As regards the statement in the last paragraph, it is too vague to enable a precice reply; no permit is given to any contractor, except to meet the supply of the cantonment—gas works, fort buildings, &c., &c.,—which of course cannot be stopped *as long as there is wood that can be properly cut to meet the supply.* And as to the rates, it is my duty to get the best price I can for State produce.

It is impossible, alike in theory and practice, to say "there is wood (perhaps in abundance), but we dare not cut it, because, having no control over the rakhs, we know if it was once cut it would never grow up again." The rakhs *must* supply the great military and public requirements, and to do so they *must* be put under organized conservancy. As long as I can get proper control over the rakhs I think I may safely be trusted with regulating the cutting from them. I trust I have shown Captain Wace's arrangements of second-class rakhs to be both reasonable and necessary in this respect.

9. As regards 21st paragraph, I am unable to give information. No such rule or practice prevails anywhere under this Department.

10. As regards 22nd paragraph, I can only say that, granted the arrangements of Captain Wace of the second-class rakhs, and granted a fair settlement in Murree and

Kahuta there ought not to be any dissatisfaction that is *just*. The fact is, however, that all forest conservancy must be, and always will be, unpopular. The people want *nothing less* than to have the rakhs given over to them absolutely, to graze everywhere on payment of a light "tirni" fee (which is everywhere partially evaded by the aid of a small bribe), and to be allowed to cut what they like, and where they like, and to derive the whole profits of the sales of fuel to the cantonments and public works.

The attempt is simply to claim the forest and get all the profits.

11. As regards paragraph 24—

(1.)—I should like the Commissioner to have an opportunity of reading the Hazára Rules, especially rules 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, before I do his proposition the injustice to agree with it. If the oppression of the Pindi people is so great from the closure of *three* rakhs for reproduction, any *one* of these Hazára Rules would, one would suppose, set the district in a conflagration.

(2.)—This statement, without one word of reasoning, or the shadow of a fact to support it, it is hardly necessary to comment on. The ablest and most experienced forester would hesitate to say anything of the kind without the largest qualification and the most cautious limitation. I have given some *facts* and *figures* in paragraph 32 *et seq.* of my letter, which may help in arriving at a judgment, but which at least can only be provisionally accepted.

(3.)—Assuming that the "ring-fence" proposed would be *at least* 150 miles in length, *i. e.*, for the smallest area that could produce the fuel-supply and the protection of the hill-sides, &c., it would cost to construct (it would be a stone wall of rough pebbles) about Rs. 40,000; to say nothing of the hill tracts of Murree and Káhuta, which would require another Rs. 40,000 at least. Who will pay for this and for its maintenance? Why should this district alone of all others find it difficult to keep out of forests which are clearly demarcated? [This latter of course is a *sine quâ non*, and fencing will be resorted to in especial cases where there is particular need.]

(4.)—But inasmuch as the whole of the Commissioner's letter is devoted to show that the people have an universal right of grazing, and that it is no crime either to cut trees or to trespass, it is not easy to see what the use of the fence would be when it was up.

(5.)—Would be in my opinion an uncalled for waste of revenue, for it would either result in the free grant of grazing or an extension of that most objectionable system—"tirni." Contractors can be bound down by reasonable terms and supervised, and need never be allowed the least opportunity to oppress. The outcry on this head is, I beg to assert, solely made by interested parties desirous of their own profit. It does not concern, however, this Department, as in cases where the state of the forest under our absolute control allowed of the disposal of grass, the Conservator would issue an order in writing (*vide* Captain Wace's proposal) directing it to be sold, cut, leased, &c., to best advantage.

(6.)—If made into *communal* forests, with defined areas to be cut over and not exceeded each year, I should agree readily.

(7.)—Is a question of Imperial revenue, quite beyond the control of our opinions. I have always suggested as a principle that *all* revenue from forests should be shown under that head, and that the *total* income should be considered (not the profit made in one branch or another) in dealing with applications for expenditure.

(8.)—I see no reason to grant this: the forest area has been reduced step by step to the last minimum which will suffice. Unless it be clearly shown on evidence (which certainly does not appear from the correspondence) that the forests are the people's property, I cannot conceive why the State forests should be burdened with such a charge. Having settled the area within which there are no rights or perfectly definite rights, we do not want anybody's assistance in preserving the forest; and from fires the present law protects sufficiently when intelligently enforced.

(9.)—Is a question of pure forest management. There are no data to justify a sweeping statement and arbitrary rule like this. I think it may safely be left to the Conservator to do his own especial part in the matter. We continue to cut only where there is still wood to cut, endeavouring to get the proper control of those tracts allowed, so that when cut the wood may grow up again with such assistance as can be afforded by well-known forest operations. In this way I shall hope to be able to keep up at least a portion of the supply without doing the injury to the revenue and to the works which a sudden and arbitrary rule like that proposed would necessitate.

12. With regard to paragraph 25, I beg to say that Captain Wace's scheme will answer very well, and a settlement of Murree and Káhuta will do the rest.

No. 4853, dated Lahore, 11th August 1876.

From—G. W. RIVAZ, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 14 F., dated 27th ultimo, and, with reference to the concluding paragraph, to enquire if there is any immediate prospect of the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls being undertaken.

You are aware that a good survey is considered absolutely necessary by Captain Wace before any settlement can be made. The Financial Commissioner wishes to know what prospect there is of this survey being undertaken.

No. 332 F., dated 22nd August 1876.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Esquire, C.S., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 4853, dated 11th instant, I beg to say that the Punjab Government can probably give you the requisite information. I have only heard unofficially that such a survey has been ordered, and that a wish has been expressed that it should be done by the Revenue (N. W.) Survey.

This I may be permitted to regret, as our forest survey is quite at liberty to undertake the work, and the fact that it would be done chiefly by Mr. Reynolds, who has had the valuable experience of Hazára, is, I think, a consideration which may have been overlooked.

No. 1277 S., dated Lahore, 12th December 1876.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 1086, dated 5th September, intimating that Colonel H. C. Johnstone, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, has been instructed to undertake the survey of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District, in order that a settlement of the forest rights in these tahsíls may be effected, I am desired to submit a letter from Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, received under endorsement from the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division, No. 453, dated 24th November, enquiring whether he is to be entrusted with the settlement of these forests.

2. The Financial Commissioner is particularly anxious that Captain Wace should undertake this work when the survey is sufficiently advanced. He has special experience in the settlement of such questions, and the Financial Commissioner thinks that if he is assisted in the work, he will be able to do it without detriment to his other duties. The employment of Captain Wace upon this duty has already been recommended in this office No. 789 S., dated 4th August 1876, and also in the correspondence of which a copy is annexed to your letter under reply.

3. Mr. Egerton accordingly recommends—

(1.)—That Captain Wace be charged withthe duty of settling the question of forest right in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls.

(2.)—That a European assistant be deputed to assist him in the work, when the time arrives for its being undertaken.

(3.)—That the tract be put under settlement for the purpose of defining the boundaries of Government and village lands, and settling the questions of right connected with the forests therein situated, when the survey now being made by the Revenue Survey Department is sufficiently advanced to permit of his taking up the work.

No. 453, dated 24th November 1876.

From—Colonel J. M. CRIPPS, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 350, dated 14th August 1875, from Commissioner, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
No. 6309, dated 23rd October 1876, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner.
No. 6477, dated 2nd November 1876, from ditto.

WITH reference to the correspondence marginally noted, begs to forward the accompanying letter, No. 199, dated 18th instant, in original, from Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, soliciting early orders relating to the appointment of Captain Wace for the demarcation of the forests of Kahuta and Murree Tahsíls during the current cold weather.

No. 199, dated Jhelum, 18th November 1876.

From—Captain E. G. WACE, Settlement Officer, Jhelum,

To—The Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

THE Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's Nos. 6309, dated 23rd ultimo, and 6477, dated 2nd instant, in referring to me for decision certain cases connected with the forests of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, state that I shall be entrusted with the demarcation of the forests of these tahsíls during the current cold weather.

2. I have received no instructions connected with these forests since I submitted to you my No. 27, dated 27th July 1875, recommending the regular survey of these tahsíls as a preliminary to the demarcation of the forests.

3. I therefore beg the favor of the early communication to me of the wishes of the superior authorities. I understand that the desired survey has been commenced by the Revenue Survey Department, and as yet no instructions, except the incidental mention of the subject in the letters above quoted, have reached me.

No. 613 S., dated 25th June 1877.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 171 F., dated 3rd May, enquiring what prospect there is of a demarcation of Government lands being made in the tahsíls of Murree and Kahuta in the Ráwalpindi District, I am desired to refer you to this office No. 1277 S., dated 12th December 1876, in which the Financial Commissioner made proposals for effecting this object, on which no orders have yet been passed.

2. The Financial Commissioner thinks there may be some obstacles to Captain Wace undertaking the work for which he was recommended in the letter above quoted, and he therefore would suggest, for the consideration of His Honor, that Captain Wace's successor, Mr. Purser, should be charged with the duty of demarcating the forest and settling the rights connected with them, or if his services cannot be made available owing to the work of assessment in Jhelum which will be upon his hands, Mr. Ouseley thinks that Lieutenant Massy might be deputed to carry out the forest settlement after the hot weather.

No. 407 S., dated Simla, 22nd August 1877.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

From Secretary to Financial Commissioner :—
No. 923, dated 11th September 1876.
No. 1004, dated 2nd October 1876.
No. 1277 S., dated 12th December 1876.
No. 613 S., dated 25th June 1877.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your communications marginally noted relative to the survey and forest settlement of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls (the original enclosures of which are herewith returned), and to convey the following orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The proposal that Mr. Purser be charged with the duty of settling the question of forest right in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls is sanctioned by His Honor.

3. The tract can be put under settlement, as proposed in your letter No. 1277 S., dated 12th December last, paragraph 3, and you are requested to submit the usual drafts of the notification of settlement and of instructions to the officer in charge when the revenue survey is sufficiently advanced.

4. The recommendation in your letter of the 11th of September for entrusting the Murree and Kahuta survey to Mr. Reynolds is superseded by the orders you subsequently received in regard to the revenue survey. It is not at present necessary to determine whether Mr. Purser will require the services of a European Assistant, but the point can be referred again when he is about to commence work.

5. A separate communication will be addressed to you regarding the proposed application for the services of Mr. Reynolds in connection with the correspondence on the subject of the work which is suggested in the Salt Range.

No. 117 C.-L., dated Simla, 9th September 1878.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Esquire, C. S., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to invite attention to a subject which has been brought to my notice, and which will, if not immediately dealt with, be productive of great inconvenience.

2. I have been informed that the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi has (and I must say without any sufficient warrant for so doing) given permission to the Ráwalpindi villagers generally to sell to railway contractors, without restriction, the fuel growing on their "guzára" lands.

3. The term "guzára" implies land given up to the people expressly to supply their own requirements. In the plains of Ráwalpindi their area is separately demarcated, and I need only refer to the Proceedings A., March 1878, in which Captain Wace, in paragraphs 25 and 26 (*see* page 50 of March Proceedings), deprecates the sale of the material to *contractors*.

But if this objection is thus taken to the forests where "guzára" is actually separately marked off, with how much greater force does it apply to Kahuta, where *no "guzára" has ever been separately marked off*. It is true, of course, that in Kahuta the people are allowed to get whatever they want for domestic purposes, and as they draw their supplies from localities conveniently situated, the place comes to be regarded as "guzára"; but if they are permitted to clear large areas for contractors, it is obvious that the Government will be most extensively robbed.

4. But the mere robbery of Government or loss of revenue is in itself a trifle to the general inconvenience that this order will entail.

The fact is that these low hills (it is chiefly beyond Barakáo that the mischief is going on) are very scantily clothed with wood; still there is enough to supply local wants. Permit-holders who take a few bullock loads to the town villagers, who take away their few head loads or donkey loads, can do so, and thus, though fuel is high priced, still the town is supplied. But if railway contractors now come in, they will devastate *beyond* hope of recovery thousands of acres. The people, *i. e.*, a few head men, will greedily absorb the present profit, and when that is done fuel will rise to famine prices, and the greatest distress will follow, to say nothing of the destruction of the soil.

5. I must therefore distinctly say that if this illegal clearing of either the divided-off village lands, or the undivided land of Government in which the villages have rights in common is allowed to continue I cannot be responsible for the consequences.

6. I beg to ask you, as a special case, that this matter may receive immediate attention. I need hardly add, as an apology for such urgency, that even a single month is a period of time long enough to work the irretrievable ruin of several thousand acres of sparsely covered fuel-lands.

7. The Engineers of the State Railway are no doubt very anxious about the fuel supply, but they can and must make arrangements to get a permanent supply *farther off*. No temporary pressure can justify the permanent and extensive mischief that will be done by clearing "guzára" lands.

No. 734 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I AM desired to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 117 C.-L., dated 9th instant, from the Conservator of Forests, on the subject of the cutting of fuel for railway purposes in the village lands of the Ráwalpindi District. In the remarks of the Conservator the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to generally concur.

2. The correspondence regarding the Ráwalpindi rakhs, closing with my letters No. 114 F., of the 7th March, and No. 329 F., dated 27th August 1878, is familiar to you, and you have on record the report of Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, of the 29th April 1875, to the address of the Commis-

sioner, with the Conservator of Forests' notes thereon, of the 29th May 1876. The intention which governed the arrangements for the conservancy of forest lands in the Ráwalpindi District was that the thinly-wooded tracts specially made over to the people were so assigned with the permission to cut wood for the village consumption or for sale by villages *inter se;* but the sale to contractors and railways was not included within the limits of the Government grant. There can be no doubt that in the thinly-wooded hill tracts referred to by the Conservator, irremediable injury would be done to the country and to the people themselves if the denudation of the low hills were permitted, and such denudation will be the inevitable result of permission to the villagers to supply fuel to railway contractors.

The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that it is desirable to push on the railway works as speedily as possible, but the Government does not desire permanent injury to be inflicted on the country in order to obviate some slight additional difficulty or expense in procuring fuel for railway purposes.

3. With the common village lands (shámilát-i-deh) assigned to villages in the original settlement, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see that he can interfere in the way of prohibition; but in all the rakhs made over by Major Wace for village use in the demarcated portion of the district, the prohibition against cutting for sale to contractors and the railway was both expressed and implied; and you are requested to see that the orders of Government are observed. Nor does it appear how the action of the Deputy Commissioner in granting permission to cut in such lands, if indeed permission has been granted, can be justified.

4. These remarks apply to the undemarcated tracts of Murree and Kahuta, where the rights of the Government and the people are as yet undefined. In these lands it is obvious that, although the right of cutting for purely village use may have been admitted, it would be a gross infringement of the rights of Government to permit cutting for sale to contractors; and in this case also the prohibition should be strictly enforced. You will be so good as to furnish a copy of this letter to the Head of the Railway Department in the *Ráwalpindi* Division, and to inform him that the Conservator of Forests will be instructed to facilitate as far as possible the fuel supply of the railway from tracts where no permanent injury will be done to the country by the cutting.

No. 735 C.

Copy forwarded to B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, in reply to his letter No. 117 C.-L., dated 9th September 1878.

No. 736 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

No. 117 C. L., dated 19th September 1878, from Conservator of Forests.
No. 734 C., dated 16th September, from Punjab Government, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of the correspondence marginally noted, relating to the action of the Civil authorities of the Ráwalpindi District in permitting villagers to sell to railway contractors the fuel growing on their "guzára" lands.

2. Copy of the correspondence has also been forwarded to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, for information.

No. 737 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railways).

No. 117 C.L., dated 9th September 1878, from Conservator of Forests.
No. 734 C., dated 16th September, from Punjab Government, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of the correspondence marginally noted, relating to the action of the Civil authorities of the Ráwalpindi District in permitting villagers to sell to railway contractors the fuel growing on their "guzára" lands.

No. 738 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN continuation of former correspondence, and with reference to my letters No. 114 F., of the 7th March, and No. 329 F., dated 27th August last, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the demarcation of the Murree and Kahuta Forests, and the tracts in the Ráwalpindi plains selected as protected forests, appears to him of so great importance, and to require so much experience and special knowledge, that it is resolved to depute Major Wace to perform this duty from the date on which he may be relieved from his special duties at Simla, which may be expected to be in the early part of October at latest.

No. 739 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

IN continuation of my letter No. 736 C. of this date, I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a communication No. 738 C., also of this date, addressed to the Financial Commissioner, on the subject of the demarcation of forests in the Ráwalpindi District, and to request sanction to the deputation of Major E. G. Wace for that purpose, as the arrangement will involve acting allowance for an officer required to officiate as Deputy Commissioner in the room of Major Wace.

2. The work is of considerable importance, requiring a specially-selected officer, and will probably last for the months of the cold season; so that sanction for a period of six months will, it is expected, suffice.

No. 984 F., dated Simla, 27th September 1878.

From—C. L. TUPPER, Esquire, Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev., Agri. and Commerce,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your letters No. 736 C. and No. 739 C., dated the 16th instant, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the proposal that from the date on which he may be relieved of the special duty on which he is at present employed at Simla, Major E. G. Wace, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, may be deputed for six months to demarcate the Murree and Kahuta Forests and the tracts in the Ráwalpindi plains.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to sanction the grant of an acting allowance to the officer who may be selected to officiate as Deputy Commissioner in the room of Major Wace.

Endorsements by the Punjab Government.

No. 880 C., dated Simla, 3rd October 1878.

COPY forwarded to Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division, for information, in continuation of No. 734 C., dated 16th September 1878.

No. 881 C.

COPY forwarded to Conservator of Forests, for information, in continuation of No. 735 C., dated 16th September.

No. 882 C.

COPY forwarded to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, for information, in continuation of No. 738 C., dated 16th September, and for communication to Major Wace.

No. 123 C.-S., dated Lahore, 15th October 1878.

From—F. C. CHANNING, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN your No. 407 S. of 22nd August 1877 you conveyed the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the placing the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls under settlement, and the Financial Commissioner was directed

to submit the usual notification when the Revenue Survey should be sufficiently advanced; and in your No. 738 C., of 16th September, you communicated further instructions to the effect that the duty of demarcating the Forests should be entrusted to Major Wace.

2. Your letter No. 407 S., of 22nd August, above noted, was written before the passing of the Forest Act, and the proposal made in this office No. 1277 S., of 12th December 1876, and sanctioned by that letter, was that the tract be put under settlement for the purpose of settling the boundaries of Government and village lands and settling the questions of right connected with the forests therein situated. The first question to be decided is under what Act should the operations now be undertaken—under Act XXXIII. of 1871, according to the original proposal, or under some other law?

3. The Financial Commissioner consulted the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi and the Conservator of Forests on this point. Both officers concurred in recommending that the proceedings be taken under Chapter II. of the Forest Act, VII. of 1878. Another alternative has been suggested by Major Wace, *viz.*, that it should be notified that he had been appointed under the rules of 1855 to demarcate public preserves and to draw up rules: instructions at the same time being issued to him to resort to the new Act's provisions as soon as possible. The object of this procedure proposed by Major Wace is to obviate as far as may be the difficulty about the preliminary notification, which will be noticed further on.

4. It will be convenient to here state that it appears that the demarcation of boundaries at the regular settlement never got beyond the first stage, that at which the villagers are invited to mark by pillars the boundaries claimed by them. Disputes between villages were indeed decided, but the demarcation thus made has never been sanctioned pending the decision of the question how much of the land thus claimed by the villages should be recorded as Government forests. The boundaries set up by the villages included the whole country. The main problem always has been and still is—How far these boundaries are to be pushed back.

5. The Financial Commissioner does not recommend that the proceedings now to be undertaken should be of the nature of a revision of the present settlement, the term of which does not expire until 1880. If the proceedings are to be from the first under the Forest Act, a preliminary notification must be issued under Section 4; and, as shown in Conservator of Forests' No. 113 C. L., of 27th August (copy annexed) it is impossible with any precision to define the area which it is proposed to constitute a reserved forest. As the whole tract has been included within village boundaries, to exclude the lands so included, as proposed by Mr. Powell, would be to nullify the notification. And it would probably be necessary to describe the forests as "the whole of the forests in the tahsíls of Murree and Kahuta," or as "the whole of the hill lands in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls not recorded as cultivated, village site, or road in the regular settlement record." It is necessary here to note that no maps were prepared in these tahsíls at last settlement; but the cultivated lands were measured and a khasra or index of fields prepared.

6. Under these circumstances Mr. Ouseley is of opinion that it will be the better plan not to issue a notification so wide in its terms, but to simply notify that Major Wace has been appointed to demarcate public preserves in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, and to draw up rules for their protection under the rules of 1855, which are declared to be in force under Schedule I. of Act IV. of 1872. Major Wace would then commence the preliminary inquiries, which seem to be necessary, or at least advisable, prior to proceeding under the Forest Act. It will not apparently be necessary to include Mr. Elliott's name in this notification. Whether his name should be included in the notification under the Forest Act is a point for future decision.

No. 113 C. L., dated 27th August 1878.

From—B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 69 S. C., dated 12th August, I beg to say that, in considering the preliminary notification for the Murree and Kahuta Forests to be issued under

Section 4 of the Forest Act, it is difficult to settle how it can be prepared. The utter disregard for all boundaries has produced such a confusion that it is impossible to indicate the boundaries of any forest; all we can do is to indicate the limits of country *within which* forest remains, and our object will be to separate that forest from lands that have ceased to be forest, and, in fact, to determine what can be and what cannot be forest.

2. As the section stands, it seems to be assumed that the forest is known, but here it is not the case. There are certain tracts known as "Seri bári," "Patriála murt," and so forth, but all trace of any boundaries has long since disappeared with repeated and unchecked breaking up for cultivation.

3. I think, however, that the object of the notification is perfectly clear: it is to inform the people in the neighbourhood what is going to be done, so that they may make their claims. If, therefore, we indicate with precision the scene of the proposed operations, that object will be fully met. I would propose then to notify: "The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased hereby to declare that it is proposed to constitute the forest within the Murree and Kahuta Tahsils of the Ráwalpindi District reserved forests. The limits within which the forest is situated are the whole of the forest lands in the said tahsíls not being lands included in the village boundaries as laid down in the Thakbast map prepared by the Revenue Survey and dated ....

"..................is appointed to be Forest Settlement Officer for the purpose of inquiring into and determining the existence, nature, and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favor of any person in or over the lands comprised within such limits, or in or over any forest produce, and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II, Act III. of 1878."

4. Mr. Elliott will be at the disposal of the Settlement Officer, and it is perhaps hardly necessary to include his name as associated in the settlement though this may be done under the first explanation to Section 4. Mr. Elliott is well acquainted with the country, and will in any case be able to represent the interests of the public as regards forest conservancy.

It may be desirable to assign to villages a portion of such forest as remains, but that is not a subject connected with the preliminary notification.

No. 387 F., dated Lahore, 30th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to reply to your letter No. 123 C., of the 17th October, on the subject of the nomination of Major Wace to determine forest rights in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District, and to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it advisable to take action under the rules of 1855, nor to notify under the Forest Act of 1878, until action has been taken under the Land Revenue Act to define village boundaries. This it does not appear was done at settlement, but that only a certain block of land was assigned to such a village in which the Government and village rights remained undefined. Before notification under the Forest Act, it accordingly appears to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary that the whole tract of land in those tahsíls in which the boundaries have to be laid down should be placed under settlement under the Land Revenue Act, and the work of laying down village boundaries immediately taken in hand. When this has been done action can be taken and notification issued under the Forest Act, and claims investigated accordingly. If the Financial Commissioner have no objection to offer to this course, His Honor will be glad if Major Wace be instructed to this effect, and a new notification drawn up and submitted at a very early date for approval.

No. 1298 S., dated 2nd December 1878.

From—F. C. CHANNING, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 387 F., dated 30th October, and in reply to forward a copy of a letter received from Major Wace, No. 99 F., dated 27th November. The views expressed in that letter are generally concurred in by the Financial Commissioner, and a reconsideration of the orders contained in your letter above quoted is therefore solicited. Should, however, His Honor still be of opinion that proceedings should be taken under the Land Revenue Act, the Financial Commissioner asks for instructions as to whether the former settlement of tahsíls Murree and Kahuta is, with reference to the facts detailed in Major Wace's letter, to be treated as a summary or as a regular settlement.

No. 90 F., dated 27th November 1878.

From—Major E. G. Wace, Deputy Commissioner, on Special Duty, Lahore.

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 7218 S., dated 19th instant, with enclosure, concerning the notification which should be issued with a view to commencing the demarcation of village and forest boundaries in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District. The Secretary Punjab Government's No. 387 F., dated 30th ultimo, directs that the whole tract of land in these tahsíls, in which the boundaries have to be laid down, should be placed under settlement under the Land Revenue Act, and the work of laying down boundaries be immediately taken in hand.

2. I beg to point out that there is a difficulty in framing a notification for this purpose under the Land Revenue Act, which does not appear to have been anticipated. A notification can be framed only in the manner described in Section 11 of the Act, and it is necessary to state in the notification that the settlement will be one of the three kinds described in Section 10—summary, first regular, or re-settlement.

3. If the notification states that my proceedings will be of the nature of a re-settlement, that it is clear from Section 19 that I shall not have power to re-adjust the boundaries to which the zamíndárs were permitted silently to set up a claim 20 years ago. Compare paragraphs 121—123 of the Settlement Report.

4. If the notification is to state that the new proceedings will be a first regular settlement, it will be necessary first to decide that the previous settlement was a summary settlement. The Government's decision on the subject would be conclusive (Section 10, Class 1). There would be two main reasons as regards tahsíls Murree and Kahuta for such a decision—*first*, that in these tahsíls no maps were made; *secondly*, that the settlement was in fact never completed, that it is to say, that the forest demarcations (which the Settlement Officer reported would shortly be finished, and which the Government of India in passing orders on the report believed to have been finished) never were finished. On the first point, see paragraph 131 of the Settlement Report, and on the second point, see paragraph 387 of the same; also paragraph 8 of Commissioner's review, paragraph 18 of Financial Commissioner's review, and paragraphs 3 and 4 of the orders of the Government of India on the report. On the other hand, the settlement was certainly at the time accepted by Government, and has been since continuously treated as a regular settlement; it has never been regarded as of a provincial nature; and a reference to the definition of a summary settlement (in Section 10 of the Land Revenue Act) will show that this last point, rather than casual incompletions in the records, is the essential characteristic of a summary settlement.

5. Moreover, the declaration by Government that the previous settlement of these tahsíls was a summary one, would deprive Government of what is now perhaps its strongest title to the forests which they contain, *viz.*, statutory declaration contained in Section 28 of the Land Revenue Act. That section declares that in regular settlement made before the Act was passed the waste lands belong to Government, unless the presumption can be contradicted from the reports and records of the settlement—a contradiction which, as will have been seen from the portions of the reports above quoted, is not possible in the cases of these two tahsíls.

6. If the views above expressed are accepted by Government, we are in this position. The proceedings about to be commenced cannot be a first regular settlement; and if declared to be a re-settlement, I should have no effective power to demarcate off villages and Government forests. The revenue partition rules are quite unsuited to such proceedings, and a bare demarcating authority, such as every Revenue Officer possesses under Section 22 of the Land Revenue Act, is insufficient; for the zamíndárs' privilege and the rights of Government overlap each other in every forest.

7. In undertaking a difficult work such as that in prospect, I am anxious that my proceedings should be based on a very clear basis of law. I do not see any such basis except in the Rules of 1855. The waste lands of these tahsíls, though clearly claimable by Government under the intention of the settlement and by virtue of Section 28 of the Land Revenue Act, are honey-combed in every direction by privileges of usance. The Rules of 1855 were obviously framed for these hills. The Legislature has lately had two opportunities of repealing them, but did not do so—first, when passing the Punjab Laws Act of 1872, (they are expressly saved in its schedules); and again, when passing the New Forest Act this year. The Rules of 1855 throughout go on the following principle; that we may make any demarcation and frame any rules which are necessary for the preservation and development of the forests; provided always (*see* Section 6 of the rules) sufficient provision is made for the real wants of the occupants and owners of the adjacent villages. If I am permitted to act under these rules, the notification required will be to the following effect: "Major Wace, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, is placed on special duty and directed to make a forest settlement of the hill tracts in the Ráwalpindi District, under the Forest Conservancy Rules of 1855."

No. 82 S., dated 22nd January 1879.

From—F. C. CHANNING, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN continuation of my letters Nos. 1342 S., of 16th November and 35 S. of 4th January, I am directed to forward copies of memoranda recorded by Mr. Lyall and Major Wace, recommending postponement for the present of the operations connected with the Murree and Kahuta and the Kála Chitta rakhs.

2. Mr. Lyall regrets his having to make these proposals at such an advanced stage of the correspondence, the reasons for his so doing are detailed in the memorandum now submitted.

Memorandum by J. B. LYALL, Esquire, Officiating Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE to-day met Major Wace and Mr. Tucker, and had a conversation on the subject of the demarcation of reserved forests in Murree and Kahuta.

2. Major Wace is strongly of opinion that Mr. Tucker will not be able to effect such demarcation within three or four months, or indeed within six months. He thinks the work likely to take a year; he is also strongly of opinion that it will be very difficult to do the work properly without the aid of the Revenue Survey maps, and he says that these maps are not yet ready, and will not be ready for eight or ten months.

On the other hand, Mr. Tucker is anxious to take furlough from some date not later than the end of May; he has still some little work in hand connected with the Dera Ismail Khan Settlement, which will probably not be completely disposed of for six weeks; but this work leaves him much leisure, and he was very willing to undertake demarcation work in addition, but he is unwilling to undertake a work which will keep him for another year or thereabouts in the country.

3. From what Major Wace tells me, and from my own knowledge of the Murree and Kahuta country and of forest demarcation and work in the hills, I agree that the demarcation, on whatever principles it is effected, must take six months or more. I also agree that the work would be much easier, and would probably be of much better quality if effected with the aid of the Revenue Survey maps—in fact, it was decided to make these maps with the express object of facilitating the demarcation of these forests. I also think that Mr. Tucker, who has not yet taken furlough, and who has just completed a difficult settlement, should not be detained on service in this country beyond this spring.

4. For the above reasons, I beg to recommend that the demarcation of reserved forests in Murree and Kahuta be temporarily postponed. Major Wace says that the Survey Officers have got over the difficulties as to boundaries which they formerly reported, and that a settlement is not now necessary in order to enable them to complete their maps. I would wait for the completion of the Revenue Survey maps, and as soon as they are ready, I would make them over to the Forest Officer, and direct him to visit each village and carefully mark down with paint or pencil on the maps the parts of the forest area of each village which should, in his opinion, be formed into reserved forests. When the Forest Officer reports that this preliminary work has been finished, I would revive the present proceedings and put the tract under a regular settlement (as now arranged), or under a forest settlement as might seem advisable. Till such a settlement is made the forests would, of course, be managed under existing rules, but I would call the particular attention of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner to the necessity of supporting the Forest Officer in enforcing those rules.

5. There remains the matter of the Kála Chitta Pahár rakh in another part of Ráwalpindi. The nature and extent of the Government right and the rights of private persons in this large rakh were to have been investigated by the officer deputed to effect the Murree and Kahuta demarcations. The neighbouring villages have got grazing leases of the whole area of this rakh, which run till the end of the term of settlement. Major Wace says that what is really wanted is the power to reserve from grazing parts of this rakh in places where it can be done without injury to the villages; he intended to have persuaded the villages to allow him to reserve from grazing part of the lands leased to them. This he thought he could have persuaded them to do with the co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner.

But he tells me that he does not think that any officer sent to the district for three months only would succeed. Nor could such an officer expect much assistance from the Officiating Commissioner and Officiating Deputy Commissioner at present in charge of the district.

I think, therefore, that it is not advisable to send Mr. Tucker to attempt this work, and I recommend that it be postponed till the Murree and Kahuta work is undertaken. By that time the Revenue Survey of the Ráwalpindi District will probably have been commenced, and the term of present settlement will have expired.

Both these facts will make the treatment of the questions to be decided regarding this rakh easier than at present.

Memorandum by Major E. G. Wace, Officiating Settlement Commissioner, Mooltan and Deraját Divisions.

I have made over the maps and files connected with the demarcation of the Ráwalpindi hill forests to the Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, by whom they will be given to the officer about to be sent on this duty.

At the request of the Financial Commissioner I submit the following observations on the subject. I am incredulous of the practicability of any officer settling these hill forests in three or four months. Any officer deputed on this duty should first march leisurely through the forest tracts, and listen patiently to all that can be urged either by the zamíndárs or by the Forest Officers. When he has done this, and has also carefully considered all the previous measures and records, he will be in a position to judge what measures are required. His attention should also be directed to what has been done in the similar adjacent tracts of Hazára; and he should consider how far the same measures can be applied in Murree and Kahuta.

He should further be specially directed to ascertain in what manner and for what reasons the previous rules have failed efficiently to protect the forests. It is of the first importance that this should be clearly ascertained.

My belief is that the main difficulties have arisen in consequence of a want of due attention to the rules, and for want of steady co-operation between the Civil and Forest authorities. At one time prosecutions have been carried out too harshly: at other times very inadequate notice has been taken of grievous forest waste and thefts.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the principal difficulties will be disposed of if the tracts in which the zamíndárs have the least interests are separately demarcated as reserved forests. This no doubt is a measure of pressing importance, but any tracts which can be so reserved will certainly form but a small portion of the whole forest area. And by far the most important question is the system under which the zamíndárs are to be allowed to enjoy the forest lands in which they have rights, and which are the greater portion of the whole.

The Revenue Survey maps of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls are not ready, and will not be for the next 10 or 12 months. This is a very serious drawback on any operation that could be attempted this year.

In conclusion, I would observe that the main reason why these forest questions in the Ráwalpindi District have remained unsettled so long is that we have always attempted to settle them too hurriedly and by an insufficient agency. The present attempt to settle them seems to me to promise ill for the same reason. It scarcely pertains to me to suggest definitely what should be done. But I feel certain that any satisfactory adjustment would employ an officer for nearly a year; and that reserve demarcations ought rather to form the later than the earlier portion of his work, and ought on no account to be attempted, until the survey maps are in his hands.

No. 48 F, dated 28th January 1879.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Under the circumstances stated in the enclosures of your letter No. 82 S., dated 22nd instant, I am desired to convey the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the postponement, for the present, of the operations connected with the Murree and Kahuta and the Kála Chitta rakhs.

2. I am to observe, however, with reference to the Revenue Survey maps, that the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Colonel Johnstone, promised to give a general map, showing natural features, cultivation and village sites, in a very short time, and it was a map of this kind which was, according to Major Wace's first report, required. It seems from the present letters on the subject that completed Survey maps are to be given, and it is doubtful if they will serve the purpose in view, as it is desired that the maps which are to be furnished should show the forest boundaries.

No. 550, dated 27th February 1879.

From—The Surveyor-General of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department.

I herewith forward an extract of a letter No. 76, dated 15th instant, from the Officer in charge of the Ráwalpindi Revenue Survey, to the Deputy Surveyor-General, stating that a special survey of the forest rakhs and the adjoining portion of the surrounding villages is, in the opinion of the Punjab Forest officials, absolutely necessary as a preliminary to the demarcation of the forests. This survey it is now proposed to make on the 4-inch scale.

2. If this is done, the Surveyors will obviously have to return to the ground, a year or two hence, to survey the boundaries and lay them down on their maps. Thus the survey will

be much more expensive than would be the case if the boundaries were demarcated in the first instance.

3. I am under the impression that the forests in Jaunsar Bawar were demarcated without the aid of any better map than the old Topographical Survey of the North-West Himalayás, on the ½-inch scale; that the forests in Kumáon and Garhwál were demarcated with the aid of the 1-inch Topographical map; and that several forests in various parts of India have been demarcated without the aid of any map at all. Under the circumstances, it appears to me to be questionable whether a 4-inch survey is required as a preliminary to demarcation in the present instance, and I should be glad of the opinion of the Director-General of Forests on the subject before undertaking the survey.

Extract of No. 76, dated Camp Ráwalpindi, 15th February 1879, from Captain H. Lees-Smith, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Division, to the Deputy Surveyor-General.

* * * * * * * * *

Para. 2. Reply to para. 3.

The Forest Officer in charge of this Division states that it is absolutely impossible for the demarcation of the forest rakhs to proceed until our maps are in his possession, as the area to be reserved from each village will depend on the details of cultivation, fit for cultivation, &c., in each village, and such detailed areas can only be obtained from us.

Again, neither the Forest Officer, nor the Settlement Officer, who may be deputed to carry out this demarcation, have an establishment capable of conducting measurements in the mountainous districts of Murree and Kahuta. They are, therefore, obliged to take out with them accurate maps by means of which to lay down the demarcation.

This demarcation has been delayed for the last four years solely from the non-existence of such maps.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 370 F., dated Simla, 23rd April 1879.

From—A. O. Hume, Esquire, C. B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Dept.

To—The Surveyor-General of India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 550, dated the 27th February last, relative to the necessity for a special survey of the Forest rakhs and the adjoining portions of the surrounding villages in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls in the Ráwalpindi District, and in reply to invite attention to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department to the address of your predecessor, No. 819, dated the 25th August 1876, in which the Government of India, at the request of the Government of the Punjab, directed that the survey of these tahsils, on the scale of 4 inches to the mile, should be conducted by the Revenue Survey, by whom, under the superintendence of Colonel Johnstone, it was understood that the work would be commenced at once.

2. I am to explain that one of the objects of the survey of the tahsíls in question was to facilitate the demarcation of the Government forests, and it was on the supposition that the work had been completed and that the necessary maps were available, that the deputation for six months of Major E. G. Wace, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, for the demarcation of the forests in the Ráwalpindi District, was sanctioned by the Government of India, in the letter from this Department to the address of the Government of the Punjab, No. 984 F., dated the 27th September last, a copy of which, with the connected correspondence, is herewith enclosed for your information. As it would appear, however, from your letter under reply, that the work in question has not been accomplished, I am to request that you will be good enough to report what action has been taken in the matter, and if there has been any delay, that the reasons for it may be explained.

3 In reply to your enquiry as to the necessity for a 4-inch survey as a preliminary to demarcation in the present instance, I am directed to state that the case is a special one. The country is densely inhabited, and numerous encroachments upon the Government waste have taken place; consequently the demarcation cannot conveniently be carried on without a map. After it has been accomplished, the entries of the forest boundaries upon the maps will be a work of no great difficulty, and one, moreover, for which there is no urgent necessity, provided the limits are carefully defined by permanent boundary marks.

No. 371 F., dated 23rd April 1879.

Copy of the above and of the letter to which it is a reply forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance in continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 984 F., dated the 27th September last, with the remark that when the proposals for employing Major Wace on forest demarcation in the Ráwalpindi District were received, it was under-

stood that the requisite survey had been made; and with a request that it may be reported for the information of the Government of India how the matter stands and what action His Honor proposes should be taken.

No. 82 C., dated Lahore, 27th May 1879.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 371 F. of 23rd April on the subject of the Revenue Survey of the forest tracts of the Murree and Kahata Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter* from Colonel Johnstone, in which he states that a very large proportion of the work in question has been completed. This letter was not submitted to the Punjab Government, but the Lieutenant-Governor was aware of the action which was being taken by Colonel Johnstone in this matter; and it was consequently assumed that the work was well advanced, if not near completion, when the services of Major Wace were applied for. Major Wace, however, reported that the survey was far from complete, and that it would take ten months to complete it. This opinion being supported by the Financial Commissioner the Lieutenant-Governor had no option but to sanction the proposal to defer the demarcation.

* No. 118 of 28th June 1878, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

3. The Surveyor-General has been addressed by this office with the view of ascertaining correctly what the exact progress of the work has been. The Lieutenant-Governor is most anxious to see the work completed, and should the statements of Colonel Johnstone turn out correct and the maps be ready in time, he will be prepared to depute an experienced officer at the beginning of next cold season, who, it is hoped, may finish the demarcation within the financial year. No delay on the part of the Punjab Government need be feared in carrying out the demarcation. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no further delay on the part of the Survey Department may prevent the work being successfully terminated; at the same time, I am to remark, that the statement of the Surveyor-General, in his No. 550 of 27th February, in *no way* agrees with the letter of Colonel Johnstone. In the first paragraph of his letter the Surveyor-General speaks of the survey as being considered necessary, whereas it was ordered to be done by the Government of India in 1876. He also says that it is proposed to make it on a 4-inch scale, and in his last paragraph asks for an opinion before the survey is undertaken. From this it would appear that the Surveyor-General is unaware of the work having been begun, much less that it was far advanced.

No. 83 C., dated Lahore, 27th May 1879.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Surveyor-General of India.

I am desired to address you in reference to your No. 550 of 25th February last, to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, which was forwarded to this Government with a copy of their No. 370 F. to your address, by 371 F. of Government of India in that Department.

2. I am instructed to forward a copy of a letter, No. 118 of 28th June 1878, from Colonel Johnstone to the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, showing that the Revenue Survey of the Murree and Kahata Tahsíls was then already far advanced. It would seem, therefore, that your letter No. 550 was written under a partial misapprehension, as the remarks do not agree with the facts contained in Colonel Johnstone's letter. The Lieutenant-Governor will be greatly obliged by your furnishing an authoritative statement showing how far the work has progressed, and when its completion may be expected. If the details in Colonel Johnstone's letter were exact, it would appear that the whole survey maps must be nearly finished by this time. The work is of an urgent nature, and as arrangements have to be made for deputing an officer to demarcate the forests, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad of an answer at your early convenience.

No. 84 C., dated Lahore, 27th May 1879.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to draw your attention to letter No. 118 of 28th June 1878, from Colonel Johnstone to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, and to the last paragraph of this office No. 48 F. of 28th January 1879.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor assented to the postponement of the demarcation of the Murree and Kahuta forests on the statement of Major Wace, that the Revenue Survey maps were not ready and would not be ready for another 12 months. But the letter of Colonel Johnstone (a copy of which should have been submitted to Government on receipt of the orders for the deputation of Major Wace to this work) shows that a very large portion of the survey, as far as is needed for the present purpose, was completed nearly a year ago; and if the work had been continued at the same rate, it must be nearly finished by now. The Surveyor-General of India has been asked to furnish exact information on the point; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it will be possible to depute an officer to carry out the demarcation early next cold season, so that it may be completed within the present financial year.

No. 118, dated 28th June 1879.

From—Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Dy. Supdt. of Revenue Survey, 1st or Dera Ismail Khan District,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 2446 of the 24th instant.

2. The total area of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District is about 700 square miles. Of this about 150 square miles have had all details surveyed, hill sketching included, and 254 square miles have had all details surveyed except hill sketching, giving a total of 404 square miles. The triangulation has been carried over both tahsíls.

3. The thakbasts, as might be expected in a hilly country, are very bad and all but useless. The village boundaries that are up are very confusing, for they agree with nothing, and pillars and marks are found all over the country which seem to have been put up in a promiscuous way. It is very desirable that a Settlement Officer should be appointed to see to these.

4. This confusion about boundaries, of course, materially retards both the survey and the preparation of the maps.

No. 693 S., dated Lahore, 7th June 1879.

From—F. C. Channing, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to your letter No. 48 F., dated 28th January last, sanctioning the postponement, for the present, of the operations connected with the Murree and Kahuta and the Kála Chitta rakhs, I am desired to submit in original, for the information of Government, the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the Revenue Survey of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, and to convey the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

No. 671 S., dated 4th February 1879, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division.
Commissioner's reply, No. 160, dated 15th May 1879, and enclosure.

2. Mr. Lyall concludes from the letter of the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey to the address of the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division, No. 56, dated 10th May 1879, that the old village thakbasts which he is working upon in his present survey are based upon the pillars put up by the villagers at Major Cracroft's settlement, and include the whole country.

3. I am to add, however, that when the Revenue Surveyors have completed their mapping, the Financial Commissioner proposes, with the sanction of Government, to proceed according to paragraph 4 of his former memo., a copy of which was submitted to your office with my letter No. 82 S., dated 22nd January 1879, *i. e.*, to first give without delay copies to the Forest Officer for preliminary inquiry, and, when he reports that he is ready, to ask Government, to appoint a Forest Settlement Officer.

4. I am also to add that this letter was ready for despatch when your letter No. 84 C. of 27th May was received. The Financial Commissioner has in the previous paragraph given his recommendations as to the course which should be pursued as soon as the maps are ready for use.

No. 671 S., dated 4th February 1879.

From—F. C. CHANNING, Esq., Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN continuation of the correspondence ending with your No. 339 of 30th July, I am directed to forward you a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin.

This office No. 82 S. of 22nd January to Secy. to Govt., with enclosures. Secy. to Govt. reply No. 48 F., dated 28th January.

2. Colonel Johnstone in his No. 118 of 28th June 1878 to your address, stated that the progress of the survey was delayed in Murree and Kahata by the absence of properly defined boundaries. Mr. Lyall understands from Major Wace that this difficulty has been surmounted by the Survey Officers, but he does not understand in what precise manner this has been done. He desires therefore that you will ascertain from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and report to this office whether the maps now in course of preparation show boundary lines throughout the hill tracts; and if so, when the boundaries thus being mapped were laid down, and whether according to the maps thus prepared the whole of the forest lands are included within village boundaries, and if not, when the excluded lands were constituted rakhs.

3. Mr. Lyall also desires that you will ascertain whether a map of the character described in paragraph 2 of the Government letter is under preparation, and when such a map could be supplied for the use of a Forest or Settlement Officer.

4. In conclusion, I am requested to draw your particular attention to paragraph 4 of the Financial Commissioner's memorandum. Mr. Lyall hopes that you will impress upon the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi the necessity of protecting the Government interests in the forest and hill tracts, pending the completion of the operations now suspended, and that you will prevent the undue invasion of those rights, which is especially to be feared now that the intention of Government to enquire into and settle all existing claims has become known.

No. 671½ S.

COPY of this letter and of its enclosures to Conservator of Forests for information.

No. 160, dated 15th May 1879.

From—Colonel C. H. HALL, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to your letter No. 671 S. of the 4th February last, on the subject of the Revenue Survey of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, No. 56, dated 10th instant, from Captain H. Lees Smith, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, furnishing the information called for on several points noted in your letter under reply.

No. 56, dated 10th May 1879.

From—Capt. H. LEES SMITH, Offg. Dy. Supdt. of Rev. Survey, 1st or D. I. Khan District,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN reply to your letter as per margin, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Financial Commissioner, in reply to his No. 671 S., to your address, paragraph 2, that the maps now in course of preparation show all the boundaries of villages which are found to exist throughou the hill tracts of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls.

No. 471, dated 17th February 1879.

These boundaries from the date of the thakbast maps furnished would appear to have been laid in 1857, as the Forest rakhs have not yet been taken up; the information asked for in the concluding portion of paragraph 2 cannot be furnished.

But from enquiries made from the Forest Officer it is believed that there are no regularly demarcated rakhs in these hills as yet.

2. In reply to paragraph 3, I do not know to what map General Johnstone could have referred; no such map is under preparation, nor was it even mentioned to me by General Johnstone. In order to be of any use to the Forest Officer a map of this description should be on the full 4 inches = 1 mile scale, and should show every detail of cultivation, topography, &c., minutely, and such a map could only be furnished when the survey was completed.

3. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Griffin's letter as per margin, I have to remark that the maps when finally completed will show the forest boundaries as well as village boundaries. The former will be transferred to the survey maps from the Forest Officer's demarcations, as laid down on the copies furnished him by the Survey for this purpose.

No. 48, dated 28th January 1879, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 147 F., dated Mussoorie, 11th June 1879.

From—Major-General J. T. WALKER, R.E., Surveyor-General of India,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 83 C., dated 27th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the area of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls is represented to be 750 square miles as per margin. Of this area, 150 square miles is reported by Colonel Johnstone to have been fully completed, with all details including the hill shading, by June 1878. A further area of 250 square miles has probably been fully completed, with hill shading, by the present time. And it is expected that the remaining area of 350 square miles will be fully completed, with the hill shading, during the next field season.

Murree	...	300 square miles,	Hills
Kahuta	...	340 do.	"
		110 do.	Plains.
Total	...	750 square miles.	

2. Captain Lees Smith, who has succeeded Colonel Johnstone in the charge of the Survey, reports that he will endeavour to finish the Murree Tahsíl and have the maps ready by the close of the present recess.

No. 566 F., dated Simla, 28th June 1879.

From—A. O. HUME, Esquire, C.B., Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 82 C., dated the 27th ultimo, on the subject of the survey of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls in the Ráwalpindi District, I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Surveyor-General, No. 179 F., dated the 19th instant, and to state that further orders by the Government of India do not seem to be needed at present. The Punjab Government should, in communication with the Surveyor-General, take the needful measures to effect the demarcation of the Government forests in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that such arrangements will be made as will obviate any avoidable delay in this business.

No. 179 F., dated 19th June 1879.

From—The Surveyor-General of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

IN reply to your No. 370 F., dated 23rd April, I have the honor to state that consequent on the nearly simultaneous retirements of Major-General Johnstone, the officer in charge of the Ráwalpindi Revenue Survey, and of Major-General Vanrenen, the Superintendent of the Revenue Branch of this Department, a little misapprehension arose as to the nature of the work which had been done in the Rawalpindi District, and I myself was not aware of the instructions to my predecessor which are contained in your No. 819, dated 25th August 1876.

2. I am happy to state, however, that there has been no delay in the progress of the operations further than what inevitably arose from the circumstances that some of the members of the Survey party were transferred for duty with the military expedition against the Jowákís in the field season of 1877-78, and with the armies in Afghánistán in the field season now closing.

3. The area of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls is represented to be 750 square miles, as per margin. Of this area, 150 square miles is reported by Colonel Johnstone to have been fully completed, with all details including the hill shading, by June 1878. A further area of 250 square miles has probably been fully completed, with hill shading, by the present time. And it is expected that the remaining area of 350 square miles will be fully completed, with the hill shading, during the next field season.

Murree	300 square miles,	Hills
Kahuta	340 do.	"
	110 do.	...Plains.
Total	750 square miles.	

4. Captain Lees Smith, who has succeeded Colonel Johnstone in the charge of the Survey, reports that he will endeavour to finish the Murree Tahsíl and have the maps ready by the close of the present recess.

No. 29 F., dated Lahore, 7th August 1879.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 693 S., dated 7th June 1879, I am directed to forward copy of a letter from Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 566 F., dated 28th June, with its enclosure, and of a communication, No. 147 F., dated 11th June, from the Surveyor-General

of India, regarding the survey of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District, and to state that, as the map promised by Colonel Johnstone to show natural features, cultivation and village sites has not been prepared, the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal of the Financial Commissioner to give copies of the survey maps as soon as they are ready to the Forest Officer for preliminary inquiry.

2. Meanwhile, His Honor desires the Financial Commissioner will hasten on the work and will apply for a Settlement Officer as soon as the Forest Officer's enquiry is sufficiently advanced. The Lieutenant-Governor is particularly anxious that the work may be pressed on as rapidly as possible, and that nothing may be allowed to interfere with it.

3. The original enclosures of your letter are returned.

No. 330 F., dated 7th August 1879.

COPY of the above, with its enclosures, and copy of Financial Commissioner's No. 693 S., dated 7th June, forwarded to Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information and guidance.

No. 331 F., dated Lahore, 7th August 1879.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Surveyor-General of India.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 147 F., dated 11th June, reporting on the progress made in the preparation of maps of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District, and to request that the work may be pressed on as speedily as possible, so that there may be no delay in the demarcation of the Government forests in these tracts.

No. 549 F., dated Lahore, 10th December 1879.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

IN reply to your No. 501 of 18th October, forwarding a copy of a letter, No. 644 P., of the Surveyor-General, dated 9th October, I am desired to forward a copy of a letter from Conservator of Forests, Punjab, No. 1944 of 18th November.

2. In section 4 of the letter the Conservator explains the purposes for which the Lieutenant-Governor desires the services of a Surveyor, namely, to superintend the demarcation of the boundaries of the reserved forests which are being taken up in the Jhelum District. For this end a staff of patwáris and amíns will be placed at the disposal of the Surveyor by the Settlement Officer to demarcate the boundaries on the spot as well as on the maps of the settlement and the maps which will be prepared for the Forest Department showing the demarcations. No such difficulties, therefore, will arise, and no such large outlay will be involved, as is anticipated by the Surveyor-General.

No. 1944, dated Lahore, 18th November 1879.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to reply to your No. 479 F., dated 13th November, on the subject of certain doubts by the Surveyor-General as to the survey of forest tracts in Ráwalpindi and Jhelum.

2. It would seem to me that Major-General Wakler's letter points to his misunderstanding not so much the proposal regarding the area to be surveyed as those relating to the appointment of a Surveyor.

3. This proposal did not emanate from this office. It was made by the Financial Commissioner, and when it was pointed out that for the practical purposes of assessment and settlement of the Jhelum District "the village maps now made are sufficient," it was added by the Financial Commissioner in his Secretary's No. 139 S.C., dated 17th September 1879, that if a Surveyor with the rank and powers of an Extra Assistant Commissioner were appointed "he would improve the character of the boundary survey.

His Honor, in passing orders on this, thought that such an officer might be useful, but that he should only be employed in mapping the *reserved* forests, not village boundaries.

4. I should understand this to mean that although maps of the "rakhs" exist, still the settlement of the forest may involve alterations of the boundary originally laid down, the appropriation of certain tracts to certain villages, involving the mapping of other subordinate boundary lines, and other such matters, in which an officer with a good knowledge of surveying and a certain official position might render assistance to the Settlement Officer. The same Surveyor might also afterwards be of use in laying down revised boundaries and putting them in on the maps when the Settlement of Murree, Kahuta, and the Kála Chitta Range in the Ráwalpindi District is undertaken; for it is clear that the Revenue Survey as present progressing in Murree and Kahuta will represent existing facts, but not ultimate arrangements, and that additions will have to be made to the maps showing forest boundaries ultimately agreed to.

5. I do not, therefore, see that this proposal, which is virtually to strengthen the Settlement staff, affects the question of the survey or leaves it in doubt what is wanted.

6. It may be, however, convenient briefly to recapitulate. The survey requirements, as far as the settlement of forests is concerned and the maps of certain tracts of country containing them, are—

Jhelum.—For the purposes of the settlement of the *reserved forests* (and I hope nothing less will be attempted) in the Salt Range, it is agreed that existing maps suffice, and that no special survey of the whole country is needed.

Ráwalpindi (*a*).—A complete survey of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls is required, showing leading topographical features and all existing villages, with the boundaries of their lands as recognized at settlement. This is urgently needed since *no* demarcation of forests is possible till it is known where the village boundaries are.

(*b*). A survey of the other parts of the district containing forests is not absolutely necessary, to wit, the tahsíls containing the reserves notified in the *Punjab Gazette* of 6th March 1879.

(*c*). But the tract of country occupied by the "Kála Chitta Pahár," a hilly tract beginning somewhere a little north-east of Fattehjung Tahsíl station and extending west to the Indus, must be surveyed *before* demarcation, as the uncertainty of the village boundaries is just the same here as in the tahsíl of Kahuta. The completion of the survey in these tracts of Ráwalpindi is of urgent importance.

No. 137 S.C., dated Simla, 14th September 1880.

From—J. R. Maconachie, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Subject of letter.

I am directed to report, for the information of Government, the action taken in this office on the question of the survey and forest demarcation of the Murree and Kahúta Hills since the receipt of your No. 329 F., dated 7th August 1879.

Enquiry made from Conservator of Forests.

2. A copy of that letter was sent to the Conservator of Forests, asking whether the necessary preliminary enquiry would not be entrusted to the local Forest Officer, and, if so, by what date would the proceedings be ready for a Forest Settlement Officer to take up the work. The reply was that Mr. Elliott was put in charge of the preliminary enquiry, and a request was made that the preparation of the survey might be hastened. On receipt of this, the Deputy Superintendent of Survey was asked to send all maps, as they were ready, direct to Mr. Elliott.

His reply.

Mr. R. Clarke's services not available.

3. You were also addressed to know whether the services of Mr. R. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, would be available for the forest settlement work; but your reply was in the negative, and it was intimated that a more junior officer would

be competent to do the work and his employment less costly. The Conservator of Forests also, in accordance with instructions from your office, proposed in his No. 2013, dated 27th November 1879, the deputation of one or two civil officers for forest settlements for two or three years, with a special allowance of Rs. 150 a month.

Deputation of civil officers for forest work urged by Conservator of Forests.

4. On this, enquiry was again made of the Conservator as to the date when the Forest Settlement Officer might begin his work. In reply to this, a memorandum from Mr. Elliott said that, finding the finished maps would not be ready for a considerable time, he applied for the tracings showing cultivation. Of these, up to 31st October, he had received five or six sheets, being one-fifth or one-sixth of the Murree Tahsíl. On them he marked the proportions which are to be reserved. The Deputy Superintendent, Survey, had been asked to give the sheets for the lower hills of Kahuta, so that they might be finished during the cold weather, leaving the higher hills of Kahuta and the remainder of Murree to be finished in the spring.

Prospects of work.

5. In reply, the Conservator was again pressed for his opinion and that of Mr. Elliott as to the date on which the Forest Settlement Officer might find so much work ready for his hand as to afford continuous occupation until completion of the proceedings.

Date of commencement.

6. Meanwhile, the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, in his No. 43 of 9th February 1880, forwarded a complaint from Colonel Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent, that the *thakbasts* were most rough and unreliable, so that they gave no test of the correctness of the boundaries pointed out by the zamíndárs. The Deputy Superintendent asked whether the boundaries, as surveyed, were to be accepted as correct, or whether an officer would be deputed to test them. The Financial Commissioner directed me to reply that the boundaries in question would be revised by the Forest Settlement Officer in making his enquiry, and to ask what the surveyors had done up to date,—whether they had shown village boundaries in the maps, and, if so, where had they been taken from,—from the *thakbasts*, or had they been marked down according to the showing of the zamíndárs. Colonel Macdonald replied that the boundaries had not been transferred from the *thakbasts*, but surveyed according to boundaries pointed out by zamíndárs.

Complaint from Survey Department.

Enquiries made as to *thakbasts*.

7. By this time, on the 14th February, in his No. 2621, the Conservator, Dr. Schlich, replied to the question noted in paragraph 5, that, as matters stood, Mr. Elliott thought the Forest Settlement Officer might be deputed from 1st October. The Conservator himself, however, preferred to wait a little to see the rate of progress made in finishing the maps before saying decidedly what date would be best for the commencement of operations by the Forest Officer. In reply, he was asked to give this information as soon as convenient, in order to give Government as much time as possible for making the necessary arrangements.

Deputation from 1st October of the Forest Settlement Officer.

8. He now forwards his No. 88 C. L., dated 14th June, submitted herewith in original, in which he proposes the 1st September for the commencement of the work of the Forest Settlement Officer, and gives a draft notification which, with some formal additions, is submitted for approval and publication in the *Gazette*. With regard to the contents of the letter, the Financial Commissioner desires to say that he supports generally the views urged by the Conservator in his paragraphs 6, 7, 8, and 9, as giving the principles on which the enquiry should be conducted. Some zamíndárs will probably have to be bought out, and Mr. Lyall imagines that all cultivation which involves clearing of timber and bushes, if begun without permission of the Deputy Commissioner, is illegal, but he is not sure whether there has ever been any prohibition against a zamíndár cultivating waste which did not require clearing. These points will be among those to be decided by the Settlement Officer.

Date now proposed, 1st September.

The Financial Commissioner's remarks on Conservator's letter.

9. The Financial Commissioner thinks it reasonable that an enquiry, as urged in paragraph 10, should be made with a view to curtail unnecessary concessions, if any, made to the Murree Municipality. Murree is presumably not so large in its requirements now as it was ten years ago, when it was the head-quarters of the Local Government in the hot season.

Murree Municipality.

10. Referring also to your letter No. 426 F., of 31st October 1879, saying that Mr. R. Clarke would not be available for the work, and implying that a junior officer would be deputed, I am to observe that, in Mr. Lyall's opinion, the Settlement Officer chosen should be a man of considerable experience and knowledge of the country. The work will be a difficult one, owing to the fact that the respective rights of the zamíndárs of the villages and of Government to the soil of the forest lands have so long remained undemarcated and thus undefined.

P.S.—This letter, which was drafted a considerable time ago, has been delayed by remissness in the office.

No. 88 C. L., dated Simla, 14th June 1880.

From—Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 2621, dated 14th February 1880, and with reference to your letter No. 3160, dated 3rd ultimo, I have now the honor to address you regarding the demarcation and settlement of the forests in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi District.

2. At the outset, I beg to remark that I have lately visited Ráwalpindi, and that the following proposals are the results of my discussions with Mr. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Ráwalpindi Division.

3. The first requirement towards a settlement and demarcation are maps. I have, in personal consultation with Colonel Macdonald, the Officer in charge of the Murree and Kahuta Survey, ascertained that this department will, without fail, be provided with a complete set of the maps of those two tahsíls *on or before* the 1st October 1880, and some of the sheets are already in Mr. Elliott's hands.

4. I need hardly repeat here that the work in question is of the most urgent nature, since desultory cultivation in both tahsíls is spreading rapidly, and it is essential that we should set to work at once. Under these circumstances I propose not to wait until we have *all* the maps, but to do the work by instalments, but so that, once commenced, it can be carried on continuously. There will be no difficulty in doing this, as the preliminary work of this department can be done in a very short time indeed, after the receipt of the maps.

5. My proposals, therefore, are to proceed at once under Chapter II. of the Indian Forest Act of 1878; and I now beg to submit a draft notification, to be published under Section 4 of the said Act, regarding the forests situated in the north-eastern part of the Murree Tahsíl of which we have got the maps. The draft comprises 12 blocks, the boundaries of which have been indicated in a general way, as permitted by the Act. The areas thus indicated include detached blocks of cultivation, and also some houses, but it should be remembered that the preliminary notification under Section 4 does not interfere with any rights whatsoever, but merely prevents the acquisition of fresh rights and the breaking up of fresh land for cultivation, &c.; hence it will in no way interfere with the comfort of the people in the vicinity. It will then be the duty of the Settlement Officer, who, I beg, may be appointed at an early date, and who should commence actual work from the 1st September 1880, to enquire, accompanied by a Forest Officer, into the rights, &c., of the people, and to throw out such parts of the areas comprised in the preliminary notification as may be found necessary and approved of by Government.

6. Referring now to the principles to be followed in dealing with the questions under discussion, I should urge the following points upon your earnest consideration:—

(*a*) that Murree and Kahuta being hill districts, it is absolutely necessary to keep a fair proportion of the areas under forest for climatic reasons, and especially on account of the regulation of the water-supply;

(*b*) that an extensive area of forest is required on account of its products, not only for consumption in the tahsíls, but also for the supply of Ráwalpindi and other towns, for the commissariat, for railways and other public works;

(*c*) that for the achievement of the above purposes, which are of general and public utility, it will be necessary that some of the people now living in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls must undergo some inconvenience, and that such cannot be prevented in the interests of the people as a whole.

7. I do, of course, not advocate any hardships to be inflicted, but owing to permanent and temporary cultivation having been allowed to spread all over the tahsíls, without reference to forest requirements, it will, if any good is to be done at all in this direction, be absolutely necessary to disturb some of the people.

8. I understand that the present cultivation may be arranged in two classes, namely :—

(1) lawful cultivation, that is to say, cultivation carried on with the permission and sanction of the authorities, and

(2) unlawful cultivation, by which is meant the breaking up of land of late without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner or his Assistant.

As the holders of the 2nd class have no legal position, and have, moreover, laid themselves open to be proceeded against, it will not be difficult to deal with their cases. But in some cases, if we are to form reasonable blocks of forests, it will be necessary to disturb the holders of cultivation of the 1st class. Of course, this will be avoided whenever practicable, but when this should be found impracticable, then, I submit, the Forest Settlement Officer should not hesitate to take up the land in question, giving the persons interested in it suitable land elsewhere, or compensation, or both, according to circumstances. Unless the Government of the Punjab are prepared to support such a policy, little good can now be done, since almost the whole country has been honeycombed by small and detached plots of cultivation.

9. As regards the rights or requirements of grazing and wood on the part of the people in the vicinity of the proposed reserves, it will not be possible to indicate any general policy; but whenever practicable, the reserves should be kept free of such rights, by leaving a sufficient area outside the reserves, from which the people can supply themselves. In cases where this is not possible, it must be accurately recorded what the rights are, and over what parts of the reserves they may be exercised.

10. I find that the Murree Municipality obtained some years ago, on the plea of being poor, permission from Government to issue tickets against payment for the collection for grass and firewood outside *the very extensive* forest area already belonging to the Municipality. Such a practice should not be permitted in the areas to be reserved; and I beg to suggest that an enquiry may be made, whether the Government cannot cancel now the permission given some years ago, at any rate as far as the proposed reserves are concerned. Should this not be possible, then I shall propose that the value of the privilege within the reserves be ascertained, and the privilege commuted by the payment of a fixed sum of money.

11. I shall propose to Government that Mr. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, hitherto in charge of the Ráwalpindi Division, be set free to devote all his time to the settlement and demarcation of these reserves, in communication with the officer to be appointed Forest Settlement Officer. Mr. Elliott will, as soon as more sheets of the maps have been received, submit further proposals regarding the necessary notifications under Section 4 of the Act, so that these will be completed at latest by the end of November. There will then be no danger of the Forest Settlement Officer being delayed in his work, and he can commence his operations on the 1st September in the 12 blocks, of which a notification under Section 4 is appended.

No. 410 F., dated Lahore, 9th October 1880.

From—W. M. Young, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 137 C. of 14th September, on the question of demarcation of the Murree and Kahuta forests, the papers relating to which have been unfortunately detained in your office for some months.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the preliminary notification of the 12 blocks of forest in the north-east of the Murree Tahsíl will be at once issued, and that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. R. G. Thomson as Forest Settlement Officer. The principles of demarcation laid down by the Conservator in paragraphs 6—9 of his letter appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be generally appropriate; the Forest Settlement Officer should report to the Financial Commissioner and Conservator all questions of interest or importance which meet him in his work to enable further general lines to be laid down for his guidance. The Lieutenant-Governor feels sure that this work will be thoroughly accomplished by Mr. Thomson, who will be able to remain at the task as long as may be needed. It is understood that the whole of Mr. Thomson's pay and allowances will be met by the Forest Budget, Mr. Thomson being appointed a regular Settlement Forest Officer for this and for any other work which he may be required to undertake, as suggested by Mr. Baden-Powell. It

is understood also that Mr. Thomson will shortly join the Ráwalpindi settlement, and that he will be able to devote most of his time, till Mr. Steedman's arrival, to the study of the forest question; it is desirable that he should enter on the actual work as soon as practicable. Meanwhile, Mr. Elliott should go over the ground carefully and settle what areas he wishes to keep as reserved forests.

3. With reference to paragraph 6 of your letter under reply, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is very unsatisfactory that the Revenue Surveyor should not have followed the boundary maps in his survey work if he desired to mark the boundaries at all. The boundaries now pointed out by the villagers are absolutely valueless, and cannot be followed by the Forest Settlement Officer, who must take the lines of the old *thakbast* maps as far as possible. The Surveyor-General has been addressed on this subject.

No. 411 F., dated Lahore, 9th October 1880.

From—W. M. Young, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Surveyor-General of India.

With reference to the annexed extract from a letter of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab (paragraph 6 of No. 137 S.C.), I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to enquire why, in the Revenue Survey maps of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, the village boundaries have been shown, not according to the old lines laid down in the district boundary maps, but according to lines now pointed out by the villagers. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the boundaries, as now shown, are practically valueless, and that the Forest Settlement Officer will be unable to follow them in his work, for which purpose the maps were specially prepared.

No. 412 F., dated Lahore, 8th October 1880.

From—W. M. Young, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

With reference to the annexed extract from a letter from the Conservator of Forests (paragraph 10 of No. 88 of 14th June), I am directed to request that you will call on the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi to furnish a report on the facts therein stated as regards the Murree Municipality.

No. 2712, dated Calcutta, 15th November 1880.

From—Major-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., Surveyor-General of India,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 411 F., dated 9th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a copy of letter No. 188, dated 29th ultimo, from the Deputy Surveyor-General, giving a full explanation of the manner in which the boundaries of the villages in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls have been surveyed and laid down in the maps of the Revenue Survey.

2. It appears to me that the Surveyors have taken the only course which was open to them under the circumstances, and I believe that their maps will, on the whole, be found to be very correct and valuable, though of course it is quite possible that in a few cases they may have been wilfully misled. I also think that the Forest Settlement Officer will have less difficulty in following their maps than the district boundary maps, as there appear to be several cases in which the latter are at variance with each other.

No. 188, dated Calcutta, 29th October 1880.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sconce, Deputy Surveyor General, Survey of India,

To—The Surveyor-General of India.

I have the honor to supply the following information asked for by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Secretary's letter No. 411 F., dated 9th October 1880.

2. The inquiry is "why in the Revenue Survey maps of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls the village boundaries have been shown, not according to the old lines laid down in the district boundary maps, but according to lines now pointed out by the villagers."

3. I have first to remark that, as a rule, revenue surveys on the 4-inch scale follow closely on previously executed settlement or demarcation surveys during which boundary marks have been erected and demarcation (or *thakbast*) maps prepared. The revenue surveys immediately succeeding the demarcations usually find all the marks standing, and the boundaries are surveyed according as the marks appear on the ground. Subsequently, to ensure uniformity between the two operations, a comparison is made in the office between the revenue survey and the demarcation survey boundaries, and inquiries are at once instituted in case of discrepancies, but it has never been the practice in revenue surveys on the 4-inch scale to introduce boundaries on the maps by transfer from the demarcation maps, and, as a general rule, it would be most unsafe to do so, as the maps are seldom rigidly tested, and in a hilly country the system of survey adopted for the preparation of the demarcation maps is unsuited to ensure accurate results.

4. In the survey of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, the procedure, as described, has been generally followed, but on account of the length of time that has elapsed since the completion of the demarcation survey, some of the marks were not found on the ground, and it has been necessary to call on the villagers to point out the position of the marks, which had disappeared, as well as to assist in tracing up and identifying the marks which were still standing.

5. In addition to the information which he has furnished to the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent, in charge of the Survey, has likewise reported to this office what was being done regarding the village boundaries in Murree and Kahuta, and the following extracts will show that the matter has received due attention both from himself and from his predecessors in charge of the survey.

On 4th February 1880 Colonel Macdonald writes :—" I have been making a comparison of the village boundaries with the *thakbast* maps in Murree and Kahuta. In what may be termed the plains portion of Kahuta the *thakbast* maps agree fairly well. The *thakbast* map of Murree and the hilly portion of Kahúta are very unsatisfactory. Several are wanting altogether. Those we have are all in letters and very rough indeed. All that is possible to ascertain from them is an idea of the general shape of the village and the names of the adjoining villages. As an effective check on our boundary survey they are, as a rule, quite useless. Boundaries have been transferred from our *thakbast* to another, in the most careless way, the same boundary being shown in one map as a stream, and in the adjoining one as a ridge of hills. Our boundaries have been surveyed originally by the Sub-Surveyors, who surveyed the details as pointed out to them by the headmen of the villages. They have been further tested by the Surveyor, generally an European Assistant, who sketched the hills. Finally, when a sheet surveyed by Native agency is checked, the boundary work is tested in parts by the testing officer. The only further test of the accuracy of the boundaries that I can suggest is for a Civil Officer to be deputed to go over each village and satisfy himself by local inquiry whether the correct boundaries have been pointed out to our Surveyors.

" I have written to the Deputy Commissioner pointing out to him that the *thakbast* maps are of no use in checking our boundaries, and asking him if he is prepared to accept our survey, or if he proposes to depute a Civil Officer to test their accuracy."

Colonel Macdonald, on 10th March 1880, further reports :—" The boundaries in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls were surveyed before I joined this party. I have every reason to believe that they have been carefully done; that in all cases the marks were on the ground, and that they were pointed out by the zamíndárs as their village boundaries. In the southern part of Kahuta, where the *thakbast* maps are good, they agree remarkably well. The inference may be drawn that even where the *thakbasts* are unreliable, the boundaries, as surveyed, are correct."

6. The reply to the enquiry in the Secretary's letter (No. 411 F., dated 9th October) is that the boundaries shown on the revenue survey maps are believed to be practically the same boundaries as are shown on the district boundary maps. The agreement between the two set of maps, which in ordinary cases is the guarantee of the Survey Department that they have adopted the same boundary as that fixed at time of *settlement*, has not been good in the hilly part of the tahsíls, but the demarcation maps have been useful so far that they have shown the general extent of the village lands and the names of the adjoining villages. This is about all that could be expected from a rough demarcation survey in a mountainous country, and I think the enquiries of the Sub-Surveyors of the Revenue Survey may be trusted for the minor details of the boundaries.

No. 518 F., dated Lahore, 17th December 1880.

From—W. M. Young, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Surveyor-General of India.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2712, dated 15th November, forwarding an explanation by the Deputy Surveyor-General of the manner in which the village boundaries in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls have been surveyed and laid down in the revenue survey maps now in the course of preparation.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that Sir R. Egerton, as Financial Commissioner, pointed out to Colonel Johnstone, from the very first, that the village boundaries in question were very indefinitely determined, and that the *thakbast* maps of 1857 were exceedingly imperfect. His Honor desired that the Survey Department should prepare a general map showing the main features of the country and the localities of the habitations. It was intended that this map should be sufficient to guide the Settlement and Forest Officers in the work of demarcation, but that it should be without the village boundaries, which, if shown, were sure to be inaccurate, and would have to be revised directly settlement operations should be sufficiently advanced to allow of this being done. This view was accepted by Colonel Johnstone, and it was understood by the Punjab Government that the survey maps were being made accordingly. In Captain Lees Smith's letter No. 56 of 10th May 1879, however, it was stated that no such map was being prepared, and, further, that no information could be given as to how the village boundaries were being shown in the usual revenue survey maps. As the map desired was not forthcoming, it remained only for copies of the revenue survey maps to be supplied to the Forest Department Officers, and this course was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. It was understood, however, that the boundaries of the old *thakbast* maps of 1857 would be followed in these maps, and His Honor now learns for the first time that the boundaries shown are those ascertained by enquiry from the zamíndárs on the spot. It does not appear that any application was made to the local officers to cause the people to erect boundary-marks according to the demarcation of 1857, in which case disputed and undisputed boundaries at least could have been separated, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot consider that the boundary lines now shown will be of any value, or, indeed, can be otherwise than misleading and confusing.

3. The object of Sir R. Egerton in the publication of these maps has been throughout to avoid showing the village boundaries at all, and this view was originally accepted by the Survey Department. His Honor is still of the same opinion as he formerly was, and would desire to urge very strongly the necessity of not publishing the village boundaries any further, and of not producing more copies of the maps on which they have been already shown. It will be necessary, in all probability, in order to avoid delay, to place the maps as they are now drawn in the hands of the Forest and Settlement Officers, but the Lieutenant-Governor would strongly deprecate the issue of any further copies until the boundaries have been properly laid down at the present settlement, and can be correctly shown in the revenue survey maps; and His Honor trusts that the Surveyor-General will be able to meet his wishes in this respect.

No. 32, dated Calcutta, 5th January 1880.

From—Major-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., Surveyor-General of India,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In reply to your No. 518 F., dated 17th ultimo, I have the honor to state that it is to be regretted that Sir Robert Egerton, as Financial Commissioner, did not communicate his instructions to this office originally, instead of to Colonel Johnstone. Had His Honor done so, every effort would have been made to comply with them. As matters stand, there is nothing on record in this office regarding them, and Captain Lees Smith, Colonel Johnstone's immediate successor, appears to have known nothing about them. On the other hand, the Government of India,* in forwarding Mr. Lepel Griffin's No. 273, dated 2nd March 1876, with accompaniments, on the subject of the proposed surveys, to the late Surveyor-General, with a view to their being undertaken by this department, drew special attention to Captain Wace's † suggestions, one of which was that "the maps should show the boundaries of each village."

* Letter No. 561, dated 3rd July 1876, to the Surveyor-General.

† See para. 2 of Captain Wace's No. 27, dated 20th July 1875, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi.

2. It now appears that what was wanted was—not a *mauzawár* survey, village by village, as Captain Wace's letter suggests, but—a general topographical survey on the *mauzawár* scale of 4 inches to the mile, in lieu of Lieutenant Robinson's topographical survey on the 1-inch scale, as a preliminary, to the demarcation of boundaries. Had this been known to the late Surveyor-General, he would undoubtedly have issued instructions accordingly.

3. With reference to the 3rd para. of your letter, I must state that the maps have not been published, but 10 copies of each of the field sections have been made by photozincography for issue to the Civil and Forest Officers in their present investigations. An attempt was made at first to prepare manuscript copies of the field sections, but the hill drawing was found to be so laborious and to take so much time that photozincographs were prepared instead, as the maps were urgently wanted by the Forest Officers. These photozincographs would not in any case have been published, and further copies will not be supplied to any person.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government.

No. 39 F., dated Lahore, 29th January 1881.

COPY, with printed copy of Proceedings, Forest Department, No. 7A. for December 1880, forwarded to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information.

(FORESTS.)

The 21st September 1881.

No. 399 *F.*—*Notification.*—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab hereby declares that it is proposed, under Section 4 of Act VII. of 1878, to constitute, as reserved forests, the lands specified in the following list:—

Mr. E. B. Steedman is appointed Forest Settlement Officer to enquire into and determine the existence, nature, and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favor of any person in or over any land comprised within the limits hereinafter specified, or in or over any forest produce, and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II. of the above Act.

District.	Pargana.	Number.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.
Ráwalpindi ...	Murree ...	13	Patriala Phaphundi ...	*North.*—Lands of Bari, Surasi and Gahl Dhoks of Charihan. *South.*—North-west boundary of No. 14, Kotli Road and lands of Darnoyan. *East.*—West boundary of No. 11, lands of Dhirkote Satian, boundary of Bhan and Sarmandal, lands of ditto and Balaura. *West.*—Lands of Khalawat, Band Nali, Sauj, Ker, Bagla, Pharna, Patriala Dhoks of Charihan, and No. 14. *South-west.*—Lands of Phaphundi and Charihan.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14	Charihan ...	*North.*—Boundary of Murree Municipality, of proposed reserve No. 9, of Hokraker and Charihan Estate, and lands of ditto. *South.*—Lands of Dhok Samal, boundary of Gura and Sain. *East.*—Boundary of No. 13, lands of Charihan village and Dhoks Mohra and Samal. *West.*—Lands of Gura, Paphril, Sambalbeh, boundary of ditto and Arwari, lands of Arwari and Bara Otar, Dhok Sain.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15	Awari ...	*North.*—Lands of Awari (Dhok of Samli, Bairimal). *South.*—Lands of Bostal and Kachut, Dhok of Samli, Bairamal. *East.*—Ravine separating Paphril and Gura Estates from that of Samli Bairamal. *West.*—Boundary of Samli Bairamal and Saniob, of Samli Bairamal and Nambal, lands of Samli, Bairamal.

District.	Pargana.	Number.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.
Ráwalpindi ...	Murree ...	16	Sinbari ...	*North.*—Murree Road from Ghora Galli Bazár to Murree Brewery Company's Estate, thence south-west boundary of that estate. *North-west.*—Murree Road from Salgraon Bridge up to boundary of Manga and Arukas (Dhok Treh); lands of latter, of Dhok Chharra Pain, of Samli Tajel, of Ghora Galli. *South-east.*—Ravine forming boundary of Nandkot Estate with Samli Bairamal and Manga, boundary of Dhok Phari (village Munga) and Nandkot lands of ditto. Boundary of ditto and Manga, lands of ditto. *East.*—Lands of Nambal and Sanes.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17	Kurana ...	*North.*—Lands of Anwali. *South.*—Boundary of Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls being also north boundary of No. 1, of Kahuta reserves. *East.*—River Jhelum. *West.*—Lands of Barhad, of Badnian boundary of ditto and Dhok Sarmandal, lands of ditto, of Kurana; boundary of ditto and Anwali; lands of ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18	Kotli ...	*North.*—Lands of Balaura, Kutian, and Dhok Sarmandal. *East.*—Boundary of Kurana and Dhok Sarmandal; lands of latter, of Kotli and Barhad. *West.*—Boundary of Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, lands of Barhad and boundary of Kotli and Darnoyan, lands of Kotli, boundary of Kotli and Darnoyan (Dhok Matil), lands of Kotli, boundary of No. 13, being that of Kotli and Darnoyan.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19	Darnoyan ...	*South-west.*—Boundary of Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, being boundary of No. 5 of Kahuta Reserves. *East and north-west.*—Lands of Durnoyan.

Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20	Phamrot ...	*North and north-west.*—Lands of Charihan, *viz.*, Dhoks Pharli, Kaliara, Phamrot and Thal. *South.*—Boundary of Charihan and Ariari. *East.*—Lands of Charihan, *viz.*, of Dhoks Saonti, Rathal, Langar, Acha, Ser.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21	Ariari ...	*North.*—Lands of Ariari (Dhok Chapria). *South.*—Lands of Kalha Basand. *East.*—Lands of Ariari, *viz.*, Dhoks Ratia, Satghara, Badala and Ariari Khas and of Kalha Basand. *West.*—Lands of Kalha Basand ; boundary of ditto and of Ariari, lands of latter (Dhok Saherwa).
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22	Kalha Basand ...	*South.*—Boundary of Kalha Basand and Kror, lands of Kror, stream forming boundary between Nos. 22 and 25 ; same stream up to bend near Chakka. *East.*—Lands of Ariari and of Kalha Basand.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23	Chakka Anguri ...	*North.*—Lands of Anguri and of Sain. *South-west.*—Boundary of Chakka and Mahugal ; lands of ditto ; boundary of Mahugal and Kathar ; lands of Manglota, Dokh of Mahugal. *East.*—Lands of Charihan (Dhok Daral) and of Chakka. *West.*—Lands of Chakka and of Anguri ; boundary of Anguri and Juma, being that of No. 24.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24	Samli Bairamal ...	*North.*—Boundary of Manga and Nandkot, being that of No. 26 ; lands of Samli Bairamal. *East.*—Lands of Samli Bairamal, of Palas (Dhok of Juma) ; boundary of Juma and Anguri, part of it being also the boundary of No. 23. *West.*—Lands of Juma and Manga.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25	Mahugal ...	*North-west.*—Boundary of Mahugal and Kathar, being that also of No. 26. *South.*—Boundary of tahsíls Murree and Ráwalpindi. *South-west.*—Lands of Jandgraon, Kharatian and Jandala. *East.*—Lands of Kror ; boundary of Kror and Samli Sajal ; lands of Samli Sajal, of Kharatian ; boundary of ditto and Mahugal ; lands of Kharatian and of Samli again. *West.*—Boundary of tahsíls Murree and Ráwalpindi ; lands of Mahugal.

District.	Pargana.	Number.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.
Ráwalpindi ...	Murree ...	26	Kathar ...	*North-west.*—Boundary of tahsíls Murree and Ráwalpindi; lands of Bobri, Bareta, Sulketar and Manga. *South-east.*—Boundary of 25, being that between Mahugal and Kathar; lands of Kathar, boundary of ditto and Manglota; lands of Kathar, boundary between Murree and Ráwalpindi Tahsíls. *South-west.*—Lands of Kathar. *East.*—Lands of Juma; boundary of Juma and Manga, of Kathar and Manga; lands of Kathar; boundary of Juma and Kathar, boundary of Anguri and Kathar, of Manglota and Kathar; lands of Kathar, of Manglota and Kathar again.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27	Salgraon ...	*North-west.*—Boundary of Hotran and Baroha, of Manga, and Baroha, Manga (Dhok Salgraon) lands. *South-west.*—Hotran lands. *East.*—Lands of Manga following Murree road for about 2 miles southwards from Salgraon Bridge, thence across to trijunction of Manga, Hotar and Sulketar; boundary between Sulketar and Hotran.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28	Daleha ...	*North-east.*—Boundary of Hazára and Ráwalpindi Districts, of Arukas and Daleha villages. *North-west.*—Boundary of Ráwalpindi and Hazára Districts. *South-east.*—Lands of Daleha. *South-west.*—Boundary of Daleha and Baroha.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	29	Baroha ...	*North.*—Boundary of districts Ráwalpindi and Hazára. *South-east.*—Lands of Chatar and Karlot; boundary of tahsíls Murree and Ráwalpindi. *East.*—Lands of Dhok Jatialbari and Baroha Khas and of Chatar. *West.*—Boundary of tahsíls Murree and Ráwalpindi.
				The estates of Sandian, Dharjawa, Pitli and Namb Ramal, in the north-east, and of Kror in the south of the Murree Tahsíl, are hereby notified as the limits within which reserved forests will be constituted.

Ditto ...	Kahuta ...	1	Thun ...	*North.*—Boundary of Kahuta and Murree Tahsîls. *South and west.*—Lands of Thun village. *East*—River Jhelum.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	Narar ...	*North-west.*—Lands of Narar and Thun. *South-east.*—Lands of Narar. *East.*—Lands of Thun.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	Kamra ...	*North.*—Lands of Kamra, boundary of Kamra and Narar, lands of Thun. *North-east.*—Lands of Thun, of Narar; boundary of Narar and Kamra; lands of Kamra; boundary of Narar and Sangian. *North-west.*—Lands of Kamra. *South.*—Boundary of Sangian and Sor; lands of Sangian.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	Kahnoyan ...	*North.*—Lands of Sangrian. *North-west.*—Lands of Lahtrar Pain, of Kahnoyan, of Chhent; boundary of same and Bhatian, lands of same. *South.*—Boundary of No. 11, being that of Sor and Danohi villages; lands of Debra (Dhok of Danohi), boundary of same and Kahnoyan; lands of Lahtrar Pain, boundary of same and Lahtrar Bala. *East.*—Lands of Bhatian, boundary of Kamra and Bhatian, lands of Kamra, lands of Danohi.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5	Biaga ...	*North and north-west.*—Boundary of Biaga and Kamkot; lands of Biaga and Sangrian. *South-east.*—Lands of Sangrian and Kamkot. *East.*—Boundary of tahsîls Murree and Kahuta; lands of Sangrian.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6	Bhangal ...	*North.*—Boundary of Baggah and Kamkot; lands of Baggah, of Bhangal; boundary of Bhangal and Kamkot. *North-west.*—Boundary of tahsîls Murree and Kahuta. *South.*—Boundary of Bhangal and Kahnoyan; lands of Bhangal, of Baggah; boundary of same and Lahtar Pain; lands of Baggah. *East.*—Lands of Bhangal.

District.	Pargana.	Number.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.
Ráwalpindi ...	Kahuta ...	7	Baggah ...	*North-west.*—Boundary of tahsíls Kahuta and Murree, lands of Baggah, boundary of Jantra and Baggah. *South-east.*—Lands of Dhamnuta, boundary of same and Jantra, lands of latter. *South-west.*—Lands of Jantra; boundary of ditto and Baggah; boundary of tahsíls Kahuta and Ráwalpindi. *East.*—Boundary of Jantra and Lahtrar Pain, of Dhamnuta and Lahtrar Pain.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8	Khuyan ...	*North-east.*—Lands of Naran; boundary of Narar and Kaloyan. *North-west and north.*—Boundary of Khuyan and Sor. *South.*—Boundary of Kaloyan and Panjar. *South-east.*—Lands of Kaloyan. *West.*—Boundary of Kaloyan and Salambar, of Khuyan and Salambar; lands of Khuyan.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	9	Salambar ...	*North-west.*—Boundary of Dhauleri and Salambar; lands of Salambar. *South-east.*—Boundary of Panjar and Salambar, of Panjar and Dhauleri, of Salitha and Dhauleri. *South-west.*—Lands of Dhauleri.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10	Bara Khadot ...	*North.*—Lands of Sang, of Dhok Sain (Khadot), of Kerl; boundary of Kerl and Bara; lands of Chor; boundary of Chor and Narail (Dhok of Chanjryan); boundary of Rajrat and Salambar. *South.*—Boundary of Rajrat and Dhauleri; lands of Rajrat, Chor, Bara Khadot. *East.*—Boundary of Salambar and Rajrat; lands of latter. *West.*—Lands of Sang.

Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11	Sor ...	*North.*—Lands of Lahtrar Bala ; boundary of ditto and Danohi ; lands of Danohi, of Sor ; boundary of Sor and Danohi, being that of No. 4. *South-east.*—Boundary of Chor and Kerl ; lands of Kerl, of Sang (Dhok Phuphirian), of Marinian ; boundary of Marinian and Danohi, of Danohi and Sang, of Lahtrar, Bala and Sang. *East.*—Lands of Kamra (Dhok Koni) ; boundary of ditto and Sor, boundary of Sor and Sangian ; lands of Sor and Chanjuyan.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12	Sang ...	*North.*—Ráwalpindi Road in lands of Jhila ; lands of Dhalor, of Mohra Bhairo, and of Sang. *South-east.*—Boundary of Marinian and Sang ; lands of Sang (Dhoks Pirphirian, Jamiri, Simlah and Phanchini) ; lands of Jhila. *East.*—Boundary of No. 11, being those of Lahtrar Bala and Sang, and of Danohi and of Sang. *West.*—Boundary of tahsíls Kahuta and Ráwalpindi.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	13	Jantra ...	Situate in south-west corner of Jantra Estate, with north-west boundary coinciding with boundary of tahsíls Kahuta and Ráwalpindi.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14	Panjar ...	*North.*—Boundary of Salitha and Panjar ; lands of latter, boundary of ditto and Kaloyan, being boundary of No. 8, of Panjar and Barhati ; lands of latter and of Soha. *South-east.*—Lands of Beor (Dhok Rajgarh), of Jeora. *South-west.*—Lands of Jeora (Dhok Panathi). *East.*—River Jhelum, boundary of Kulteha and Beor (Dhok Bindla) ; lands of Kulteha and of Beor, river Jhelum. *West.*—Boundary of Jeora (Dhok Panathi) and Barioha, of Salitha and Barioha ; lands of Salitha. *Memo.*—In this reserve are 2 chaks formed by habitations of Kulteha and Utrinna.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15	Tapiali ...	*North.*—Lands of Duberan, of Rajrot, of Bandeha, of Salitha ; boundary of same and Barioha. *South.*—Lands of Jeora, of Barioha, of Barutha, of Tapiali ; boundary of ditto and Kahuta (Dhok Drandkot). *East.*—South-west boundary of No. 14, lands of Barioha and Jeora Panathi.

District.	Pargana.	Number.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.
Ráwalpindi ...	Kahuta ...	16	Jhila ...	*North.*—Lands of Jhila (Dhoks Hotar and Murdwal); boundary of Jhila and Dariot-Waris; lands of latter, of Jhila and of Sang. *North-west.*—Boundary of tahsíls Kahuta and Ráwalpindi. *South-east.*—Lands of Khadot, of Samlalgah, Dariot-Waris, Natot and Jhagcot Khálsa. *South-west.*—Lands of Aliot; boundary of Aliot and Narala; lands of latter and of Pharwala.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17	Chanar ...	*North.*—Lands of Dhut and Diwangarh. *North-east.*—Lands of Diwangarh; boundary of ditto and Palah; lands of ditto. *South-east.*—Boundary of Barhampura and Chanor; lands of latter and of Kangarh. *East.*—Lands of Palah and Barhampura.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18	Mauri Nahesar ...	*North.*—Lands of Mauri and Nahesar. *South.*—Lands of Nahesar and Bagar Brahminan, nearly following boundary of same; lands of Bagar Musalmanan and Sambal. *South-east.*—Lands of Dil; boundary of Tarnoch and Mawara. *East.*—Lands of Nahesar. *West.*—Lands of Tarnoch.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19	Sambal Matar ...	*North.*—Lands of Ail, of Sambal; boundary of Mator and Bagar Musalmanan. *North-east.*—Boundary of Mator and Lator Syadan; lands of Bamanial, of Balhar; boundary of same with Mator; boundary of Basathi with Mator. *South-west.*—Lands of Mator, of Bamanial; boundary of ditto with Mator; lands of Mator; boundary of Nalla Brahminan and Sambal; lands of Sambal; boundary of Ail and Mawara. *East.*—Boundary of Nara and Mator.

Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20	Beor ...	*North.*—Lands of Beor (Dhok Rajgarh), of Gura, and river Jhelum. *South.*—Boundary of Jhanatal and Beor, being northern boundary of No. 21. *East.*—Lands of Gura; boundary of ditto and Karot; lands of ditto, of Kanand and of Khandawa. *West.*—Lands of Beor (Dhoks Sanj, Baruti, Sor and Rajgarh).
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21	Jhanatal ...	*North.*—Boundary of Jhanatal and Beor, being that of No. 20; boundary of Jhanatal and Las; lands of Jhanatal (Dhok Kahun), of Las, and of Kanand. *South.*—River Jhelum; boundary of Dhok Khalol and Salgraon; lands of ditto; boundary of same two lands of Salgraon; boundary of same with Lehri. *East.*—River Jhelum; boundary of Jhanatal and Khalol (Dhok Sanget), and lands of ditto, river Jhelum; lands of Suheri and of Khaira, Dhoks of Khalol, river Jhelum. *West.*—Lands of Lehri; boundary of ditto with Panjar; lands of Panjar, of Seri, of Jhanatal (Dhok Paletor), of Dhok Khalol (Rehan and Sail), and of Jhanatal again.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22	Khoi ...	*North.*—Boundary of Khoi and Band. *South.*—Boundary of Seher and Nalla (Dhok Garhala); lands of Pind Bainso. *East.*—Lands of Lehri, of Seher. *West.*—Boundary of Pind Bainso and Khoi; lands of Pind Bainso and of Khoi.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23	Bhalakar ...	*North.*—Lands of Dhok Phagwarigalla and Bhalakar. *North-east.*—Boundary of Dudili and Bhalakar. *South.*—Lands of Pehaimerali and Bhalakar (Dhok Gorah). *South-east.*—Lands of Palala Syadan. *West.*—Boundary of Dhok Phagwarigalla and Bhalakar; lands of Dhok Phagwarigalla.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24	Thoa Dodili ...	*North-west.*—Lands of Thoa Khalsa. *South.*—Lands of Sai. *East.*—Lands of Thoa Khalsa, of Sai, of Dodili, and of Sai again. *West.*—Lands of Bhalakar; boundary of ditto and Thoa Khalsa.

District.	Pargana.	Number.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.
Ráwalpindi ...	Kahuta ...	25	Balimah ...	*North.*—Lands of Seher, following course of southern branch of Salgraon stream; thence main stream, making circuit above Dhok Mathrun. *South.*—Lands of Palala Malahan. *East.*—Jhelum River, lands of Banahil and Dhoks Sakhetar, Hel, Bhaogarh, Tarni; lands of Balinah, river Jhelum. *West.*—Boundary of Palala, Malahan and Balimah (Dhok Langar); lands of Balimah, following stream of Sakrana, following road of Banahil, following road of Nalla (Dhoks Chandrial and Marmor). In this reserve are Chaks Rajdani, Jandrah, Barin, Phari Hel, Lalira.
Ditto ...	Ráwalpindi ...	1	Cherah ...	*North.*—Boundary of Cherah and Thaman, Ráwalpindi Road. *South.*—Boundary of tahsíls Ráwalpindi and Kahúta, being west boundary of No. 12 of Kahuta reserves; lands of Cherah and tahsíl boundary as above, being boundary of No. 16 of Kahuta. *East.*—Tahsíl boundary as above. *West.*—Lands of Cherah.

[No. 1]

No. 504, dated 26th November 1883.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to paragraph 28 of the Forest Administration Report of the Punjab for 1882-83, and to the accompanying extract paragraph 3 from a letter No. 783, dated 10th October 1883, from the Conservator of Forests, relating to the alleged fraudulent demarcation of certain rakhs in the Ráwalpindi (Forest) Division, I am desired to request that the Financial Commissioner will be so good as to intimate his final decision in the case to this office for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Extract paragraph 28 of the Report of Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1882-83.

PARA. 28. *Ráwalpindi Division.*—The disputes noticed in paragraph 26 of last annual report have been settled. That with the Sardár of Kot Saudki regarding the reserve Kharimár has been decided by the Settlement Commissioner in favor of the Sardár on the grounds that the Settlement records were untrustworthy. This withdraws from the Forest Department the only basis for contention. The claim of Pír Sadr Dín to a portion of the Margalla reserve has been disposed of in Government of Punjab order No. 139, dated 29th March 1883. Mr. Steedman, the Settlement Officer, has in consequence enquired into the grazing right to be allowed to the Pír, and awarded the following right: grazing for 80 bulls, bullocks and buffaloes ; 300 cows or she-buffaloes ; 20 horses, mares and ponies. It is specially recorded that goats and camels are not admitted. It is expected that an appeal will be entered against this award.

An inspection by Lieutenant Egerton, Assistant Conservator, attached to the Settlement Department, of the boundaries of the reserves demarcated previously to 1881 has shown that the permanent demarcation of most of these boundaries is faulty ; and faulty to such a degree that the inspecting officer has no hesitation in asserting his belief that it was carried out with the intention to defraud. The question regarding the rectification of these boundaries is under consideration.

The boundary of the protected forests in the Ráwalpindi Division has been inspected during the year. In the Tahsíls Fatehjang and Attock the boundary marks are only heaps of stones, whitewashed it is true, but nevertheless a very unreliable protection against encroachment.

Extract paragraph 3 of letter No. 783, dated 10th October 1883, from the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

PARA. 3. The alleged fraudulent demarcation of the rakhs in the Ráwalpindi Division is a rather complicated matter, and I believe that the proposal agreed upon between Colonel Wace and myself to proceed under the last clause of Section 34 of Forest Act is the only way to settle the difficulty effectively and permanently. Proposals to that effect have been submitted to the Financial Commissioner.

As far back as 1869, when I was in charge of the Jhelum Division, at that time including Ráwalpindi, I refused, after rapidly inspecting the existing demarcation, which I found to be incorrect, to a paper transfer of the Government rakhs, and requested that authoritatively demarcated boundaries be made over to me. Being new to the country I was probably wrong in not taking what I could get and making the best of it. The forests described in the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1218, dated 16th June 1868, as (1st) reserved Government forests, (2nd) forests with rights resting on them, were ultimately made over to the Department sometime in 1871.

Mr. Ellis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in his No. 108, dated 9th June 1872, wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, requesting the erection of boundary marks defining the rakhs.

I find next that in 1872-73, the Forest Department paid the Deputy Commissioner for this work executed by his establishment, patwárís, &c.

In 1875, in accordance with orders issued by Major (now Colonel) Wace, some rakhs were abandoned, some returned to the Deputy Commissioner's management, and in others the boundary slightly altered ; regarding those left, it was recorded that, with certain exceptions, they might be strictly reserved.

[No. 2]

No. 473, dated 7th November 1884.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I AM directed to call your attention to an extract from a newspaper which has recently come to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, in which it is stated that the working of the Forest Department is said to be considered by the Punjab peasantry one of their greatest grievances. It is further added in the same article that "when the Duke of Connaught passed through Ráwalpindi, zamíndárs and ryots alike petitioned against the *zulum* of the Forest Department".

2. With reference to this statement, I am to ask you to be so good as to report whether it is founded on fact; and if so, what were the specific complaints made by the petitioners.

Extract from Newspaper.

THE working of the Forest Department is said to be considered by the Punjab peasantry one of their greatest grievances, and the question is brought up whether it is altogether wise to allow the hitherto loyal people of the Punjab to fall into a state of discontent that forest rules may be rigidly enforced, and, in addition to underpaid policemen, a gang of forest guards on Rs. 5 per mensem be let loose upon the people. When the Duke of Connaught passed through Ráwalpindi, zamíndárs and ryots alike petitioned against the *zulum* of the Forest Department.

[No. 3]

No. 5372, dated Ráwalpindi, 21st November 1884.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 473, dated 7th November, I have the honor to state that I have ascertained from one of the staff who accompanied His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught that complaints were made to the Duke on the road between Murree and Dewal regarding the Forest Officers.

2. This part of the country has recently been very carefully surveyed with a view to the fixing of forest boundaries and rights by Mr. F. A. Robertson, Forest Settlement Officer, and Mr. G. B. Scott, of the Revenue Survey, acting under the general instructions of Colonel Wace and Government in the Reveue Department. The people's complaints I have no doubt were directed against these proceedings, which have extended over large portions of the Murree and Kahúta Tahsíls.

3. I have also been consulted about them, and believe I am right in saying, roughly, that two-fifths of the common and jungle land have been given wholly to the people without any Government reservations whatever. Another two-fifths have been made protected forests with all rights of grazing freely conceded, and the remaining one-fifth will be strictly reserved, grazing being prohibited. It has, however, been carefully arranged that access to water-supplies shall in no case be restricted, the boundaries of reserved forests have been kept at a resonable distance from habitations, and ample provision has been made in the records of rights that all promises made by the Forest Settlement Officer shall be entered as an inalienable right to the people. The former arrangement was that Government and the people had a mixed and undefined interest in the whole of that land, of which two-fifths is now absolutely surrendered to the latter, one-fifth absolutely reserved, and all practical and useful concessions made in the remaining two-fifths.

4. In these arrangements we have flattered ourselves that both sides have gained, but the people refuse to see it in this light. They mistrust our promises; they know what a Forest Officer and, still more, what a Forest Jamadár can be; they consider the expropriation of certain cottagers an intolerable hardship, and there is no doubt serious and general discontent.

5. This expropriation, I believe, has been conducted with all humanity Mr. Robertson has suffered a good deal of personal distress in carrying it out and has endeavoured to avoid it wherever possible; while his experience of various Forest Officers has led him to see the necessity of defining the people's rights with great precision, so as to prevent future hardship to the people.

6. But there can be no doubt that the expropriation with every care has pressed with great severity in certain cases: the people have sometimes refused all compensation in money or land, at other times only in money, and then their cases have been referred to me as a civil court for adjudication of the amount which ought to be paid. My duty in every instance has been merely mechanical, because clause (2) of Section 26 of Act X of 1870 forbids the court in such a case to give more than the amount awarded by the Collector and the Assessors, and I always agreed that we could not give less; so it has come to pass that Mr. Robertson's valuations have been perforce accepted in every instance. Four or five cases are now pending before the Divisional Court of Jhelum in which like orders will almost certainly be passed.

7. These refusals by the people have of course arisen from the helplessness of despair. They know that Rs. 20 or Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 is next to useless to them; it will be spent in a few weeks or months, or in paying some old debt immediately, and they are then beggars for the rest of their life. Some few of the claims no doubt were false; people had suddenly ploughed up land in order to create a claim for compensation. Such fraud when detected was always punished, rightly enough, by compensation being disallowed; but there is no doubt that many a home has been permanently ruined by these operations, and the compensation offered has been useless, because it was impossible for the recipient to buy land equal to what he lost and to move all his belongings and house and to obtain subsistence for himself while his new crop could be growing for anything like the amount offered.

8. On the whole, therefore, I am obliged to say that, although some of the complaints made are untrue, and some arise out of distrust of our promises, or ignorance of the real intentions of Government, there can be no doubt that cases of hardship have arisen. Colonel Wace, however, has twice spent several days on the spot, and is better acquainted with details than I can be. For any further information I would refer you to him.

[No. 4]

No. 3, dated 2nd January 1885.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Financial Commissioner, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Ráwalpindi Divison, No. 5372 of the 21st November 1884, containing a report by Mr. Perkins as to some complaints relative to the proceedings of the Forest Settlement Officer in the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls which were brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by an article in a newspaper.

2. The Financial Commissioner will observe that the Commissioner is of opinion that the expropriation proceedings of the forest settlement will inflict a great hardship upon several families. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that in dealing judicially with the question of compensation for expropriation, each case must no doubt be strictly governed by the provisions of the Land Acquisition and Indian Forest Acts; still when expropriations are carried out to an extent which, to use the language of the Commissioner, "occasions serious and general discontent," it becomes necessary to go beyond the merits of individual cases, and to deal with the whole subject executively and from a broader point of view than that of the mere literal construction of the Land Acquisition Act.

3. It may be found on inquiry that an unnecessarily large area has been ncluded within the protected forests, or that an unnecessarily strict system of

management has been introduced, and thus in either case unnecessary expropriations caused. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioner may be instructed to supply a statement more or less in detail of the cases of great hardship which have led, as he states, to the permanent ruin of families; and further, it should be stated whether it is not possible to provide these expropriated owners with lands elsewhere, or to set aside for them some portion of the protected forests, or so to modify the forest arrangements as to mitigate the hardship of these expropriations without material injury to the interests of forest conservancy. If these cases have occurred wholly or partly within reserved forests, the matter may no doubt be more difficult. Still even in such cases the Commissioner should consider the whole bearings of the expropriation proceedings and submit such recommendations as he may deem feasible and fit.

4. I am to desire that early attention may be paid to this letter, so that the Lieutenant-Governor may be in full possession of the facts before his camp reaches the Ráwalpindi District.

[No. 5]

No. 645, dated Lahore, 10th June 1885.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 3, dated 2nd January last, regarding expropriations in the Murree Forest Settlement, I am directed to forward, in original, the correspondence on the subject marginally noted.

This office No. 191, dated 8th January 1885, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.
Commissioner's reply, No. 265, dated 1st May 1885, and enclosures.

2. I am to say that Colonel Wace concurs in the conclusions expressed in Major Nisbet's letter. It seems evident that Mr. Perkins was labouring under a mistaken impression when he reported in his letter of the 21st November last, that many homes had been permanently ruined by these expropriations. Colonel Wace thinks it due to Mr. Robertson to notice on this occasion the very great trouble which that officer has taken to reduce expropriations to the lowest possible limit, and also to make liberal awards to the persons expropriated.

3. Colonel Wace knew these forests and the difficulties connected with their settlement before Mr. Robertson commenced his work, and he never expected that Mr. Robertson would have been able to limit his expropriations to 300 acres of cultivation and 1,200 acres of waste. To a casual observer the forest lands seem to be in many cases honeycombed with cultivation.

4. A copy of Colonel Wace's printed Note,* dated 3rd February last, on the Murree Forest Settlement, is enclosed for information. This explains all the details of the Forest Settlement now in progress. The Commissioner's reply to this Note is awaited before finally submitting the case to Government. But meantime Colonel Wace is sure the Note will show that every effort is being made to avoid all unnecessary forest restrictions and to deal liberally with the people, and, at the same time, to meet whatever apprehensions may be expressed by the Commissioner.

[No. 6]

No. 334, dated Lahore, 16th July 1885.

From—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to return the enclosures of your letter No. 645, dated the 10th of June 1885, regarding expropriations in the Murree Forest Settlement, and to ask for their re-submission with Mr. Perkins' reply to Colonel Wace's Note.

* *Vide* Appendix.

[No. 7]

No. 710, dated Lahore, 25th June 1885.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To - The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am now directed to reply to your letter No. 504, dated 26th November 1883, relating to the alleged fraudulent demarcations of certain rakhs in the Ráwalpindi (Forest) Division.

2. I am to state that the correspondence (noted on the margin), which is forwarded herewith in original, has extended over unnecessary length, and that the real limits of the matter in dispute were not understood until Colonel Wace visited Ráwalpindi on the 1st October last. It then appeared that no doubts as to boundaries existed except in respect of the Khairi Múrat Reserve, on which the boundaries of some 20 villages abut. The rakh was orignally demarcated over 20 years ago by Hukm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under the direction of the Settlement Officer, Colonel Cracroft. It was gazetted a reserved forest on the 1st March 1879. In 1875 some doubts had arisen as to the position of Hukm Chand's boundaries, and a Náib Tahsíldár, named Tára Chand, was deputed to put up correct pillars. After the rakh had been gazetted a reserved forest, the Forest Officer compared these pillars with the Settlement record, and the present correspondence arose out of his report that Tára Chand's pillars did not agree with that record. Tára Chand left the Government service soon after 1876.

Proceedings, 4th November 1882, Nos. 253-4.
" 17th February 1883, Nos. 124-6.
" 23rd June 1883, Nos. 5662.
" 30th June 1883, Nos. 78-9.
" 25th August 1883, Nos. 7375-6.
" 29th November 1884, Nos. 96-9.
Commissioner, Ráwalpindi's No. 376, dated 12th June 1885 (excepting enclosures marked C in paragraph 1 of Commissioner's letter).

3. Bearing these facts in mind the further merits of the case will be understood from a perusal of this office letter No. 8720, dated 21st November 1884. Colonel Wace found that the Assistant Settlement Officer, Captain Egerton, had made a careful examination of the boundary, comparing the pillars with the old records, and coming to clear conclusions as to the merits of each dispute, and Colonel Wace gave him instructions, of which the substance was that he should again go over the boundary and—

(1) pass over unimportant deviations;

(2) throw out by demarcation and exclusion (Chak Kháriji) unimportant areas of cultivation, which, though originally of doubtful title, had now been held for several years;

(3) endeavour to arrive at an amicable adjustment of more important differences between existing pillars and the original settlement record.

4. Captain Egerton's report is now submitted; substantially he says there were only five cases of importance in which it was necessary to alter existing pillars. Colonel Wace understands that in three of these cases (Pari, Múrat and Nakodar) the alteration has been carried out without oppcsition.

There remain two cases, Galli and Phaura Jágír, which deserve more detailed notice. In the case of Galli, the Jagírdár of Kot had appropriated from Hukm Chand's demarcations 272* acres; and in the case of Phaura 115 acres.

Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Galli	33	84	155	272
Phaura	8	32	75	115
Total ...	41	116	230	387

The Settlement Officer says that these areas were no doubt fraudulently appropriated (by which Colonel Wace understands that the Jágírdár all along knew that they were included at settlement in the Khairi Múrat Rakh), and that Náib Tahsíldár Tára Chand was probably aware of this when, in 1876, he so put down the pillars as to leave these areas outside the rakh. But, acting on the permission given in Financia

Commissioner's letter of the 21st November last, Captain Egerton has settled these areas as new estates, Government being recorded as owner of the waste, and the Jágírdár of Kot as owner of the cultivation.

5. Colonel Wace hopes that Government will not object to the adjustment thus made. The land concerned is (except the portion cultivated), unprofitable rocky waste ; and as the encroachment is probably of over 12 years' standing, Colonel Wace does not think it is worth while to recover it by litigation. The proceedings have resulted in placing the future boundary of this rakh on a clear and well-established basis. And the forest lands of the district are now so well looked after that no further encroachment need be apprehended. Colonel Wace has consulted the Conservator, and he states that, having no previous local knowledge, he does not desire to raise any objection to the adjustment thus recommended.

6. Colonel Wace does not think the case is a satisfactory one. But he had rather let it remain on the basis proposed by Captain Egerton than involve Government in litigation, in order to restore a boundary which was no doubt laid down by Extra Assistant Commissioner Hukm Chand in 1863, but which appears to have been a dead letter for at least 10 years past. Even if the boundary was restored, the Government would be little benefited ; and there are other considerations involved which, if desired, Colonel Wace will be glad to explain unofficially.

No. 354, dated Ráwalpindi, 25th October 1882.

From—Colonel C. H. Hall, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, on the subject of the demarcation of boundaries of Government rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, I have the honor to submit for orders of the Financial Commissioner copy of a letter No. 4259 G, of the 13th instant, from Major R. T. M. Lang, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, together with the copies of correspondence referred to which has taken place between the Forest Officer and the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, in regard to the laying down of the boundaries of the rakh and forest lands where the correctness of the boundaries according to the revenue records is disputed.

No. 5805, dated 22nd August 1879, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner.
Letter No. 367, dated 30th October 1879, from Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division, in reply.
No. 8356, dated 2nd December 1879, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

2. In letter No. 539, dated 8th December 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to your address, it was directed that the boundary should be laid down according to the revenue records, and objectors referred to a civil suit.

3. It now appears that in some instances pillars were erected, marking the boundaries of rakh lands, and up to these boundaries the zamíndárs have held possession since the erection of the pillars.

These pillars, however, do not actually follow the boundaries laid down in the records.

The question therefore is, whether the boundary should in these cases be laid down according to the record or according to the pillars.

4. The principle on which boundaries of villages is based, *i. e.*, between village and village for revenue purposes, is to lay down the boundary according to possession, whether it agrees with the professional map or not ; but where the land is waste or possession in cultivated land is doubtful, recourse is to be had to the professional map or arbitration.

The boundaries thus defined establish the boundary of estates for revenue purposes' but the proprietors may establish their right to any land beyond the boundary by civil suit.

5. In laying down of boundaries between private and Government estates the above principles may not be considered to apply wholly.

In these cases also the record of the rakh boundary should be followed and parties left to establish their rights by civil suit. This would be according to the usual procedure.

6. But where possession is according to boundary pillars erected, and is clearly adverse for 12 years, it will not be politic to oust those in possession and make new arbitrary boundaries, although there are records to go upon.

No. 4259 G., dated 13th October 1882.

From—Major R. T. M. Lang, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

No. 48, dated 29th May 1882, from Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.
Copy of Memorandum, dated 24th May 1882, by E. B. Steedman Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

I beg to forward copies of correspondence, as per margin, between the Forest Officer and the Settlement Officer, with reference to the disputed boundaries between Government rakhs and village lands.

2. I would refer you to the former correspondence on the subject ending with my No. 3459, dated 20th October 1879, and especially to your office No. 32, dated 2nd January 1880, giving cover to a copy of Government letter, No. 539 F., dated 8th December 1879, to address of Financial Commissioner, laying down that the boundaries should be rectified in accordance with revenue records, and that the objectors should be referred to civil suits.

3. I have discussed the question with the Settlement Officer, who informs me that suits have been instituted in the Settlement Courts under Section 9 of Specific Relief Act for re-entry on lands from which the villagers have been ousted by the Forest Department in accordance with the above-quoted Government order. Mr. Steedman points out to me that, under the provisions of that section, he will be obliged to give the petitioners a decree for relief on grounds simply of previous possession irrespective of any question of proprietary rights, referring the Forest Department to a regular suit to establish their proprietary right.

4. He also points out that, however certain the Forest Department may be to get a decree for such rights in a regular suit, the fact will remain that the Government will have been placed in a false position by having a decree passed against it on grounds of illegal dispossession of the villagers in possession without a decree. He therefore suggests that the question be referred to the Government who passed the executive order authorising the illegal dispossession, and who should be advised of the natural result of such dispossession.

5. I therefore beg to report the facts for the information of Government, and beg to state that in my opinion the Government was not authorised in issuing an executive order for the dispossession of the occupants.

No. 48, dated 29th May 1882.

From—The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab,
To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

I have the honor to lay before you the matter of rectification of boundaries of reserves on the points detailed below.

2. In my No. 432, dated 9th February 1880, I submitted a list of pending disputed boundaries, in reply to your No. 319, dated 26th January 1880, intimating that Anúp Rái, Náib Tahsildár, had been appointed to report on these disputes.

3. He has now completed the work. The generality of the cases were trifling, and have been easily disposed of.

4. Some, however, seem more complicated. A test case has occurred in Battu reserve Kamagarh, and Mr. Steedman, Settlement Officer, has given his opinion in the memorandum, of which a copy is enclosed, that Government cannot resume the land which has apparently been for some time in the possession of the villagers.

5. I am reluctant to accept Mr. Steedman's decision as final; and in order that I may place the matter fully before the Conservator of Forests for the orders of Government, I beg the favour of an expression of your opinion.

6. The facts are simply these. In about 1865 the rakhs were selected and records drawn up by Hukm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner. Whether the rakhs were thoroughly demarcated by him, I am not prepared to say. Presumably some marks were set up, but they are not now to be found except here and there.

Khairimar.
Kamagarh.
Khairi Múrat.
Qaulial.

7. In 1875-76 the reserves noted in the margin were demarcated by this Department with masonry pillars on the spots shown by Patwárís and Lambardárs; the disputed portions of the other reserves were up to the time of Anúp Rái's inspection undemarcated, except by such of Hukm Chand's pillars as remained.

8. On examination it is now found by Anúp Rái (whose reports I have tested as far as possible, and have only taken up such cases as, for one reason or another, seem

important) that the existing pillars, both those built of masonry by this Department and those stone heaps, sand heaps, said to represent Hukm Chand's demarcation, are in many places incorrect. In some few instances Guzára land has been included. Such areas I have restored. In other places areas have been excluded from the reserve which Hukm Chand evidently included.

9. It seems to me that the Patwárís who laid down the pillars are primarily to blame; but doubtless they would not have made the more evidently wrong demarcations, unless there had been fraud on the part of the zamíndárs.

10. The Battu case involves only a small area; but some involve the abandonment of many acres, such as that at Galli, where 244 acres, according to Anúp Rái's report, have been included in Sardár Fatteh Khan's village.

11. Our action should be consistent. It will be unworthy of Government to take land from persons not likely to contest the question, and to give up quietly where the opposite party is likely to go to law, as undoubtedly Sardár Fatteh Khan would in the Galli case. The Battu Lambardárs have already given notice of their intention to sue.

12. It is unfortunate that this question of the legality of rectifying boundaries was not settled before the appointment of Anúp Rái.

13. But as that was not done it is evident that the sooner some definite order is issued the better, so that either the pillars may be put up before the marks made by Anúp Rái are destroyed or forgotton, or a line undisputed by the villagers may be accepted, and the cost avoided of erecting pillars which may have to be knocked down after having involved Government in litigation.

14. In conclusion, I may state my belief that Anúp Rái's revised boundaries will stand any inspection. They appear to show the lines intended by Hukm Chand as nearly as can be made out from the very imperfect records made by him: thus I do not anticipate any failure to prove in any court the correctness of the lines claimed. The question is simply regarding the right of Government to correct boundaries after such a lapse of time.

Memorandum, dated 24th May 1882.

From—E. B. Steedman, Esquire, Settlement Officer., Ráwalpindi,
To—The Deputy Conservator of Forests.

I think the land claimed by the zamíndárs should be given up to them. Pillars were set up in 1865 (?) to mark off the rakh boundaries. Since then the zamíndárs naturally have considered that up to these boundary pillars the land belonged to them. It is now discovered, 16 or 17 years after, that the pillars do not accurately follow the paper boundary fixed by Munshi Hukm Chand in the rakh file. Accordingly orders are issued that pillars should be set up in accordance with Hukm Chand's line in paper; they are set up, and about an acre of cultivation with other land is included in the rakh that has been in direct occupation of the zamíndárs for some four or five years according to the Patwárís' statement, and constructively in their occupation since the boundary pillars were set up. I think this proceeding on the part of Government is decidedly high-handed, unless fraud can be proved against the zamíndárs, and I do not see how it can be proved. I am of opinion that the plea of limitation will hold good against the Government. The presumption is that the setting up of the boundary pillars was done correctly, and it was incumbent on Government to see that the pillars were set up in the proper place. Again, there is no doubt that the villagers are in presumptive possession up to the pillars. The Government has no right whatever to summarily, by erecting new pillars, take possession of land in the occupation of another and refer the other to a suit. The Government must sue itself. If the Government takes forcible possession in this way, a suit under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act against Government to recover possession could hardly fail to be successful. One such suit would lead to many others, and it would not be wise, I think, to run the risk.

No. 8455, dated 4th November 1882.

From—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Acknowledges receipt of his No. 354 of 25th October, and enquires whether the rakhs as to the boundries of which difficulties have arisen are those gazetted as reserved or protected forests in the *Punjab Gazette* of 6th March 1879, or are other rakhs not as yet gazetted.

Adds that it would apparently be advisable to invite the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer to peruse the 3rd clause of Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. "No suit under this section shall be brought against the Government." Apparently Major Lang had forgotton this provision when he wrote paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter No. 4259 of 13th October.

No. 408, dated 28th November 1882.

From—Colonel C. H. HALL, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 8455, dated 4th instant, enquiring whether the rakhs as to the boundaries of which difficulties have arisen in the Rawalpindi District are those gazetted as reserved or protected forests in the *Punjab Gazette* of 6th March 1879, or are other rakhs not as yet gazetted, I have the honor to inform you that the rakhs referred to are those which were declared reserved forests in the Punjab Government Notification above alluded to.

No. 46, dated 6th February 1883.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN continuation of my letter No. 408 of 28th November 1882, on the subject of demarcation of boundaries of Government rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, I have the honor to forward, for orders of the Financial Commissioner, copy of a letter No. 335 G., dated 2nd February 1883, from the Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, enquiring whether the Forest Department may enter fully into possession of the lands in question.

No. 335 G., dated 2nd February 1883.

From—Major R. T. M. LANG, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN my letter No. 4259 G., dated 13th October last, I forwarded certain correspondence regarding disputed boundaries between Government rakhs and village lands, and stated that in carrying out the orders of Government contained in correspondence ending with your No. 32, dated 2nd January 1880, suits have been instituted in the Settlement Courts under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act for re-entry on lands from which villagers have been ousted by the Forest Department, and that the Settlement Officer states that, under the provision of this section, he will be obliged to give the petitioners a decree for relief on grounds simply of previous possession irrespective of any question of proprietary rights, referring the Forest Department to a regular suit to establish their proprietary right; also that, however certain the Forest Department may be to get a decree for such rights in a regular suit, the fact will remain that the Government will have been placed in a false position by having a decree passed against it on grounds of illegal dispossession of the villagers in possession without a decree.

2. In his reply to your No. 354, dated 28th idem, the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner enquired whether the rakhs, as to the boundaries of which difficulties have arisen, are those gazetted as reserved or protected forest in the *Punjab Gazette* of 6th March 1879, or are other rakhs not as yet gazetted, and directed attention to the 3rd clause of Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act "under which no suit shall be brought against the Government."

3. In my answer, No. 4712 G., dated 23rd November last, I have stated that the rakhs referred to in my No. 4259 G., dated 13th October 1882, are those which were declared reserved forests in Punjab Government's Notification of the 6th March 1879.

4. The question now remains as to whether the Forest Department may enter fully into possession of the lands brought within the rakh boundary as demarcated by Anûp Rái, and I beg to solicit the Financial Commissioner's orders on this point.

No. 1579, dated 17th February 1883.

From—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi, Division.

No. 354, dated 25th October 1882.
" 408, " 28th November 1882.
" 46, " 6th February 1883.

I AM directed to communicate the following orders of the Financial Commissioner on the question referred in your letters noted on the margin. That question appears to the Financial Commissioner to be essentially as follows:—If in carrying out the orders of Government, contained in their No. 539, dated 8th December 1879, the boundary of the reserves according to the pillars previously put up is found to differ from the boundary of the revenue records, are the pillars to be accepted or the records? As to this question, looking to the great difficulty of determining accurately a boundary from rough revenue records such as these are, the Financial Commissioner is clearly of opinion that, when there is no reason to suppose that the position of the pillars has been subsequently fraudulently altered, the line of the pillars should be accepted. He considers that when pillars erected by some Government official existed at the time of the Notification of 1st March 1879, the line of such pillars must be taken to be the boundary line of the Notification even where it is not mentioned expressly in the Notification that pillars exist.

2. I am to add that if this ruling does not enable the local officers to dispose of all classes of the disputed cases, a separate report should be sent up referring for orders the remaining classes.

No. 218, dated 7th June 1883.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 1579, dated 17th February last, I have the honor to submit, for the orders of the Financial Commissoner, copy of a letter No. 1627 G., dated 21st ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, with its enclosures in original, reporting on the result of the demarcation of the Khairi Múrat Forest reserve as effected by Tára Chand and Anúp Rái.

2. As the Settlement Officer considers that in two cases at least an appeal may be lodged, and as under the Forest Act the Commissioner is the appellate authority, it is evident that I am precluded from offering any opinion on these papers.

No. 1627 G., dated 21st May 1883.

From—Major R. T. M. LANG, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 726, dated 21st February last, forwarding copy of a letter No. 1579, dated 17th idem, from Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, regarding disputed boundaries between Government rakhs and village lands, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, No. 977, dated 23rd ultimo, from the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, and enclosure, reporting on the demarcation of Khairi Múrat reserve effected by Tára Chand and Anúp Rái, and to state that I concur in the views expressed by the Settlement Officer in regard to Tára Chand's demarcation, which, I consider, may fairly be considered to have been dishonestly effected.

No. 977, dated Ráwalpindi, 23rd April 1883.

From—E. B. STEEDMAN, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

IN continuation of your office No. 641 of 3rd March 1883, I have the honor to forward an abstract of Lieutenant Egerton's reports on the demarcations of the Khairi Múrat reserve effected first by Tára Chand, and subsequently by Anúp Rái. I have carefully gone through all of the reports with Lieutenant Egerton, and agree with all the conclusions that he has formed.

2. Mr. Egerton considers that out of the fifteen demarcations of Tára Chand only five are correct, and ten are wrong,—so wrong in most cases as to raise a strong presumption that his demarcations were dishonest. In fact, it was only where he could hardly go wrong that his demarcations are correct.

3. Out of twelve demarcations effected by Anúp Rái differing from those of Tára Chand, eight are pronounced correct, and four wrong. In only one case is Anúp Rái's demarcation wrong, and Tára Chand's right.

4. Of three villages, Mr. Egerton considers the demarcations of Tára Chand and Anúp Rái both incorrect, and he has also demarcated for the first time the boundary between Mouza Galli and the Government reserves.

5. I attach to this letter an abstract of the results of Mr. Egerton's reports in the case of each village. This, I think, will be sufficient to enable you to understand what has been done in the case of each village. Should you wish it, Mr. Egerton's original reports can be sent.

6. The Financial Commissioner's orders are—that "where there is no reason to suppose that the position of the pillars has been *subsequently* fraudulently altered, the line of the pillars should be accepted." If this order is carried out to the letter, Tára Chand's demarcations will have to be maintained in fifteen out of the seventeen villages. In two villages, Galli and Mundwál, pillars were not set up on Tára Chand's line, and I take it that a fresh demarcation according to Munshi Hukm Chand's file can be effected.

7. The Financial Commissioner's orders are precise ; yet I think that the facts of the case almost warrant us in applying for a revision of that order. The Financial Commissioner had not been informed, when he passed the order, how unmistakeably wrong and inaccurate Tára Chand's demarcations were. Mr. Egerton, who has made a most careful inquiry into each case, and walked over every inch of the ground, constantly disposes of Tára Chand's demarcation in a few words like these :—" Tára Chand's

boundary is wrong and fraudulent." "Tára Chand's line was high up the hill-side," &c. In several cases the zamíndárs admit that Anúp Rái's demarcation is correct. No doubt Government must take the consequences of having appointed a man at once incompetent and untrustworthy to carry out so delicate a piece of work as the demarcation of a Government reserve according to orders passed and files prepared at the regular settlement. It also seems extraordinary that no officer was deputed to supervise or test his work. Still the fact remains that the demarcations were made in this manner; and the question now is, whether, it being premised that most of these demarcations are so wrong as to fully warrant their being classed as dishonest, the Financial Commissioner considers that the demarcation can be revised or not. In most cases, I think, there will be no opposition to the boundaries proposed by Mr. Egerton; but in two cases in which Sardár Fatteh Khan is concerned an appeal to the courts will certainly be made, and the same thing may happen in a few others.

Abstract of Mr. Egerton's Reports on the Rakh Demarcations of the Khairi Múrat Hill.

1. *Pind Fatta.*—Tára Chand's line to remain. Difference between his line and that of Anúp Rái trivial. Pillars now standing on Tára Chand's line to remain.

2. *Lása*—Anúp Rái's line correct. Tára Chand's boundary very different and utterly wrong. A little cultivation included in the rakh by Anúp Rái's line. Existing pillars agree with Anúp Rái's line.

3. *Rathwál*—Anúp Rái's line correct. Tára Chand's quite wrong. Proprietors do not contest the correctness of Anúp Rái's line. Pillars agree with Anúp Rái's line.

4. *Dheri Rái Ditta.*—As in Rathwál.

5. *Rajar.*—Anúp Rái's line is correct, but differs only slightly from that of Tára Chand's. Pillars on spot agree with Tára Chand's line. Tára Chand's line should be allowed to stand.

6. *Mundwál.*—No pillars erected on the line demarcated by Tára Chand. Anúp Rai's line is correct, and is not objected to. Pillars should be set up in accordance with Anúp Rái's line.

7. *Chuhan.*—Anúp Rái's line not right. Correct boundary laid down by Mr. Egerton slightly different from that of Tára Chand. Tára Chand's line with which existing pillars agree should stand.

8. *Pari.*—Portion of Tára Chand's line wrong. Anúp Rái's line correct. Pillars should be altered to agree with Anúp Rái's line.

9. *Phaura Khálsa.*—Tára Chand's line correct.

10. *Ládhiál.*—Tára Chand's line utterly wrong. Anúp Rái's line correct. Pillars standing upon Anúp Rái's line. Anúp Rái's line should be adopted.

11. *Jhindar.*—Tára Chand's line wrong. Anúp Rái's line right. Existing pillars agree with Anúp Rái's line.

12. *Aruria.*—Tára Chand's line right, and existing pillars on his line.

13. *Jangal.*—Tára Chand wrong. Anúp Rái right. Existing pillars on Anúp Rái's line.

14. *Nakodar.*—Mr. Egerton considers that the demarcations of Tára Chand and Anúp Rái are both wrong. According to Mr. Egerton's line land included in the rakh by Anúp Rái will be given up. Further, he considers that some cultivated land included by his line within the reserve should be excluded.

15. *Galli.*—Village belongs to Sardár Fatteh Khan of Kot. No line hitherto demarcated. Boundary now determined by Mr. Egerton for the first time. His line includes a large area of cultivation in the reserves. The Settlement Officer has gone carefully through the report and map with Mr. Egerton, and there is no reason for doubting the accuracy of the boundary now laid down and its agreement with the line of Munshi Hukm Chand.

16. *Phaura Jágír.*—Mr. Egerton is undoubtedly right in his demarcation. Tára Chand's line is wrong, and so is that of Anúp Rái. Mr. Egerton's boundary includes a considerable amount of cultivated land in the reserves. The cultivation, Mr. Egerton thinks, should be included in the village.

17. *Múrat.*—Mr. Egerton's line differs both from Tára Chand's and from Anúp Rái's. It differs less from Anúp Rai's than from Tára Chand's. Anúp Rái would include land in the reserve that Mr. Egerton excludes, and a similar difference exists between his line and that of Tára Chand's. The Settlement Officer thinks that Mr. Egerton's boundary should be adopted.

No. 5662, dated 21st June 1883.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

Is directed to forward the file of papers noted below, in regard to the demarcation of Government rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, and to request that he will favour the Officiating Financial Commissioner with his opinion on the questions raised by the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, in his No. 977, dated 23rd April 1883, which forms an enclosure to Commissioner Ráwalpindi's No. 218 of the 7th instant.

List of Enclosures.

(1.) Previous correspondence relating to demarcation of rakhs in the Jhelum, Shahpur, and Ráwalpindi Districts.

(2.) Previous Proceedings, Punjab Government, No. 1 of March 1878, Forest Department.

(3.) Proceedings 23rd August 1879, Nos. 5804-5.

(4.) " 20th September 1879, No. 6365.

(5.) " 11th October 1879, No. 119.

(6.) " 15th November 1879, Nos. 9-11.

(7.) " 29th November 1879, " 40-42.

(8.) " 4th " 1882, " 253-4.

(9.) " 17th February 1883, " 124-6.

(10.) Commissioner Ráwalpindi's No. 218, dated 7th June 1883.

No. 30 J. L., dated 10th June 1883.

From—B. Ribbentrop, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am aware that the Financial Commissioner's orders with regard to the demarcation of the reserves in the plains of the Ráwalpindi Division, contained in your No. 1579, dated 17th February 1883, and addressed to the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, are "that where there is no reason to suppose that the position of the pillars has been subsequently fraudulently altered, the line of the pillars should be accepted." The pillars have not subsequently been fraudulently altered; still I would urge the Financial Commissioner to reconsider his orders, or to submit the question for the decision of Government.

2. In the first instance, the interest at stake is considerable, and there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Settlement Officers that the demarcation of these rakhs, which is now termed "Tara Chand's demarcation," has been carried out with the intention to defraud Government.

3. If it is once accepted that "Tára Chand's demaraction" was carried on in a fraudulent way, in which the interested villagers and Patwárís must be implicated, a boundary revision seems to me an equitable and just demand.

4. As regards Tára Chand's share in the demarcation, I beg to remark that, in concert with the local Patwárís, who were instructed by the Deputy Commissioner to help, he was ordered to build pakka pillars on the boundaries of the reserves. The office copies of the vernacular records and maps were made over to him, the Patwárís having separate copies.

In many instances Tára Chand followed the demarcation by loose stone heaps carried out under Hukm Chand, the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

5. Tára Chand, in possession of correct records, must have either been totally incapable to carry out the work with which he was entrusted, or he participated in the fraud; but there can be no doubt whatsoever about the guilt of the village Patwárís, who are specially trained for the interpretation of the village records.

6. I am quite willing to admit that as Tára Chand, a Forest official, was entrusted with the permanent demarcation of the reserves, the Forest Officer in charge of the Ráwalpindi Division at the time the demarcation was carried on ought to have checked his work.

No. 5890, dated 28th June 1883.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

In continuation of No. 5662, dated 21st instant, forwards in original, for opinion, a letter from the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, No. 30 J. L., dated 10th instant, asking for a revision of the boundaries of the rakhs of the Ráwalpindi Division, on the ground that the permanent demarcation was carried out with intention to defraud Government.

No. 14 C., dated 9th July 1883.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to return the correspondence received with your No. 5662, dated 21st ultimo, and No. 5890, dated 28th idem.

2. The correspondence relates principally to the boundaries of the Khairi Múrat reserve forest. But I do not feel any confidence that similar difficulties do not exist as regards all the other reserves gazetted under Section 34 of the Forest Act on the 1st March 1879. On the contrary, I know that throughout these reserved forests the old record is bad, and that whereas in some instances we have boundary disputes, in others where rights have been allowed these rights have not been properly defined. The reason of the latter defect is that they were recorded in general terms before the Forest Act of 1878 was passed.

3. The correspondence shows that in 1879, immediately after the reserves were gazetted, the absence of a proper demarcation and record made itself felt. Section 34 of the Act anticipated this and provided an adequate procedure for dealing with such difficulties. But instead of resorting to that procedure, the last four years have been spent in unsuccessful endeavours to lay these difficulties by the employment of Patwárís and Tahsíldárs, over whose proceedings little control could be exercised. The work of these officials is now shown to be unsound. It has satisfied neither Government nor the adjacent villages, and Government is now threatened with suits in the civil court.

4. I would submit, for the Financial Commissioner's consideration, that when once a forest is gazetted as reserved, neither the Local Government nor the Revenue authorities can deal with it otherwise than as laid down in Chapters II. and III. of the Forest Act. Section 26 of Chapter II. applies particularly to the cases under report. If the boundaries are to be put back, as compared with those existing in March 1879, such an adjustment must stand either on the authority of a forest settlement, or it will require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

5. The demarcation proceedings since March 1879 have unquestionably diminished the areas included in the reserves by the Notification of 1879; and, having regard to their unreliable, and apparently in some cases fraudulent, character, it would be impossible to recommend them to the sanction of Government.

6. Both for this reason, and also because the old records are, as a whole, vague and inaccurate and incomplete, I recommend that the procedure provided by the Legislature in the last clause of Section 34 of the Forest Act, be resorted to. A forest settlement should be made of all the reserves declared by the Punjab Government's Notification No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879. Nothing short of this will satisfactorily lay the disputes under report and protect Government from similar disputes in future.

7. I enclose a draft Notification framed with this object.

Draft Notification.

Whereas it appears that the limits and rights of the forests of the Ráwalpindi District, declared under Section 34 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to be reserved forests by the Notification of this Government, No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879, have not been sufficiently inquired into, settled and recorded.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor directs, under Section 34 of the Act aforesaid, that a forest settlement of these forests, of the nature described in Chapter II. of the said Act, be made.

Mr. E. B. Steedman, Settlement Officer of the Ráwalpindi District, is appointed Forest Settlement Officer for this purpose; and appeals from his orders will lie to the Settlement Commissioner.

No. 7375, dated 20th August 1883.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

With reference to your letter No. 30 J. L. of 10th June, I am directed to enquire (1) when Tára Chand was appointed to the demarcation work, and up to what date he continued on this duty; and (2) what precise instructions were given to him as to the ascertainment of the boundaries of the reserves. It seems probable from the correspondence that, owing to the difficult character of the country and the rough nature of the maps prepared by Hukm Chand, that Hukm Chand's demarcation on the ground and the maps

prepared by him were in some cases difficult to reconcile. Were any precise instructions given to Tára Chand as to the action to be taken by him in cases where there appeared to be a divergence between existing boundary marks and the maps?

No. 7376, dated 20th August 1883.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your No. 14 C. of 9th July, I am directed to ask that maps of all the rakhs reserved by Government Notification No. 95 F. of 1st March 1879 may be prepared on a moderately small scale and forwarded to this office. The maps should show the boundaries of the rakhs (1) as per the revenue records (Hukm Chand's maps); and (2) as actually demarcated on the ground, *where they have been demarcated;* and the report should show if the pillars still exist, and in that case whether they are katcha or pakka. The maps should be accompanied by an index map on the scale of 2 miles = 1 inch of that part of the district in which the rakhs are situated, showing their positions. Letters should be marked on the maps to show what portions of the boundary are disputed, and the pillars erected before the date of the Notification of 1st March 1879 should be distinguished from those erected after that date.

No. 1090, dated 11th October 1884.

From—B. Ribbentrop, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

I regret to find that no reply was sent to your No. 7375, dated 20th August 1883.

I answered the questions contained in your letter, which had also been asked by Government, in my letter No. 770, dated 12th September 1883, and my office omitted to send you a copy of this letter, which, however, I see from the Proceedings was sent to you in Punjab Government letter No. 504, dated 26th November 1883, but I enclose another copy.

2. You will observe that Tára Chand was employed on the work of demarcating the rakhs from April 1875 to March 1876 (so Mr. Elliott reports); that no precise instructions were given to Tára Chand, who was merely attached to Mr. Monteath till that officer left the Department, and subsequently continued the work without further instructions.

No. 438, dated 21st October 1884.

From—Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Wace, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to his No. 1045 R., dated 22nd September, regarding the alleged fraudulent demarcation of certain rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, has the honor to enclose in original, for orders, Mr. Robertson's No. 752 of the 14th instant, and its enclosures, containing a report by Lieutenant Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer of Ráwalpindi, on the subject.

No. 752, dated 14th October 1884.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

In compliance with his No. 1479, dated 2nd November 1883, has the honor to forward a report by Mr. Egerton on the subject of the Khairi Múrat Rakh with the maps called for.

2. Mr. Egerton in his report explains the cause of delay, which was not in any way due to him.

Dated 30th September 1884.

From—Lieutenant F. W. Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

In compliance with instructions received in letter No. 7376, dated 20th August 1883, from F. C. Channing, Esquire, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, to

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab, I have the honor to inform you that the maps called for have at length been completed for Rakh Khairi Múrat, and to forward the same therein for transmission to the office of Financial Commissioner.

2. The maps sent are 17 in number, and comprise the villages of Pind Fatta, Lása, Rathwál, Dheri Rai Ditta, Rajar, Mundwál, Chuhán, Pari, Phaura Khálsa, Ladhiál, Jhindar, Aruria, Jangal, Nakodar, Galli, Phaura Jágír and Múrat.

3. With each map I have appended in original the report (special) made by me on the village when employed on this duty in the cold weather before last, and the rough sketch maps made by me on the spot.

4. These collectively form a report which must throw more light on the subject than would any report written now whilst absent from the spot, and they are necessary to show the grounds on which the line laid down by Tára Chand has been declared incorrect. In sending in these maps I have to regret, first, the delay which has unavoidably occurred in their submission. This I must explain was partly owing to the fact that the Patwárís were unable to lay down correctly the line demarcated by me in 1883, and partly because I have found in many cases serious errors in the maps sent on to me which have necessitated their return to the Pátwarí. In two or three instances I have had to lay down my own line, no marks on the spot remaining to show where it lay. Secondly, I regret that the maps now submitted show a great meagreness and want of detail, so much so that I should have insisted on fresh maps being prepared, were it not for the long delay which has already occurred, and the urgent way in which the maps were called for. I doubt in one or two cases that the maps are very accurate, notably the position of the tank as shown in the map of Phaura Jágír. I believe it to lie much further south.

I have, however, shown my line as I laid it down with reference to the *position of the tank*, the consequence being that the measurements from burj to burj do not coincide with my measurements on the spot.

5. In conclusion, I beg to append an abstract* of my reports on the rakh demarcations drawn up by Mr. Steedman, the then Settlement Officer and submitted to Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, by docket No. 977, dated 23rd April 1883.

*Vide page 12 *ante*.

ENCLOSURES.

(1.)	Index map of Rakh Khairi Múrat, scale 2 miles = 1 inch.		
(2.)	Special report on boundary demarcation of Pind Fatta village, with map.		
(3.)	Ditto	ditto	Lása, with map.
(4.)	Ditto	ditto	Rathwál, with map.
(5.)	Ditto	ditto	Dheri Rai Ditta, Rajar, Mundwál and Chuhán, with map of each village.
(6.)	Ditto	ditto	Pari and Phaura Khálsa, with map.
(7.)	Ditto	ditto	Ladhiál and Jhindar, with map.
(8.)	Ditto	ditto	Aruria, with map.
(9.)	Ditto	ditto	Jangal, with map.
(10.)	Ditto	ditto	Nakodar, with map.
(11.)	Ditto	ditto	Galli, with map.
(12.)	Ditto	ditto	Phaura Jágír, with map.
(13.)	Ditto	ditto	Múrat, with map.

No. 359, dated 4th September 1883.

From—B. RIBBENTROP, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

THE Settlement Commissioner has favoured me with a copy of his No. 14 C., dated 9th July 1883, to your address, and I beg to note that I entirely agree with the proposed procedure recommended in Colonel Wace's letter as the only way of disposing of the reported boundary disputes effectively and permanently.

No. 8720, dated Lahore, 27th November 1884.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Comissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I AM directed by the Junior Financial Commissioner to reply to your No. 218, date 7th June 1883, on the subject of certain disputes on the boundary of the Khairi Múrat forest reserve of the Ráwalpindi District.

2. I send herewith a file of maps and reports* received through the Commissioner of Settlements from the Settlement Officer of Ráwalpindi, which reports are understood to cover the whole number of cases on which orders are at present required.

*Thirteen in number (as per list appended to Settlement Officer's No. 752, dated 14th October 1884.

3. The substance of these reports was discussed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace with Lieutenant Egerton during his recent visit to Ráwalpindi; and on a further consideration of the subject by the light of the fuller information now available, I am directed to convey to you the following instructions of the Financial Commissioner in lieu of those communicated in this office No. 1579, dated 17th February 1883.

4. The question of the boundary of the Government rakh known as Khairi Múrat should be considered by the Settlement Officer apart from any technical question which may arise as to whether a given area is or is not covered by the Notification No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879. That Notification declared certain areas to be reserved forests, and indicated the limits of those areas by reference to existing pillars; and no doubt the area covered by that Notification is limited to the pillars which are mentioned therein. But the exclusive right of Government to the lands of Rakh Khairi Múrat originates, not in that Notification, but in the demarcation made at the regular settlement by Hukm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to which reference is made in paragraph 122 of the Ráwalpindi Settlement Report and in paragraph 18 of the Commissioner's review thereof. Nor can the demarcation thus made by Hukm Chand be held to have been set aside by the executive proceedings of Tára Chand in 1876, which were in name at least believed to follow Hukm Chand's demarcation.

5. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Wace does not wish that small and unimportant alterations of existing pillars should be made. And where land has been cultivated inside Hukm Chand's line for some years without any objection being raised, such land should be treated as excluded chaks; and the claim of the Government to their ownership should be resigned, unless strong reasons to the contrary based on the gross fraud of the occupiers can be alleged.

6. The Settlement Officer's letter No. 752, dated 14th October 1884 and enclosed brief report by Lieutenant Egerton (copy of which you should obtain from the Settlement Officer), together with the papers now returned show that in only two or three cases will any opposition be raised to the restoration, of Hukm Chand's demarcation, if the alleviations approved in my previous paragraph are allowed.

7. I am to request therefore that you will return the enclosed reports and maps to the Settlement Officer of Ráwalpindi, and instruct him to direct Lieutenant Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer, to carry out this adjustment of these long-pending disputes with as little delay as possible.

8. Any case in which the village owners resist this adjustment should be reported to this office with a view to the Financial Commissioner deciding whether a revenue suit should be instituted under Section 45 (*m*) of the Courts Act, 1884. But even in such cases the Financial Commissioner will be willing to accept any reasonable compromise that the owners may desire if supported by Lieutenant Egerton.

9. I am to ask that a brief completion report of Lieutenant Egerton's proceedings pursuant to this letter may be submitted without fail by the end of March, as the Government wish to be informed of their result.

No. 8721, dated 27th November 1884.

COPY forwarded to Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information.

No. 376, dated Rawalpindi, 12th June 1885.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN compliance with your No. 8720, dated 27th November last, on the subject of certain disputes regarding the boundary of the Khairi Múrat forest reserve of the Ráwalpindi District, I have the honor to submit the following for the orders of the Financial Commissioner —

(*a*) copy of Settlement Officer's No. 803, dated 28th May 1885, to my address;

(*b*) copy of its enclosure, being the Assistatant Settlement Officer's completion report called for; and

(*c*) the original enclosures of the Assistant Settlement Officer's report.

2. Captain Egerton's proposals seem generally appropriate, but as I should have to hear any appeals that might be preferred, I am precluded from offering any detailed opinion.

3. The delay that has occurred in the disposal of this reference is explained in the Settlement Officer's letter.

No. 803, dated 28th May 1885.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Rawalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Rávalpindi Division.

With reference to your No. 5665, dated 13th December 1884, enclosing Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 8720, dated 27th November 1884, I have the honor to forward a report by Captain Egerton on the Khairi Múrat Rakhs.

Captain Egerton was placed on special duty in connection with the Darbár at Ráwalpindi on 9th March, and his time was very fully taken up with work connected with that Dárbar; hence the delay in submitting the report.

I have discussed the proposal made in paragraph 4 with Captain Egerton, who is very thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and I think it is perhaps the best arrangement to make under the circumstances; it may perhaps be thought that Fatteh Khan should be entered as a tenant rather than as an "adna málik," but I think, on the whole, that the latter is probably the better plan.

The enclosures received with your No. 5665, dated 13th December 1884, under reply are herewith returned.

The shajra kishtwárs and measurement khasrás of Chak Phaura, Galli and Nakodar are submitted for the perusal of the Financial Commissioner and return.

Enclosures.

Report by Captain Egerton, with shajra kishtwárs and measurement.

Khasrás of Chak Phaura, Galli and Nakodar.

(1.) Index map of Rakh Khairi Múrat, scale 2 miles = 1 inch.
(2.) Special report on boundary demarcation of Pind Fatta village, with map.

(3.)	Ditto	ditto	Lása, with map.
(4.)	Ditto	ditto	Rathwál, with map.
(5.)	Ditto	ditto	Dheri Rai Ditta, Rajar, Mandwál and Chuhán, with map of each village.
(6.)	Ditto	ditto	Pari and Phaura Khálsa, with map.
(7.)	Ditto	ditto	Ladhial and Jhindar, with map.
(8.)	Ditto	ditto	Aruria, with map.
(9.)	Ditto	ditto	Jangal, with map.
(10.)	Ditto	ditto	Nakodar, with map.
(11.)	Ditto	ditto	Galli, with map.
(12.)	Ditto	ditto	Phaura Jágír, with map.
(13.)	Ditto	ditto	Múrat, with map.

Completion Report, dated 22nd May 1885, on Khairi Múrat Reserve Forest, by Captain F. W. Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

In pursuance of instructions received in Financial Commissioner's No. 8720, dated 27th November 1884, I proceeded to the Khairi Múrat Reserve and completed the demarcation of the Government rakhs known by that name in accordance with the original line laid down by Munshi Hukm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, at regular settlement.

2. The pillars erected by Tára Chand in 1876, where disagreeing with the true line, were at the same time destroyed, except in such cases as allowed of their adoption, the variations between the two lines being sufficiently trifling to allow of its being disregarded. This in accordance with the desire expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace in paragraph 5 of his letter that small and unimportant alterations of existing pillars should not be made.

3. Following my instructions I have found it necessary to alter the position of existing pillars in five cases only, namely, in the villages of—

(1.) Nakodar.
(2.) Galli
(3.) Pari.
(4.) Phaura Jágír.
(5.) Múrat.

In the case of Pari and Múrat no cultivation was involved by the alterations made, though in the case of the latter village a large cultivated plot would have been included in the Government rakh by the line suggested by Anúp Rái.

In the case of Nakodar village no cultivated land has been included in the rakh boundary, a plot of 4 acres, 4 kanáls, 3 marlás, which would otherwise have been included having been declared an excluded chak, and *the claim* of Government resigned.

In this village the line as laid down by Anúp Rái would have included 13 acres, 5 kanals, 12 marlas of cultivated land.

There remain the villages of Galli and Phaura Jágír.

Both these villages are held in Jágír by Sardár Fatteh Khan of Kot, a Chief whose influence over the people of the Gheb circle is almost paramount, and who has unlawfully extended his authority over a large portion of the Kála Chitta protected forest at present under settlement, a small portion of which he holds in jágír from Government. There is no doubt whatever that possession of a large area included by Munshi Hukm Chand in the Government rakh was obtained by gross fraud and through the dishonesty of Tára Chand, who was deputed to lay down the line by erection of pakka pillars in 1876, and doubtless received most substantial remuneration for his dishonesty.

4. In paragraph 8 of his letter No. 8720, dated 20th November 1884, the Financial Commissioner expressed his willingness to accept any reasonable compromise that the owners might desire which had my support.

Considering that a certain amount of latitude for negotiation was hereby allowed, I have ventured, subject to approval of Financial Commissioner, to come to an understanding with the jágírdár through his agent duly empowered, which, whilst asserting the right of Government in the area now in wrongful possession of the jágírdár, does not tend to dispossess those in cultivating possession.

By this arrangement the areas under consideration will be brought on the revenue-roll as Galli Khálsa and Dhok Phaura, respectively, and the revenue of each separately assessed. They will remain the property of Government, and the Sardár Fatteh Khan will have the status of an "adna málik" with grazing rights in the uncultivated area, the Government reserving all rights in timber, save in the culturable area which will be hereafter liable to assessment. The detailed areas are as follows :—

Galli Khalsá.

	G.	K.	M.
Cultivated	33	1	19
Culturable	82	6	5
Fallow	1	3	10
Unculturable	155	2	4
Total ...	272	5	18

Dhok Phaura.

	G.	K.	M.
Cultivated	8	0	19
Culturable	32	4	4
Unculturable	74	6	10
Total ...	115	3	13

5. I have caused a shajra kishtwár and a khasra to be framed for each of the proposed villages. In the case of Nakodar I would recommend that the wall erected by the Forest Department be moved so as to coincide with the line now demarcated.

As regards the wall in Galli, I would recommend its being retained, as it is proposed to allow grazing rights in the uncultivated land situated outside; but these matters are for the consideration of the Forest Department.

6. The compromise suggested in paragraph 4 of this letter is, I am aware, open to criticism, but I am unable to suggest any other, which, whilst asserting and vindicating the rights of Government, will not cause unnecessary hardship to the cultivating community.

7. This completion report with the whole file is submitted, in accordance with instrucions received, to Settlement Officer for information of Financial Commissioner.

[No. 8]

No. 335, dated 16th July 1885.

From—W. R. Lawrence, Esquire, Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 710 of the 25th of June last, submitting a report* on the

* See Appendix.

alleged fraudulent demarcations of certain rakhs in the Ráwalpindi District, and containing the recommendation made by the Financial Commissioner for the adjustment of the case.

2. In reply, I am to say that His Honor sanctions the arrangement made by Captain Egerton, the terms of which are given in his report, dated the 22nd of May 1885. Under this arrangement the areas wrongfully excluded from the Khairi Múrat reserve, measuring 272 acres in Galli and 115 in Phaura, will be brought on the revenue-roll as Galli Khálsa and Dhok Phaura, respectively, and the revenue of each separately assessed. They will remain the property of Government, and Sardár Fateh Khan will have the status of an "adna málik" with grazing rights in the uncultivated area, the Government reserving all rights in timber, save in the cultivated area which will be hereafter liable to assessment.

3. The enclosures to your letter under reply are herewith returned.

[No. 9]

No. 80, dated 27th January 1886.

From—J. Wilson, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

*(1.) Correspondence on the subject of the Murree and Kahuta Forest Settlement.
*(2.) Note by Second Financial Commissioner, dated 3rd February 1885.
*(3.) Futher papers.
*(4.) Final recommendations.

In continuation of my No. 645, dated 10th June 1885, on the subject of Murree and Kahuta Forest Settlement, I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to forward a complete copy of printed papers, as noted on the margin, containing the report of the *Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, and other correspondence on the subject, together with the final recommendations of the Financial Commissioner which have been embodied in a note dated 18th September 1885.

2 I am to solicit early orders on the points detailed in the introduction and in the concluding paragraph of Colonel Wace's Note.

[No. 10]

No. 246, dated 7th April 1886.

From—H. E. Perkins, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Grazing of Camels, &c., in the Forests of Kahuta and Murree.

I have the honor to forward for orders copy of a letter No. 910, dated the 6th instant, regarding the grazing of camels, sheep and goats in the protected forests of Kahuta and Murree, and to say that the universal tendency to exclude sheep and goats from Government forests is rapidly diminishing the stock of these useful creatures. I look with concern on this, and think that Government should check the process.

No. 910, dated 6th April 1886.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I wish to address you on a point connected with the Forest Settlement of Murree and Kahuta which has just been brought prominently to my notice in connection with the Kála Chítta Rakhs. In the record of rights of protected forests I have inserted that all cattle may be grazed and pastured thereon, except camels, sheep and goats.

Camels should certainly be excluded in these tracts, but I am a little uneasy as regards sheep and goats.

I have lately attested the whole of the files of the reserved forests and explained the settlement myself to the people, and I think I may say that they are now all tolerably well satisfied, except in regard to this provision. When I fixed the boundaries of the protected forests I did not intend this retriction to be pressed, and my object in writing now is to obtain an expression of opinion from superior authority that this prohibition should not be enforced, except in the nature of a penalty. That is, I would not record a right to pasture sheep and goats in the forests, but I would ask that an order may be issued directing that their grazing is not to be interfered with so long as only the village goats are

* See Appendix.

grazed. When it appears that any villages are pasturing large numbers of foreign goats in these forests, the prohibition can be enforced, and it appears to me that this is the only way in which it can be prevented.

If village goats are allowed to graze freely as a matter of right, it will be impossible to prevent outside goats from coming in in large numbers; whereas if they are allowed to do so of grace, the possibility of the withdrawal of this privilege an be held over their owners' heads *in terrorem*, and would, I think, prove an effectual check.

If this view be not taken, however, by my superior officers, I would recommend that the word "camels" alone be allowed to remain in the prohibition, and the words "sheep and goats" struck out; as, seeing how the boundaries of these forests have been laid down, I do not think it would be right under ordinary circumstances to exclude these animals from forests, which in many places surround homesteads, and even hamlets. Camels, sheep and goats should in all cases of course be excluded from reserves.

I must apologize for bringing this matter up again at the eleventh hour, but the people themselves have been strongly urging the matter on my attention, which I trust will be taken as my excuse.

No. 3163, dated 6th May 1886.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to your No. 246, dated 7th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Financial Commissioner is unable to alter the proposals already made to Government relating to the Murree and Kahuta Forests. Those proposals were arrived at after very careful consideration and prolonged discussion, and the Financial Commissioner does not think it would be right now to re-open them.

2. As regards the particular question now referred, I am to say that it was for the Forest Settlement Officer to decide in what land each village had rights, and the nature and extent of those rights. It has never been contended that the rights of the villagers extended to the whole mountain waste; and therefore the main point for consideration is whether a sufficiently liberal view has been taken of those rights.

3. Appendix I of the Settlement Officer's report of 1884 shows that at that time there were about 23,000 sheep and goats in the Murree tahsíl. Of the whole area of the tahsíl, 20 per cent. has been demarcated as reserved forests, and 16 per cent. as protected forests, leaving nearly two-thirds, or 103,000 acres, free of all restrictions on grazing. Of this 103,000 acres over 73,000 acres are waste. And it is difficult to believe that this 73,000 acres will not abundantly supply all necessary grazing to 23,000 sheep and goats, or even to twice that number.

4. In the mountain tract of the Kahuta tahsíl, out of 130,000 acres about three-fifths, or 77,000 acres, are free of all grazing restrictions, only one-sixth of this 77,000 acres being cultivated. The number of sheep and goats grazing in this area does not appear from the reports, but is believed to be about the same as in tahsíl Murree.

5. In neither tahsíl, therefore, is there any reason for believing that abundant grazing land has not been left outside the demarcations for the requirements of the goats and sheep. And these animals are so destructive of all forest growth that the Financial Commissioner is very unwilling to ask Government to relax the proposed rule excluding them from the demarcated forests.

Endorsement by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 432, dated Lahore, 6th May 1886.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, for information, in continuation of this office No. 80, dated 27th January 1886.

[No. 11].

No. 218, dated Lahore, 20th May 1886.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to reply as follows to your letter No. 80 of the 27th January 1886, in which the Financial Commissioner submits for orders his proposals for the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls.

2. It is unnecessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to go over in detail the history of the forest lands in these tahsíls, which is fully explained in the printed papers furnished by the Financial Commissioner. Proceeding at once to the proposals now made, it is sufficient to say that the areas of Murree and the mountainous portion of the Kahuta Tahsíls may be shown thus, namely :—

	Murree.	Hill Kahuta.
	Acres.	Acres.
Total area	161,357	130,000
Of which cultivated	29,783	13,000
Waste	131,574	117,000

These waste areas have been divided into categories, as follows :—

	Murree.	Hill Kahuta.
	Acres.	Acres.
Proposed Reserves	32,734	34,194
Proposed demarcated Protected Forests ...	25,429	18,848
Forest or waste land of which the status has not yet been determined	73,411	63,958

And it will be convenient to discuss each of these categories separately.

3. First, in regard to the proposed reserved forests, I am to say that the areas selected appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to have been very carefully chosen and demarcated by the Forest Settlement Officer and the Deputy Conservator of Forests in conjunction. The general principle kept in view was to select areas of good quality and free from rights. This principle is undoubtedly a good one, and in the present instance has been followed with fair fidelity, so that the reserves proposed seem to be all of good or excellent quality; while not less than seven-eighths of their entire area are free from all rights of any description. These results are satisfactory, and as the areas to be reserved are accepted both by the Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests, the Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that they may now be gazetted. Before publishing the Notification of reservation under Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, I am, however, to request that the spelling of the draft Notification submitted by the Financial Commissioner may be carefully verified; for in some instances it would appear to be dubious. I am also to point out that the draft Notification does not in all respects agree with the original Notification No. 399 F., dated 21st September 1881, which was published by the Punjab Government under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act. I am, therefore, to inquire whether the discrepancy between these two Notifications is such as to require any further action before the Notification of reservation can be finally gazetted.

4. The Conservator of Forests has proposed to add to the Gazette Notification a statement of rights in the reserves and a detailed boundary description of each forest area. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Colonel

Wace in thinking that any boundary description, beyond that which is included in the draft Notification, will be unnecessary; but in regard to the statement of rights, he is inclined to think that the publication in the Gazette of a properly arranged schedule is advantageous. This course was always adopted in the reservation of forests in British Burma, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see it generally adopted in the Punjab. Accordingly, the schedule of rights which is appended to Mr. Robertson's letter No. 807 of the 11th June last will be gazetted along with the Notification of reservation.

5. In addition to the reserved forests, which amount to about 67,000 acres, it is proposed to demarcate a further area of rather more than 44,000 acres as protected forests owned by Government. The rights of user, however, proved to belong to the village communities in these protected forest lands are so extensive that what remains to Government amounts to little beyond the bare name of property in the soil, together with the real property in most of the trees and the power to prohibit cultivation. The people are secured in the exercise of free rights of way, free grass, free grazing (except for camels, goats and sheep), free water, free lopping in certain cases, free timber in certain cases, and all brushwood and fallen dry trees. With such a liberal catalogue of unrestricted usage the Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in accepting the proposals of the Financial Commissioner in regard to all these demarcated protected forests, and the necessary Notification in the Gazette will be published accordingly.

6. The remaining forest lands of Murree and Hill Kahuta amount to about 137,000 acres, and there is some difference of opinion between the Financial Commissioner and the local officers as to the method upon which these areas should be treated. The whole of these lands have been included within village boundaries; but, notwithstanding this, the local officers wish to retain the Government ownership, although they would make over almost the entire control and use to the village communities concerned, except that the sale and barter of wood, charcoal-burning for the purpose of trade, and the firing of forests, would be interdicted. The Financial Commissioner, on the other hand, would prefer to record these lands as owned by the respective villages concerned, the trees upon them being recorded as owned by Government. He thinks that if this course were followed it would be possible to promulgate rules under Section 79 of the Forest Act for the regulation of the respective rights and usages of Government and the people. After careful consideration of this question, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that it is unnecessary and misleading to record a nominal Government ownership of land included within village boundaries, and really belonging to the people when no actual exercise of rights of ownership on the part of Government is intended to follow. In such circumstances it appears the best course to treat these lands in the way proposed by Colonel Wace, and I am therefore to request that the forest settlement record may be framed accordingly, and that the proposed Draft Rules under Section 79 of the Forest Act may be prepared and forwarded for sanction as soon as possible.

7. In regard to management orders for reserved forests, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the draft prepared by the Financial Commissioner, which will be published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act along with the Notification of reservation. I am to inquire, however, whether the words "and protected" should not be omitted in this draft Notification. Similarly, the Notification for reserving certain trees and prohibiting certain practices in the demarcated protected forests will be published in accordance with Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act. The proposed management orders under Section 31 for the treatment of these demarcated protected forests will require the sanction of the Government of India in accordance with Section 77 of the Indian Forest Act. An application for this sanction will be submitted accordingly.

8. Finally, I am to express the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments of the great patience, intelligence and consideration with which the work of this forest settlement has been conducted by all the officers concerned.

[No. 12]

No. 219, dated 20th May 1886.

From —R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

1. Financial Commissioner's No. 80 of 27th January 1886, with the fourth printed enclosure only.
2. This office No. 218 of 20th May 1886.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the correspondence noted on the margin, which contains the proposals made and the orders passed by the Punjab Government on the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls in the Ráwalpindi District. The forest lands in these two tahsíls have practically been allowed to continue upon their old customary status ever since annexation. Government was recognised as the nominal owner of the soil, and as the real beneficial owner of the forest produce. On the other hand, the villagers had undoubted prescriptive rights to break up waste for cultivation, to enjoy free grazing for all their cattle, and to obtain a free supply of all forest produce for their private wants.

2. In the present forest settlement these conflicting rights have been investigated and reconciled. In one direction Government has acquired over a large area of the best lands an ownership and control which may be said to be absolute. In the other extreme, a still larger area has been assigned to village ownership and enjoyment, subject only to the Government proprietary right in the trees and the regulations necessary to secure it. Lastly, in the intermediate area, the ownership of the soil and trees remains with Government, but large forest privileges are secured to the village communities. These arrangements, which have been sanctioned by the Punjab Government, have proved satisfactory to the villagers and have been practically agreed to unanimously by both the Civil and Forest officers who have been concerned in the conduct of the case.

3. To come to particulars, it will be observed that an area of about 67,000 acres, which may be said to be almost entirely free from forest rights, and which comprises some of the best forest areas in the two tahsíls, has been set apart as reserved forest. A further area of about 44,000 acres has been demarcated as protected forest. In regard to this, Government will retain ownership both of the soil and of the timber, and all fresh cultivation will be prohibited; but very large forest privileges have been admitted as belonging to the villagers concerned and established by prescriptive right. The remaining waste lands of the two tahsíls amounts to about 137,000 acres, the ownership of which will be assigned to the different villages concerned. The Government will, however, retain the ownership of the trees upon these lands, and the mutual rights and duties of the people and of Government will be regulated by rules issued under Section 79 of the Indian Forest Act.

4. The general nature of the forest settlement is indicated above, and it will be reported to the Government of India as a whole along with the report of the re-settlement of the Ráwalpindi District generally. Meanwhile, it will be observed that it is proposed to issue certain management orders under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act for the regulation of the demarcated protected forests. These management orders will be found as draft Notification D at pages 6, 7 and 8 of the printed pamphlet headed "Final recommendations on the Murree-Kahuta Forest Settlement," which is forwarded herewith. It will be observed that as to the substance of these rules there is no difference of opinion among any of the officers concerned; and although the Conservator has proposed some minor alterations in the drafting, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the rules as finally framed by the Financial Commissioner may be adopted without modification. I am therefore to request that, in accordance with Section 77 of the Indian Forest Act, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council may be given to the proposed rules and to their publication in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

[No. 13]

No. 539 F., dated Simla, 26th June 1886.

From—A. P. MACDONNELL, Esquire, C.S., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 219, dated the 20th ultimo, submitting, for the information of the Government of India, copy of correspondence on the subject of the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls in the Káwalpindi District, and soliciting sanction, under Section 77 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), to the draft Rules framed under Section 31 of that Act for the management of the protected forests in those tahsíls.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government of India concurs generally in the views expressed by the Punjab Government respecting the forest settlement in question. The settlement is, on the whole, satisfactory, and is creditable to the officers concerned.

3. As regards the proposed Rules for Protected Forests, I am to observe that it may probably be the case that the substance of many of them has already been embodied in the record of rights relating to the settlement. If this be so, it may be considered unnecessary to repeat them in a separate notification. But the Government of India does not wish on this ground to withhold its sanction from a course approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the following observations are therefore offered on the supposition that Sir Charles Aitchison considers the publication of the Rules in a separate form desirable.

4. It is suggested that in Rule 1 the words "owned by right-holders" should be inserted after "for fodder of cattle"; in Rule 12 the word "licenses" should be substituted for "permits"; and in Rule 14 "Rule 10" should be substituted for "Rule 16."

5. Rule 18 (of the subsidiary rules regarding clearings by rightholders, for purposes of cultivation, of lands within protected forests) runs thus:—"If cultivation is authorized, the entire block to which the permission extends shall be thereon excluded from the protected forest, and be added to the lands of the village in which the applicant owns land." I am to point out, for His Honor's consideration, that this rule as framed might be held to empower the Deputy Conservator of Forests, with whom rests the direct management of the forests concerned, to remove on his own authority from the operation of the Forest Act land which the Local Government has declared to be protected forest. The Forest Act, it will be observed, does not provide for the investment of Forest Officers with any such power as that now referred to. Again, if the Government of India correctly interprets the intention of the rule in question, which possibly may be supplemented by some provisions in the record of rights calculated to obviate any actual misapprehension, questions will arise whether, if the block referred to is added to the lands of the village, any land revenue or other tax becomes payable thereafter, and if so, by whom? Another question which may arise is: "Will any responsibility be imposed on the co-sharers of the applicant, who may not have been parties to his application?" I am accordingly to suggest, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, whether it is not desirable that, as Rule 18 seems to go beyond the provisions of Section 31 (*g*) of the Forest Act, and may perhaps give rise to practical difficulties in its application, the question of dealing appropriately with land cleared for cultivation within a protected forest should be further considered by the Government of the Punjab.

[No. 14]

No. 596, dated Lahore, 1st July 1886.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

WITH reference to your letter No. 218 of 20th May last, on the subject of the forest settlement in Murree-Kahuta, I am directed to submit in original

a letter from the Forest Settlement Officer (No. 2223 of 11th June 1886), and I am to add the following marks.

2. In regard to paragraph 3 of your letter, I am to say that the Forest Settlement Officer has corrected the spelling of the draft Notifications, both of reserved and protected forests. He has also revised the boundaries of the reserved tracts.

3. The Forest Settlement Officer further expresses his opinion that the Notifications already published under Section 4 of the Forest Act are sufficient to cover what has been done. In these views the Financial Commissioner concurs, after reading Mr. Robertson's remarks, and comparing them with Punjab Government Notification No. 508 of 16th November 1882.

4. In regard to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to say that the Financial Commissioner desires that the question of the publication of a schedule of rights may be considered as decided in the sense of the orders given in paragraph 3 of Punjab Government letter No. 43 S. of 14th June 1886. That is to say, a Notification of rights should be published separately from the Notification of reservation. In connexion with this subject, I am to invite attention to paragraph 17 of the draft Circular submitted with this office letter No. 50 of 19th May last, and I am to say that as soon as Government sanction is accorded to that Circular, Colonel Wace, in accordance with paragraph 17 thereof, will call on the Forest Settlement Officer to furnish an abstract for publication. Meanwhile the schedule appended to Mr. Robertson's letter No. 807 of 11th June 1885 should not be published until it has been carefully re-examined and corrected so as to agree with the completed record which will be drawn up in the manner contemplated by the draft Circular.

5. I am to add that reservation of the reserved forests should have effect from 1st September 1886, so as to give time for compliance with the provisions of Section 20 of the Forest Act.

6. In regard to paragraph 6 of your letter, I am to say that rules under Section 79 of the Forest Act have been drafted and sent to local officers for opinion. The Financial Commissioner hopes to submit them shortly.

7. In regard to paragraph 7 of your letter, I am to say that the words "and protected" should be omitted from the management orders for reserved forests as pointed out by Government.

No. 2223, dated 11th June 1886.

From—F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 67 C. of 28th ultimo, I have the honor to forward the draft Notification under Section 19 of the Forest Act, with the spelling of the proper names duly corrected. I have, however, to draw attention to the fact that, owing to the demarcation of protected forests which has taken place since that Notification was made out, numerous alterations in the list of boundaries have become necessary, and those I have accordingly made for the sake of simplicity and despatch in the printed copy sent to me with your letter above noted.

I have also corrected the spelling throughout in the draft Notification at pages 20 and 21 of the blue-paper pamphlet as directed.

In regard to the second question, as to the correspondence between the Notification under Section 19 and Notification No. 399 of 21st September 1881, I must point out that this Notification is required to correspond with No. 399 F. of 21st September 1881 and No. 413 F. of 9th October 1880, taken together. This last has not been alluded to in your letter.

These Notifications, it appears to me, are most unnecessarily prolix and minute. All that was really necessary was to have notified "the forest lands of Tahsíl Kahuta" and "the forest lands of Tahsíl Murree" under Section 4 of the Act.

As it stands, however, seeing that the only village boundaries recognized by Government are the boundaries of village cultivation, the Notifications appear to me to be sufficient

I have carefully compared the two Notifications with the Notification now proposed and with the maps, and I am of opinion that, under the circumstances of these tahsils and tracts, they correspond sufficiently. The old Notifications are often very vague, and there are several misprints; but in general they include far more than has been included in the boundaries proposed by me for reserved forests, and it would be very difficult to pick out any portion of these reserves which is not covered by one or other of the Notifications.

I append herewith a list of the reserves now proposed, with the name and number of the forests in the original Notifications, which, in my opinion, include those now formed.

This point was carefully considered by me in drawing up the final order in each reserved forest file, but after full consideration I came to the conclusion that no reference was necessary on the point.

The village boundary as recognized by Government, it must always be remembered, is not the black line shown in the survey map, but is, in fact, the boundary of the lands actually held by the villagers in cultivating possession. This being so, I think no new Notifications under Section 4 are necessary, the whole of the forest land being unquestionably the property of Government. If any doubt be still entertained on the point dealt with above, the Notification need only be in the general form of "the forest lands of Murree" or "the forest lands of Kahuta"; but in my opinion no further action of this kind is necessary.

Enclosures.

(1.) List of reserves.

(2.) Two printed pamphlets.

[No. 15]

No. 316, dated Lahore, 30th July 1886.

From—C. L. Tupper, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 432 of the 6th of May last, forwarding for information certain corresspondence on the subject of the grazing of sheep and goats in the Murree and Kahuta Forests.

2. In reply, I am to say that the answer of the Financial Commissioner, contained in his letter No. 3163 of the 6th of May 1886, *to the address* of the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, has sufficiently disposed of the general question, and that it is right not to re-open the recent decision. Hereafter if it is found in practice that any particular village complains of being pressed for grazing for sheep and goats the complaint should be carefully heard by the local officers, and local arrangements made to meet any proved difficulty.

[No. 16]

No. 317, dated Lahore, 30th July 1886.

From—C. L. Tupper, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 218 of the 20th of May last, on the subject of the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls, I am directed to forward, for the consideration and opinion, of the Financial Commissioner, a copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 535 F. of the 26th of June 1886, conveying the orders of the Supreme Government on the case. A copy of my letter No. 219, dated 20th May, is also enclosed. The Notifications of Reserved and Protected Forests and of the rules for the management of the latter will not be published until the reply of the Financial Commissioner to the present reference is received.

2. Since this letter was drafted your letter No. 596, dated 1st July 1886, has come under consideration, but does not seem to require further orders at present. Mr. Robertson's report therewith received is returned for re-submission with your reply.

[No. 17]

No. 766, dated Lahore, 27th August 1886.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to convey the following opinion of the Financial Commissioner on the suggestion made by the Government of India in regard to

he proposed rules for the management of the Murree and Kahuta Protected Forests, communicated in your letter No. 317, dated 30th ultimo.

2. The Financial Commissioner concurs in the amendments proposed in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Government of India.

3. With reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 5 of the same letter, the Financial Commissioner recommends the entire ommission of Rule 18 from the Rules. If Government approve of this omission, Colonel Wace will call on the Commissioner to make proposals providing for the assessment of land revenue on lands in protected forests, of which the cultivation is authorised under Rule 17.

[No. 18]

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 27th October 1886.

No. 431.—*Notification.*—In continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 399 F., dated 21st September 1881, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 19 of Act VII of 1878, to declare the lands specified below reserved forests with effect from the 15th of December 1886:—

[NOTE.—In the Boundaries P. F. stands for *Protected Forest.*]

District.	Tahsil.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Approximate area in acres.
RAWALPINDI.	MURREE	1	Gianthal ...	Tahsíl boundary, district Hazára.	P. F. Pael. Lands of Mauza Namb Rumál. P. F. Dewal.	River Jhelum...	Lands of Mauza Dewal.	448
		2	Burban ...	Lands of Mauza Rawát.	Lands of Mauza Aliot.	Lands of Mauza Rawát. Mauza Aliot. P. F. Potha.	Lands of Mauza Mohra Iswal. Mauza Malot-Dhudan Kahia.	600
		3	Masot ...	Mauza Masot...	Mauza Sandián	Mauza Khan itak Masot. P. F. Khanitak. Mauza Sandián.	Tahsíl Hazára, Thaba Cantonment.	350
		4	Kohati ...	Mauza Phagwári " Namb-Rumál. Dhok Gosrága of Mauza Kohati.	Mauza Kákrai. " Kohati. " Sehanna.	The river Jhelum	Mauza Kohati. " Sehanna. P. F. Potha.	800
		5	Birgráon ...	Mauza Ghoi. P. F. Ghoi.	Mauza Gail ...	Mauza Mahula	Mauza Birgráon	535
		6	Patriáta. Papúndhi.	Gail. Mauza Gail. " Wagal. " Chajána. P. F. Chajána.	Mauza Kotli. P. F. Darnoian. Dhok Papúndhi. Mauza Chárihán.	Mauza Wagal. " Chalavra. " Dhirkot Khetwálán. " Dhirkot Satián. P. F. Dhirkot. Mauza Sarmandal. P. F. Dhirkot. " Balawra.	Mauza Chárihán P. F. Bagla.	4,800
		7	Chárihán ...	Murree Municipality. Mauza Hokraker	Mauza Chárihán. P. F. Phapril.	Mauza Chárihán.	P. F. Phapril. Mauza Phapril " Sambal-beh " Ariári.	2,110
		8	Kachut ...	Mauza Awain...	Mauza Kachut	Mauza Phapril. " Gura.	Mauza Saneo. " Nambal.	480

District.	Tahsil.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Approximate area in acres.
Rawalpindi—(continued).	Murree—concluded.	9	Seribári ...	Mauza Gora Galli. P. F. Gora Galli. Murree Brewery Company's lands.	P. F. Nandkot	P. F. Saneo. Mauza Lakot.	Mauza Nandkot. " Sámli Tijal. " Gora Galli.	2,670
		10	Daleh ...	District Hazára	Mauza Daleh. P. F. Karlot Salgirán.	District Hazára. Mauza Arukas.	P. F. Karlot Salgirán District Hazára.	1,190
		11	Baroha ...	District Hazára	Mauza Karlot	Mauza Baroha. P. F. Karlot Salgirán.	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	1,125
		12	Salgirán ...	Mauza Baroha. Dhok Salgirán of Mauza Mánga.	Mauza Mánga ...	Mauza Mánga ...	Mauza Hotrún-be-Chirágh. P. F. Karlot Salgirán.	600
		13	Mánga ...	P. F. Nandkot...	P. F. Salketar...	Mauza Mánga ...	Mauza Mánga Dhok Salgirán of Mauza Mánga.	1,250
		14	Sámlíbheramál	Mauza Kachut...	Mauza Angúri. " Juma.	Mauza Sámlíbheramál. P. F. Angúri. Mauza Angúri.	Mauza Juma. P. F. Juma. Mauza Mánga. " Sámlíbheramál. " Lakot.	1,840
		15	Chaka ...	Mauza Sámlíbheramál. Mauza Sain.	Mauza Chaka. " Mangal.	Mauza Chárihán. " Chaka.	Mauza Mangal. " Angúri. P. F. Angúri.	2,960
		16	Sangseri ...	P. F. Bamrot ...	Mauza Ariári ...	Mauza Chárihán.	Mauza Ariári. " Chárihán.	400
		17	Kotli ...	P. F. Balawra ...	Tahsíl Kahuta...	Chak Sarmandal. Mauza Kotli. " Barhad.	Tahsíl Kahuta. Mauza Darnoián. " Kotli.	880
		18	Khanwás ...	Mauza Darnoián	Mauza Sangrián. " Beága.	Mauza Darnoián. " Sangrián.	Mauza Beága. " Sangrián.	800
		19	Kala-basánd ...	Mauza Kala-basánd. Mauza Ariari.	Mauza Kala-basánd Mauza Karor.	Mauza Ariari. " Kala-basánd.	Mauza Dakhain P. F. Ambari. Mauza Dakhain.	70
		20	Mangal ...	Mauza Khatár. " Mangal.	Mauza Mangal...	Mauza Mangal...	Mauza Mangal...	1,080
		21	Khatár ...	Mauza Salketar. " Mánga.	Mauza Mangal. " Khatár. Tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	P. F. Juma. Mauza Juma. " Angúri.	Mauza Khatár. Tahsil Ráwalpind. Mauza Bobri Barita.	3,900
		22	Kharatián ...	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi Mauza Mangal.	Mauza Dakhain. P. F. Simli. Tahsíl Ráwalpindi	Mauza Mangal. " Dakhain.	Mauza Jhandgráon. Mauza Kharatián " Jandála.	2,450
		23	Thun ...	Mauza Badnián. P. F. Badnián.	Mauza Thun. ...	River Jhelum.	Mauza Thun. " Barhad	686
	Kahuta	1	Kámra ...	Mauza Kámra. P. F. Haruta. Mauza Thun.	Mauza Sangián.	Mauza Thun. " Narar. " Kámra.	Mauza Parindla. P. F. Parindla. Mauza Kámra.	2,055
		2	Danohi ...	Mauza Bhatián...	Mauza Sor. " Darohi. " Letrárpain.	Mauza Bhatián. " Kámra. P. F. Parindla. Mauza Danohi. " Parindla.	Mauza Letrarpain. Mauza Kanoian. " Chent.	1,816

District.	Tahsil.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West	Approximate area in acres.
RAWALPINDI—(continued)	Kahuta—(continued).	3	Bhángal ...	Mauza Beága ...	Mauza Letrárpain.	Mauza Kamkot. P. F. Chent. Mauza Bhangal. ,, Kanoián. ,, Letrárpain.	Mauza Letrárpain. ,, Baga. Dhok Belgála-dákhili Bhángal. Mauza Kamkot Haidar.	1,423
		4	Baga ...	Belgala-dákhili Bhángal.	Mauza Jantra ...	Mauza Baga. ,, Letrárpain.	Mauza Baga. Tahsíl Murree.	500
		5	Jantra ...	Mauza Baga ...	Mauza Jantra ...	P. F. Dhamnuta.	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi. Tahsíl Murree.	789
		6	Salanga ...	Mauza Jantra ...	Mauza Jantra ...	Mauza Jantra ...	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	481
		7	Jhila Cherah ...	Mauza Cherah. ,, Kajnah. ,, Jhila.	Mauza Dariot Wáris. Mauza Natot. ,, Jagiot-Khalsa. P. F. Pharwála. Mauza Pharwála.	Mauza Jhila. P. F. Talbetar. Mauza Sand. ,, Sambalgah. ,, Dariot Waris.	Mauza Cherah...	3,868
		8	Sang ...	Mauza Jhila. Mohra Bhairo. Mauza Sang. ,, Letrár Bala. ,, Letrárpain ,, Danohi. ,, Sor.	Mauza Sor, Reserved Forest. Kerl No. 9. Mauza Marinián. ,, Sang. P. F. Pirphirián. Mauza Sang.	Mauza Sor ...	P. F. Talbetar. Mauza Jhila.	3,627
		9	Kerl ...	Mauza Marinian. Reserved Forest Sang No. VIII.	Mauza Dhanleri. ,, Rájrot. ,, Chor. ,, Bára. ,, Khadiot.	Mauza Sor. P. F. Chanjuián. Mauza Salámbar.	Mauza Sang.	5,114
		10	Narar ...	Mauza Thun ...	Mauza Narar ...	Mauza Thun. ,, Narar.	Mauza Narar ...	1,338
		11	Khuian ...	Mauza Narar ...	Mauza Khuián ...	P. F. Kaloián Chakla.	Mauza Khuián. P. F. Chanjuián.	608
		12	Salámbar ...	Mauza Salámbar.	Mauza Panjár. ,, Dhanleri.	P. F. Kaloián Chakla.	Mauza Salámbar	550
		13	Salitha ...	Mauza Duberan. ,, Rájrot. ,, Bardea. ,, Salitha.	Mauza Tapiáli...	Mauza Salitha...	P. F. Maniand. Mauza Kahuta.	926
		14	Kajli Ban ...	Mauza Tapiáli. ,, Balriha. ,, Jevra.	Mauza Jevra. ,, Balriha. ,, Barutha.	Mauza Jevra. ...	Mauza Tapiáli ...	370
		15	Panjár ...	Mauza Panjár. P. F. Kaloiàn Chakla. Mauza Barhati. ,, Soha.	P. F. Budla. Mauza Kulthea. ,, Utrina. P. F. Utrina. Mauza Panjár. ,, Salitha. P. F. Panathi.	River Jhelum...	Mauza Salitha.	2,120
		16	Kulthea ...	Mauza Jevra. ,, Utrina. P. F. Utrina. ,, Bindla.	Mauza Beor. ,, Diwán-garh.	River Jhelum ...	Mauza Diwán-garh. ,, Jevra.	1,210
		17	Gura ...	River Jhelum ...	Mauza Kanánd. ,, Beor.	Mauza Gura. ,, Karot.	Mauza Beor. Dhok Gidarpur of Gura.	671

District.	Tahsil.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries, North.	South.	East.	West.	Approximate area in acres.
RAWALPINDI—(concluded).	Kahuta—(concluded).	18	Palah ...	Mauza Palah. ,, Diwángarh.	Mauza Chanor.	Mauza Palah ...	Mauza Kahngarh	200
		19	Las ...	P. F. Kanánd ...	Dhok Khalol ...	River Jhelum ...	Dhok Khalol ...	273
		20	Beor-Khalol ...	Mauza Beor. ,, Las	P. F. Suel Sukeri	River Jhelum ...	P. F. Janhatal. Mauza Beor.	1,343
		21	Javand ...	P. F. Seri. Mauza Seri. ,, Janhatal. P. F. Janhatal.	River Jhelum. Mauza Salgirán. P. F. Rajdháni.	River Jhelum ..	Mauza Lehri Musalmánán. Mauza Lehri Brahmánán.	1,760
		22	Nala Sehr ...	Mauza Sehr ...	Mauza Nala Musalmánán.	Mauza Banáhal	Mauza Nala Musalmánan.	61
		23	Banáhal ...	Mauza Banáhal. P. F. Rajdhani. Mauza Banahal.	P. F. Khad ...	P. F. Bhaogarh. River Jhelum. Mauza Bálám ah	P. F. Khad ...	1,763
		24	Bálimah ...	P. F. Khad. Mauza Balimah.	Palála Malahán.	River Jhelum ...	Mauza Baruta. ,, Dángalli. ,, Bálimah.	780

[No. 19]

Gazette Notification.

The 27th October 1886.

No. 432.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following rules, and directs that they shall apply to the Reserved Forests of Tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, notified in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 431, dated 27th October 1886 :—

Management Order for the Administration of Reserved Forests.

No person liable to punishment for cattle straying from his homestead into neighbouring forest, unless properly fenced

(1). No person shall be liable to punishment on account of his cattle straying into any forest the boundaries of which are within 150 local *kadams* (275 yards) of his holding, nor shall any such strayed cattle be impounded unless the portion of the forest adjacent to his holding shall have been properly fenced for the purpose of keeping out cattle; and no owner of cattle, or person in charge of cattle, who has a right of way through a forest, or into a forest, for the purpose of watering such cattle, or any similar purpose, shall be punished on account of the straying of such cattle from such a road or path or water-supply, nor shall such strayed cattle be impounded, unless such road, path or water-supply has been properly fenced for the purpose of keeping out such cattle.

Not more than three-fourths of any "reserved" forest to be closed at one time.

(2). Not more than three-quarters of the whole area of reserved forests in each tahsíl shall be closed to grazing at any one time.

(3). The fees to be charged in any open portion for grazing to other than persons, if any, possessing right of free grazing in such portion are as follows:—

Fees payable for grazing in open portions of "reserved forest."

Monthly Fees—

Cows	... ...	2 annas per head.
Buffaloes	... ...	4 " "
Other kine	... ...	2 " "
Mules, horses, donkeys	...	2 " "

No charge to be made for the young of these animals under one year of age.

Sheep, goats and camels not to be permitted to graze in reserved forests.

(4). No camels, sheep or goats shall be permitted to graze in any reserved forest.

[No. 20]

No. 433, dated Lahore, 27th October 1886.

From—T. GORDON WALKER, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 766, dated the 27th of August 1886, on the subject of proposed rules for the management of the Murree and Kahuta protected forests, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor will await the submission of draft rules providing for the assessment of land revenue on lands in protected forests of which the cultivation is authorized under No. 17 of the proposed rules.

2. A copy of two Notifications, Nos. 431 and 432, issued this day regarding the areas which it has been decided to treat as reserved forests, and the management order for the administration of such forests, is forwarded herewith. The other Notifications will be published when the proposed rules are sanctioned.

[No. 21]

No. 434, dated Lahore, 27th October 1886.

From—T. GORDON WALKER, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 539 F., dated the 26th of June 1886, on the subject of the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahuta Tahsíl of the Ráwalpindi District, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit for information three printed copies each of two *Punjab Gazette* Notifications, Nos. 431 and 432, dated 27th October 1886, regarding the areas which it has been decided to treat as reserved forest and the management orders issued for the administration of such forests.

2. The draft rules for protected forests are still under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner, and on receipt of his reply a further communication will be made.

No. 1787, dated 12th March 1885, from Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawálpindi Division.

FORWARDS for report, after enquiry from the Settlement Officer, twenty petitions from the lambardárs of certain villages of tahsíl Kahuta of the Ráwalpindi district, stating that in the late demarcation of forests the Government has taken up the jungles in which the petitioners had from time immemorial rights to graze their cattle and to cut wood; that the Government forest boundary pillars have been erected close to their village sites, whereby they have lost their rights (guzára); and they pray that the jungles may be released to them for grazing, &c. Some of the petitions also represent that the water needed by their cattle for drinking purposes has come within forest boundaries. They have now no means of obtaining access to it.

No. 273, dated Ráwalpindi, the 5th May 1885, from Major R. P. Nisbet, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division, to J. A. Grant, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your No. 1787, dated 12th March, I have the honor to forward copy of Forest Settlement Officer's No. 799, dated 1st instant, and to return the petitions accompanying your letter. The Forest Settlement Officer has reported on each petition, and I think shown that the complaints are premature or without foundation.

2. It appears to me impossible to expect to introduce a new system of forest management in a large tract of country without raising some cases of individual hardship and a larger number of instances of merely premature clamour. No people dislike change more than zamíndárs, or to be restricted in the use of rights which, from forbearance or the inability of Government to take up the matter earlier, they have come now to look upon almost as their own.

3. I hope that in operation the rules of forest management will be made so fairly elastic as that cases of individual hardship can always be remedied, but I must say that after recent very diligent enquiry I am surprised to find how much the people seem to have come in to the proposed forest arrangements, and to have confidence that the system will be worked without severity or trouble to them.

Copy of a letter, No. 799, dated 1st May 1885, from F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, to Major R. P. Nisbet, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to your No. 1161, dated 20th March 1885, enclosing letter from Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 1787, dated 12th idem, forwarding certain petitions in regard to the forest settlement of Kahuta, I have the honor to submit the following short notes on each of the petitions :—

(1) Jamál Khan of Salambar petitions that his grazing has all been taken up Salambar has 32 houses, 142 souls, 109 head of horned cattle, 96 acres of cultivation, and 993 acres of forest and waste excluded from any protected or reserved forest.

(2) Balribá has 277 horned cattle, 843 acres of cultivation, and 599 acres waste, and is allowed grazing and grass over one-third portion of the Kajli Ban Reserve, which only amounts to 370 acres in all.

(3) Nothing has been taken up from Bandeha except a portion of reserve Salitha, of about 130 acres, which is still open to Bandeha for grazing and grass-cutting.

(4) No portion of Tarnoch, Ail or Sambal has been closed. They are only affected by a protected forest which will do them no harm, and no cultivated land has been taken up or waste closed. The whole petition is simply a tissue of lies from beginning to end.

(5) The same remarks apply to the petition from Dikhali.

(6) The same applies to Gár, Dherimods and Arázi Gujral.

(7) The above remarks also apply to Sadiot.

(8) A reserve has been formed in the neighbourhood of Khuián ; it has 54 houses 275 inhabitants, 282 head of cattle, 131 acres of cultivation, and 734 acres of forest waste actually at its disposal.

(9) Karl has been affected by the settlement, but is still well off for guzára; it has 57 houses, 331 inhabitants, 386 head of cattle, 166 acres of cultivation, and 1,249 acres of waste still at its disposal.

(10) Hothla and Nathal are far removed from any reserve, and not an acre has been taken from them. Chilla, in which some of them hold lands, has 64 houses, 439 inhabitants, 499 head of cattle, 272 acres of cultivation, and 1,979 acres of forest waste at its disposal.

(11) Khadiot has 479 head of cattle and 778 acres of forest, and rights over a portion of the Karl Reserve.

(12) Maira is only affected by a protected forest. The remarks made in No. 4 apply here.

(13) Bara has only 278 acres of waste left at its free disposal, but has rights of grazing, grass-cutting, &c., over about 2,000 acres of reserved forest in conjunction with other villages.

(14) Salitha has 53 houses, 310 inhabitants, 37 head of cattle, 161 acres of cultivation, and 1,214 acres of forest still at their disposal. They have probably been the very worst villages as regards destruction of forest and illicit sales in the tahsíl.

(15) Panjar has 66 houses, 255 head of cattle, 138 acres of cultivation, and 574 acres of forest, and in addition has rights of grazing, &c., over 2,600 acres of protected forest, in conjunction with other villages.

(16) The Duberan has lost hardly any land; a portion has been formed into a reserve, but rights of grass and grazing have been given to the Duberan village over it.

(17) Kandiári is only affected by a protected forest. See remarks in No. 4.

(18) Kanoián has 35 houses, 273 head of cattle, 125 acres of cultivation, and 626 acres of forest entirely at its disposal.

(19) Chanjuián has 85 acres of cultivation, 178 head of cattle, and 238 acres at its free disposal of forest land, and rights of grass, grazing, fire-wood, &c., in conjunction with other villages, over 1,600 acres of protected forest.

(20) Chor has only 11 houses, 57 head of cattle, 32 acres of cultivation, and has grass-cutting and grazing rights over about 2,000 acres of the open portion of reserve Karl. It has perhaps, however, more ground for complaint than any other, as it has little or no forest left at its absolute disposal.

2. I may remark that every one of the questions now raised in these petitions has already been most carefully considered and reported on.

No. 1957, dated 18th March 1885, from R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I am directed to forward, for consideration, and for the fovor of your opinion, a printed copy of a note by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, Second Financial Commissioner, on the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls.

2. With reference to this note, I am also to forward, for information, a printed copy of certain correspondence on the same subject. At page 12 *et seq.* of this Selection will be found the report by Mr. F. A. Robertson, Forest Settlement Officer, upon which Colonel Wace's note was written; and at page 8 will be found the letter from the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, with which this report was submitted to Government.

No. 306, dated 28th April 1885, from H. C. Hill, Esquire, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your No. 1957, dated 18th ultimo, forwarding a printed copy of a note by Colonel Wace, with other printed correspondence, relating to the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls.

Proposed reserved forests.

2. The areas proposed as reserves, *viz.*, 20 per cent. and 26 per cent., considering that in the Murree tahsíl 62 per cent. and in the *Kahuta* mountain tract 64 per cent. of the total areas are entered as either protected forests or village waste and forests, seem to me very small; and, considering the large areas available for grazing (in the Murree tahsíl 98,840 acres for only 55,318 animals, including sheep and goats), the grant of grazing rights within the proposed reserves might, I think, have been avoided or, if such rights were to be admitted, the area increased. Doubtless, efforts to avoid, as far as possible, expropriation contracted the area available for reservation. I fully concur that any further examination of the tracts would not be likely to result in a demarcation materially different from that now carried out, and I beg to urge the desirability of the settlement being accepted, and the required notification being published under Section 19 of Act VII of 1878. The date named in the notification might be, as suggested, 1st July 1885.

3. With regard to the draft notification submitted by Mr. Robertson, I beg to suggest that under boundaries, instead of merely inserting the lands with which the reserves are conterminous, it would be better to describe the actual boundary somewhat as follows:—

North.—The water-shed of the A. stream down to the B. stream.

East.—The B. stream to its junction with the C. stream.

South.—The C. stream for 100 yards, and thence a ravine running south-west, to the main ridge.

West.—The main ridge to the source of the A. stream.

4. A statement of rights should, I consider, be published at the same time as the notification, and I beg to suggest the following form as suitable:—

Statement of Rights admitted in the Reserved Forests of the Kahuta and Murree Tahsils, Ráwalpindi District.

Name of village or right-holder.	Number of houses.	Population.	Number of: Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Nature and Extent of Rights.	Existing path-ways and water-supplies.	Remarks.
							Murree Tahsil.		
							I.—Gianthal Reserve (448 *acres.*)		
Dewál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The right to cut grass for their own use down to the main stream on their own side of it, from 1st September to 30th November; about 160 acres.	None.	
							II.—Burban Reserve (600 *acres.*)		
Rawat Khás Aliot. Kohia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	The right to graze animals other than camels, goats and sheep; to cut and remove for their own use grass and fallen dry wood; and also to lop. These rights are limited to half the area of the reserve.	None ...	Only a portion of the inhabitants of Aliot and Kohia, as defined in file, are entitled to these rights. The limits over which lopping is allowed, and also the species of trees, should be noted. (Sd.) H. C. H.
Aliot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The right to obtain water from Thatti Nal.		
							III.—Masot Reserve (350 *acres.*)		
Masot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The right to cut grass east of and up to the Murree and Abbottabad road, over about 120 acres, for their own use, from 1st September to 30th November in each year.	None.	
Sundián ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The right to graze their cattle (not camels, goats or sheep) and cut grass in portion in south of rakh; about 80 acres.	...	This seems too indefinite; the limits over which grazing is allowed might be stated. (Sd.) H. C. H.
							IV.—Koháti Reserve (800 *acres.*)		
Koháti and Hamlets.	..	...	...	...	...	...	Grazing and grass-cutting from the Koháti spur and survey pole down to the big stream east of Koháti; about 60 acres.	Hall's road, road from Kohtái to Goragulli.	

The necessity for the publication of such a statement of rights has been fully made out in correspondence relating to abstracts from the Jhelum Settlement records, upon which work Mr. D'Arcy has been recently engaged.

With regard to the entries made in Mr. Robertson's statement, I beg to offer the following general remarks.

It should in each case be distinctly stated that rights are only to be exercised in order to provide for the use of the right-holder. It is sufficient, I consider, to provide where limits are not given, that a certain area should be open to the right-holders. The Forest Officer may be left to "rotate" (see VIII. Kachut, where the wording is better).

Camels, sheep and goats are, I believe, intended to be excluded in every case. This should be repeated.

5. The draft rules submitted for "reserved forests," and which it is proposed should be enacted under Section 75, Act VII. of 1878, in no way, to my thinking, fall within the scope of Section 75.

(*a*) It could scarcely have been intended to prescribe under this section that the Forest Officer's duty was to make a certain fence or wall. Such work must, as suggested in the "note," be left to executive orders, or the prescription of working plans duly sanctioned.

(*b*) Section 75 contains absolutely no provision such as is sought in proposed Rule 2. It may be safely left to the Forest Department to sell any produce that can profitably be disposed of, and without injury to the forest.

(c) Rules 3 and 4 are in my opinion equally impossible under the section, and as the Local Government may at any time order the forests or portions of them to be opened to grazing at such rates as may be thought fit.

I fail to see how such rules, even if they could be made under the Act, are anything but superfluous.

6. I fully agree as to the oppression that might result from the seizure of cattle that may have temporarily strayed across an open boundary or from an open road; but I am quite sure such detail is better left in the hands of and to the good sense of the local officers. Should, however, my view not be accepted, I beg to suggest that the four rules as drafted by Mr. Robertson be published at the same time as the notification as "Departmental Directions" for the information of the public, for the guidance of Forest Officers, and for inclusion in the provisions of future working plans.

I may here point out that the provision of the Forest Settlement Officer for the opening to grazing on payment of fees of one-fourth of the reserved area appears to me fully sufficient, and that I am opposed to extending the order to one-half of the area.

7. In addressing you separately regarding proposed reserves, I have the object of suggesting, if the Financial Commissioner sees no objection, that the reserves might be finally gazetted under Chapter II of the Forest Act, without the delay that will probably ensue before the rules proposed for the protected forests are finally sanctioned.

8. A letter relating to the proposed protected forest will be duly submitted after consultation with the Forest Settlement Officer.

No. 307, dated 8th May 1885, from H. C. HILL, Esquire, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 1957, dated 18th March 1885, forwarding printed copy of a note by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace on the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls, I have now the honor of submitting, for the consideration of the Financial Commissioner, my views on the proposed protected forests and waste and forest land, the property of Government, and not included in reserved or protected forests.

2. I trust that, in suggesting certain alterations in Colonel Wace's proposals, I may not be considered to be going out of my province, or in any way to be wanting in deference to the experienced officers who have worked together to bring the forest settlement of Murree and Kahuta so near completion. I have carefully gone over the papers and visited some of the forests; and before submitting my proposals, I have discussed them with the Forest Settlement Officer, and so shaped them that I trust they may not be at variance with what he considers practicable.

3. In paras. 17, 18 and 19 of his note, Colonel Wace refers to the waste and forest land left within village bounds or outside reserved and protected forests, and deals with the serious question of setting fire to hill waste by proposing a rule to be issued under the Rules of 1855.

This proposal I consider objectionable, for the reasons that the Forest Rules of 1855 are more or less obsolete, and that it is not desirable to apply two different forest laws within the same tahsíl. Colonel Wace clearly wished to avoid making additional rules under the Forest Rules of 1855, and now only falls back on this measure as a last means of preventing fires.

I believe I am right in asserting with regard to these lands that what is required to be upheld by law is—

(a) Government owns the land;

(b) the villagers have free use of it in every respect, but may not sell or barter the timber or forest produce (grass excepted), which in excess of village requirements is also the property of Government;

(c) villagers may clear land and break it up for cultivation, and so may new-comers, I presume. Such land will, I also presume, be subject to similar assessment to other village lands, and thus cease to be waste or forest land by virtue of being cultivated;

(d) particular stress is laid on the prohibition against setting fire to this waste.

I omit any mention of trees wantonly destroyed, for undoubtedly the Commissioner's view in regard to this clause should be accepted. It would be wrong to give with one hand the "free use," and then put out the other and say "but not wantonly." The use can only be free and unrestricted. If the above is a fair statement of the position, I beg to submit that the simple and satisfactory way of dealing with the case is to include the whole of this waste and forest land in the lands notified under Section 28 of Act VII of 1878.

The record-of-rights made at Settlement would guarantee unrestricted enjoyment to all inhabitants under (*b*) and (*c*).

The land and the forest produce outside of the satisfaction of the above rights would be Government property. They could not be sold or bartered, nor could they be encroached upon by outsiders.

In regard to these waste and forest lands there would be no prohibitions under Section 29 of the Forest Act, no rules under Section 31; and consequently the only clause of the penal Section 32 which would apply would be (*d*) (first part), *viz.*, "sets fire to such forest."

4. The above procedure seems to me to dispose of the case so satisfactorily and completely that I am unable to speculate as to what should have stood in the way of the adoption of this course from the beginning. Perhaps it was argued that the Forest Department would interfere with villagers, but, as pointed out, these only come within reach of the Forest Officer when they set fire to the waste or it may have been thought that the Department would cut down the trees and make money off the waste to the prejudice of the villagers. If this is an objection, I have only to urge that the Forest Department can be entirely prohibited from any such action by an executive order, and that at the same time they will guard the property from the inroads of outsiders, maintaining the full enjoyment of rights to the people, and also assuming the Government ownership.

5. Reverting to para. 14 of Lieutenant-Colonel Wace's note, should the Financial Commissioner be pleased to adopt my suggestion in regard to the waste and forest land outside the demarcated areas proposed as protected forests, notification under Section 28 might be in the terms of Draft Notification A. appended.

I would then propose that, with reference to the above notification, a record of the rights recorded at Settlement be published in the shape of draft B. attached.

It is in my opinion of the highest importance that a record-of-rights should be published at the same time as notification bringing forests under the Act VII. The rights may all be recorded in the Settlement records, but these are not easily accessible to the Forest Officer; the information is often in vernacular only, and spread throughout a mass of other information, which makes is difficult to find.

The correspondence relating to the Forest Settlement Records of the Jhelam Division (my office No. 6 C. L., dated 6th June 1884, to the address of Government, *et seq.*) explains this more fully.

6. As already explained, no further action would be required in regard to the undemarcated waste and forest land should it be included in "protected forest." Any action that may be taken under Section 29 or Section 31 would relate only to the demarcated areas proposed as protected forest by the Settlement Officer, as follows:—

Tahsil.	*Plots.*	*Area.*
Kahúta	26	18,848
Murree	30	25,429
Total	56	44,277

Under Section 29 the Forest Settlement Officer proposes—

(*a*) to reserve 21 trees;

(*b*) to prohibit quarrying, &c.

But Colonel Wace would prefer avoiding the issue of orders under this section. I consider the reservation of certain trees necessary, for the reason that under Chapter IV. trees not reserved, or in regard to the cutting, &c., of which no special rules are made under Section 31, are absolutely unprotected, and can be cut by any one, be he right-holder or not. I would beg therefore that the proposal of the Forest Settlement Officer be accepted.

Under 29 (*c*) the proposal of the Forest Settlement Officer to prohibit quarrying, &c., seems to me unobjectionable, and I would suggest its adoption, unless there is some strong argument against it.

I beg to append a Draft Notification, C.

7. Under Section 31 I have also presumed to submit, for consideration, a recast (Appendices D. and E.) of Colonel Wace's draft rules 1—13. I have done this in order that my proposals may be complete; and, except that I have separated what I consider are merely executive orders from rules which can in my opinion be made under the section, I have made but slight modifications in the drafts of the Settlement Officer and Colonel Wace.

I beg to explain as follows:—

Rule 1.—Remains practically the same. I have added that only right-holders may lop.

Rule 2.—Unchanged.

Rule 3.—Modified, in so far that for the trees enumerated in margin I have substituted "reserved trees."

Rules 4 *and* 5.—Have been omitted as separate rules, and embodied in my proposed Rule 4, which provides for the grant of timber to right-holders.

Rule 6.—This refers to a matter of routine, which I propose to call a Departmental Direction.

Rule 7.—Is provided for in my proposed Rule 5.

Rules 8 *and* 9.—These again are executive orders, and I have entered them as Departmental Directions, to be published for the information of the public, and for guidance of Forest Officers.

Rules 10 *and* 11.—Are reproduced in my Rules 8, 9 and 10, which provide for production of licenses, marking of trees, and confiscation of timber not removed.

Rule 12.—For Colonel Wace's Rule 12, I would prefer my draft 6, for the reason that timber and forest produce may at sometime or other be disposed of other than by license. It may be felled and extracted departmentally for instance.

Rule 13.—In my opinion only one fee should be taken, and that at the issue of license, I would propose Rule 7.

Rules 14 *to* 17.—With regard to these I have only to point out that I am in favor of adopting the Forest Settlement Officer's recommendation that no extension of cultivation should be allowed for five years, and that the Commissioner should at any time be authorised to specify certain "protected forests" within which applications might be considered under the rules.

Rules 18 *to* 21.—Call for no remark.

8. The rules proposed by Colonel Wace under Section 75 of the Forest Act, as previously explained in my No. 306, dated 28th April 1885, relating to proposed reserves, cannot, I consider, be brought within the four corners of the section.

Rule 1.—Has been provided for in my Rule 5, by prescribing the issue of licenses in triplicate.

Rules 2 *and* 3.—To these rules I am most strongly averse.

It is said, and no where disputed, that the trees are absolutely the property of Government, and the return of half the fees will at once be accepted as a right, and interpreted into an eight-anna share in the forests.

The Forest Settlement Officer explains that the fees do not represent the price of the trees, but the cost of the license. This may be so; but, if the concession is made in the shape now proposed, I am convinced Government will at some time be hampered with the right.

That a share has been conceded in Hazára seems to me no valid argument, and I cannot too strongly urge the undesirability of risking the alienation, for no practical good, of half the Government ownership of the forest. If necessary, lambardárs can be remunerated, but such remuneration should not take the shape of any share in the forest beyond the full enjoyment of recorded rights.

Rule 4.—This cannot, I think, be prescribed by law. I have, therefore, as I fully concur, entered it under Departmental Directions.

9. The Murree Municipality has for some years enjoyed the indulgence of a permission to issue tickets against payment for the collection of grass and firewood outside the *very* extensive forest area already belonging to the Municipality.

This permission was extracted from Government when the Murree Local Self-Government were in difficulties as to funds, and there seems to me no reason, considering no prescriptive right exists, why the permission should not now be cancelled, in as far as it applies to any reserves or *demarcated* protected forests. I may here refer to Dr. Schlich's No. 88 C. L., dated 14th June 1880, to your address, in which he advocates this course.

A.

NOTIFICATION.—Under Section 28 of Act VII. of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare the provisions of Chapter IV. of the said Act applicable to all forest land and waste land the property of Government, or in which Government has property rights, and which is not included in a reserved forest, situated in the tahsíls of Murree and Kahuta, in the district of Ráwalpindi.

B.

NOTIFICATION.—With reference to Notification No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879, declaring certain forest and waste land in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls to be *protected forests*, the following record of rights, as recorded at Settlement, is published for general information:—

The inhabitants of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls have free and unrestricted rights of user over all protected forests attached to their own villages, and not included in the demarcated portions enumerated in Schedule I. They are not, however, exempted from punishment for offences described in Section 32 (*d*) of Act VII., nor have they any right to sell or barter forest produce (grass excepted).

Clearing for cultivation is unrestricted.

WITHIN the demarcated portions of the protected forests of Murree and Kahuta rights of user, subject to Rule 1, notified in Notification No. , dated are recorded in favor of—

(1) Khewatdárs, sharers in village lands.
(2) Mafidárs.
(3) Tenants with rights of occupancy.
(4) Other tenants.
(5) Kamín and servants.

The following is a complete list of rights of user recorded :—

(1) Free grazing for cattle, mules and donkeys and ponies only.
(2) Fodder which may be lopped from trees of the following kinds, provided lopping in no case reaches higher than two-thirds of the total height of the tree—

Rhin.	Baren.
Barangi.	Dhaman.

Willow.

(3) Grass.
(4) Dry wood.
(5) Timber subject to rules as above-mentioned.
(6) All supplies of water and existing pathways.
(7) Wood, except deodár and biár, for cremation and graves.
(8) Wood, except deodár and biár, for agricultural implements.
(9) The right to cultivate under express permission.

The above rights appertain to the agriculturists above described as such; and whenever the above description ceases to apply to any person, his rights to exercise the usances above detailed shall lapse.

No rights in or over any protected forest or any part of it can be *sold, bartered* or alienated, except by the sale, barter or alienation of the land in which it accrues; and every right-holder shall only be able to claim to exercise those usances in reasonable proportion to his holding in the village, and also in reasonable proportion to the present average status and wants of the agriculturists of the village enjoying these rights of usance.

The following is a list of villages showing the forest or forests within which each village is entitled to exercise rights of user :—

C.

NOTIFICATION.—Under Section 29 (*a* and *c*) of Act VII. of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased—

(1) to declare the following trees reserved within those demarcated portions of the protected forests of Murree and Kahuta detailed in Schedule I :—

Deodár.	Táli.	Kalakát (wild cherry).	Shamshád.
Biár	Tún.	Rhin.	Imli.
Paludar.	Kanjar.	Kain.	Jhand.
Chír.	Drawa.	Phulái.	Siris.
Akhrot.	Sum.	Khair.	Bamboos.
	Barangi.	Kao.	

(2) to prohibit within the limits of the protected forests (Schedule I.) the quarrying of stone or the burning of lime and charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any such forest produce in any such forest, and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation for building, for herding cattle, or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest.

D.

NOTIFICATION.—Under Section 31 of Act VII. of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rules, which shall apply to those demarcated portions of the "protected forests" of Murree and Kahuta detailed in Schedule I :—

(*a*) *Rule* 1.—The lopping of all trees, reserved or unreserved, for fodder is prohibited, except to right-holders, who are permitted to lop Rhin, barangi, baren, dhaman and willow, provided the lopping in no case extends to more than two-thirds of the height of the tree.

Rule 2.—Grass may be cut and stacked or removed at any time during the year for personal use of the right-holders.

Rule 3.—Fallen dry wood and brushwood may be removed at any time for the personal use of the right-holders. Young plants of the reserved trees are not included in the term brushwood.

(*a and b*) *Rule* 4.—The cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of reserved trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest produce by right-holders, is prohibited, except under License A. and the conditions therein stated, provided that no license or special permission be required for wood of any kind other than deodár and biár for agricultural implements, or for graves and purposes of cremation.

(*b*) *Rule* 5.—License Form A. shall be granted by the Forest Ranger under the orders of the Forest Officer and Deputy Commissioner. Such licenses shall be in triplicate in the prescribed form attached. The original will be granted to the applicant, duplicate sent to Forest Officer, and triplicate remain in book with Ranger.

Rule 6.—The felling or removing of trees or timber or other forest produce for the purposes of trade will be at the discretion of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, acting under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, and in accordance with any duly sanctioned plan of operations.

(*d*) *Rule* 7.—For every License A. to cut trees granted under Rules 4 and 5 to a right-holder there shall be payable, before it is made over to the applicant, a fee of one rupee.

Rule 8.—All licenses granting permission to applicants to cut trees must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer, and must be returned to the village lambardár within one month of the expiry of the period within which they were ordered to be cut and removed; and the lambardárs shall return them to the Ranger on demand.

Rule 9.—All trees granted to right-holders under License A. shall be marked by the Forest Ranger, and no tree shall be felled which has not previously been so marked.

Rule 10.—Timber which may not have been removed from the forest on the expiry of the license granting it, shall be liable to confiscation.

No. of license.

Range Stamp.

LICENSE (FORM A).

PERMISSION is hereby granted, subject to the rules entered on the reverse, to A. B., son of C. D., resident of village, in the tahsíl, paying a yearly revenue of Rs. A. P. to cut and remove from the protected forest, in which he is a right-holder * trees of for the purpose of

The sum of one rupee has been received in payment for this license.

This license expires, 1st { Sáwan / Poh

Issued month year.

Forest Ranger.

Murree / *Kahuta* } *Range.*

8. (1) All licenses granting permission to applicants to cut trees must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer, and must be returned to the village lambardár within one month of the expiry of the period within which they were ordered to be cut and removed; and the lambardár shall return them to the Ranger on demand.

9. (2) All trees granted to right-holders under License A. shall be marked by the Forest Ranger, and no tree shall be felled which has not previously been so marked.

10. (3) Timber which may not have been removed from the forest on the expiry of the license granting it, shall be liable to confiscation.

Breach of any of the above rules under which this license is issued will render the license liable to forfeiture, and the right-holder liable to prosecution under the Forest Act.

* Number in writing.

E.

Departmental Directions relating to the Protected Forests of Murree and Kahuta, published for the information of the public, and for the guidance of Forest Officers.

1. Any right-holder in any protected forest who desires to cut timber for his own private purposes under these rules shall present his application for a license to the Forest Ranger in whose range the forest is situated. This application shall be in the printed form B attached, which shall be supplied gratis. The applicant shall produce his Settlement parcha at the time of application. The Ranger shall record his order on the application, and return it to the applicant. Should the license be refused, a further appplication may be made to the Forest Officer or Deputy Commissioner.

2. Permission to cut timber for building or similar purposes shall ordinarily only be granted once in five years to any one applicant (right-holder), and the grant shall be in accordance with the actual requirements of the applicant, subject to the maximum laid down in Rule 5.

The Forest Officer may, however, make an additional grant of this nature within this period on proved necessity.

3. Such timber shall ordinarily be granted to a right-holder within the bounds of the "protected forests" in which he has right; but the Forest Officer shall have power if suitable trees are not available in such forest, or if in the interests of forest conservancy it is not desirable to grant trees from such forest, to grant them from any other forest under his control and within reasonable distance, subject to the consent of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

4. Subject to the appeal to the Deputy Commissioner above provided, the Forest Officer may refuse any such applications when there is good and sufficient reason to believe that the trees thus granted are intended to be used in any way forbidden by the Forest Act VII. of 1878, or in a manner in which the applicant is not entitled to use them, or when no need for the grant has been shown.

5. No such grant shall exceed the following maximum :—

Three full grown chír (*pinus longifolia*), or where chír trees are not available bair (*pinus excelsa*) trees, or a similar quantity of other suitable timber, and a sufficiency of smaller timber, to roof an agriculturist's house of average size, with accompanying cattle-shed; average size meaning an ordinary agriculturist's house of not more than 30 feet by 15 feet, and of one storey.

6. The license will ordinarily be issued and trees marked in the months of March and April in the Murree, and in December and January in the Kahúta tahsíls; and the Forest Ranger shall make a tour of the whole of his range in these months for the purpose of disposing of applications and marking trees for which licenses are granted.

7. All trees granted within the periods above named must be cut and removed—
In tahsíl Murree before the end of July.
In tahsíl Kahuta before the end of April next, after the granting of the trees.

8. The forest guards of protected forests shall, as far as possible, be appointed from among the lambardárs and owners of the villages interested therein.

FORM B.

Received (date) ———— *No.* ————

Application for Trees in the ———— *Protected Forest* ———— *Tahsil* ————

Name of applicant, with parentage and residence.	Land owned or cultivated by applicant.	Rent or revenue paid by applicant.	Kind and number of trees required.	Purpose for which required	Remarks.

No. 1956, dated 18th March 1885, from R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

With reference to your No. 19 of 7th January 1885, I am directed to forward herewith five printed copies of a note by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, Second Financial Commissioner, on the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls; and I am at the same time to forward, for reference, five printed copies of certain correspondence on the same subject, including Mr. Robertson's report and your letter under reply.

2. I am to request that you will, at an early date, submit to the Financial Commissioner your opinion, together with that of the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, upon the various matters dealt with in Colonel Wace's note.

No. 20 C., dated 9th June 1885, from R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Conservator of Forests No. 306, dated 28th April 1885.

Ditto, No. 307, dated 8th May 1885.

I am directed to forward, in original, for your consideration, the two letters noted in the margin, from the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, relating to the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls, and to request that they may be returned with your reply to this office letter No. 1956, dated 18th March last.

No. 405, dated 20th June 1885, from H. E. Perkins, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division, to R. G. Thomson, Esq., Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your No. 1956, dated 8th March last, I have the honor to forward, in original, a letter to my address, from the Settlement Officer of Ráwalpindi, No. 807, dated 11th current, with its eleven appendices, reporting further on the forest settlement of Murree and Kahúta. I have the also to return the original letters to your address from the Conservator of Forests, forwarded to me for consideration by your No. 20 C., dated 9th current. These letters have been shown demi-officially to Mr. Robertson, who had, however, seen them before by the courtesy of Mr. Hill.

2. Your letter No. 1094, dated 11th February, regarding the grant of permits by the Murree Municipality to cut wood and grass in Government forests, was referred to the Deputy Commissioner in February, but he has not replied; but as the matter has been a long time pending, and must after all be decided without reference to the Municipality, I do not delay answering the larger subject any longer.

3. While I was still officiating as Junior Financial Commissioner, I recorded a note on Colonel Wace's proposal, which is probably in your file. On reconsideration in the light of these papers, I wish to say that that note need no longer be considered, as I shall put into the present letter all that is of value therein, and on some points I was mistaken when writing it.

4. The principal contentions of my No. 19, dated 7th January last, were that there was an indeterminateness about the matter of Government rights in undemarcated waste; that the *wajib-ul-arz* was open to improvement; and that the working rules were in some points also not such as I could support. The upshot of all that has been written on it since, has been that Mr. Robertson agrees to withdraw all Government right or title in iláqa Kallar of the Kahuta tahsíl to any save demarcated land; to place all undemarcated lands throughout the rest of that tahsíl and the whole of Murree under the Deputy Commissioner, and not under the Forest Officer; to correct the rules in some minor points; and to more strictly limit the powers of the Forest officials in the matter of prosecuting persons, or impounding cattle, in unfenced portions of any reserved forest. This result was partly due to his own consideration of the subject, and partly to a conversation which I have held with him, after perusing his letters and Mr. Hills'.

5. I am very glad to state that I am now prepared to support the whole of these proposals with some trifling verbal alterations, which you will find noted in their proper places in the various draft notifications and rules sent herewith. I hope this will facilitate Colonel Wace's task in dealing with the matter.

6. The mention of this fact is as much as to say that we do not agree in the amended rules as suggested by the Conservator of Forests, save as to the form of permits to remove trees. All the rest of his letters appear to us to savour of departmentalism, and we have inserted as a proposed rule, under Section 75 of the Act, one provision which Mr. Robertson states was only omitted originally by mere oversight, but to which we both attach very great inportance, *viz.*, that not only shall no person be punished for allowing his cattle to stray into any unfenced forest, but that no cattle shall be impounded for so straying. We both deem this to be of the very essence of the whole arrangement; and I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Robertson's note to me of the 18th current, a passage showing how he views it. I may add with my entire concurrence, he says :—" My whole work has been based on that rule, that is to say, unless I had believed that such a rule would be sanctioned, my proposals for reserved forests must have been very different, and much more restricted."

7. I may add that at first this rule about cattle trespass, and punishment of their owners, was relegated by Mr. Robertson to a management rule, but I pointed out to him that it had the effect of ousting the Criminal Law (Chapter XI. of the Forest Act and Act I. of 1871), and, therefore, ought certainly to have the sanction of law itself. He has adopted this view, and framed it as a rule under Section 75, which is, I think, clearly necessary.

8. The case has now become so lengthy that further writing is undesirable, and I will, therefore, merely note that I agree with the Settlement Officer and the Conservator that we had better have no return to the rules of 1855, and that a list of reserved trees should be notified under Section 29 of the Forest Act.

9. I am sorry to send up the case without disposing of the matter of the permits granted by the Murree Municipality; but that is a subject which it is possible to treat separately, and which also in some degree depends upon the area which may be finally allotted to that body. Mr. Robertson's reference on this point with your No. 1094 is before the Deputy Commissioner or Municipality, as above explained.

No. 807, dated 11th June 1885, from F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi District, to H. E. Perkins, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Has the honor, in reply to his No. 1848 of 1st May 1885, to forward a further note with enclosures, on the Forest Settlement of tahsíls Murree and Kahuta for submission, to the Financial Commissioner.

NOTE BY F. A. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE, ON THE FOREST SETTLEMENT OF TAHSILS MURREE AND KAHUTA.

Preliminary.

IN reference to the note on my report on the Forest Settlement of the Murree and Kahúta forests, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the points submitted for reconsideration :—

Rules under Section 31.

2. In regard to the rules for the management of demarcated protected forest as amended by Colonel Wace, there is not much that need be said. They correspond, with a few exceptions, with the rules as drawn by me. Those portions of my draft which could not, in Colonel Wace's opinion, be suitably included in the rules have been excised.

Some alterations suggested.

3. There are a few points, however, on which, I think, the revised rules are hardly suitable, and some of them should, I think, be embodied rather in management orders than in rules under Section 31, and I have, therefore, ventured upon a further revision, which I submit with marginal notes at the end of these remarks. I need not therefore discuss them here. These management orders should, I think, be published in the *Gazette*, with the rules, for general information.

I will proceed now to discuss the main points requiring further attention, and will then suggest what appears to me be the proper procedure to be followed.

Forest and waste not reserved or demarcated as protected forests.

4. The most important question remaining to be settled appears to be the disposal of forest and waste land not included in Government reserves or demarcated protected forests.

The present rights of Government and others.

5. In reference to this question, it is evidently most important clearly to realize what the present state of affairs is, and what are the actual rights of Government and of the zamíndárs over this land.

Now it appears to me that there can be no question that it is all the property of Government, subject to certain rights of user in accordance with the actual requirements of the people.

I have not once heard this questioned by the people themselves; they quite agree that their claims are satisfied by the permission to exercise the rights of user, which I have defined in my report, over a sufficient area for their wants. In addition to this, they have been allowed by express permission to bring portions of forest land under the plough from time to time ; but this not of right, but of grace. No right to sell or barter forest produce has ever been claimed.

Difference between forest lands in Murree and Kahuta and in other parts of the district.

6. One essential difference between the forest lands of these tahsils and those of other tahsíls in the same district lies in the fact that a forest settlement was made in those tahsíls, but was not made in Murree and Kahúta. The plan adopted by Colonel Cracroft was, after distinctly stating that *all* waste and forest land in the whole district was the property of Government, to proceed to mark off such portions as it was desirable to form into Government rakhs, and to give up the rest to the villages, subject, even then, to certain restrictions as to sale, for which even now special permission is required.

This had not been done in Murree and Kahúta owing to the great difficulty of the task ; but it was distinctly laid down at settlement, and distinctly understood by the people, that all forest and waste land in the tahsíls of Murree and Kahúta was the property of Government, and that a settlement would be speedily made. Twenty years elapsed before it was fairly taken in hand, and now the forest settlement in progress has been declared to be a First Regular Settlement; the entry, therefore, of certain land as "shámlát deh" was purely tentative, and was understood by the people as operating amongst themselves and in nowise barring Government rights. It was, in fact, when made an entry, subject to the peculiar proprietary rights of Government. Thus no demarcation of reserves required by Government having been carried out previous to this settlement, and no surrender of any part of the rights of Government over the waste of these two tahsíls having ever been made, it is open to it to make a fair settlement on its own terms. This is the reason that no portion of the forest land of Murree and Kahúta has ever yet been closed to grazing, and any discontent there may be is much more due to the proposed closure of the reserves than anything else. Very ample space, sometimes much more than sufficient for their actual wants, will be left to the villagers; but they have been accustomed to graze absolutely without restriction of any kind up to now, and their real complaint is against any restriction of this privilege, however necessary and however really innocuous to their interests.

Banjar and waste how treated.

7. I am afraid, therefore, from para. 2 of Mr. Perkins' note that I did not make myself understood. He says, in regard to tahsíl Kahúta :—"I have further ascertained that the mode of treating waste land in this tahsíl is not only not uniform, but depends entirely on the entries of the first settlement;" and, further, in reference to banjar lands in certain villages—"over such lands the villagers only have any dominion, the Government have no rights whatever."

This is a misapprehension. Part of the Kahuta tahsíl is entirely forest and mountain country, and assimilates to the Murree tahsíl; part of it assimilates to Gújar Khán and the neighbouring portion of Ráwalpindi; and part forms a belt between the two being neither entirely hill country nor plain country. The whole of this area has been dealt with according to its actual circumstances, and *when there was no reason for acting otherwise*, the entries at last settlement have naturally been followed, but in many cases in which such a course was necessary or desirable, portions of land entered as "shámlát" have been formed into protected or reserved forests, and no villages ever dreamt of urging any such entry as a reason against this course, and the entries as to waste land in the hill villages, which have been classified after actual inspection, have been held in abeyance until the conclusion of the forest settlement.

Special characteristics of the Kallar circle.

8. It is not because Government has no rights in the waste land in the Kallar circle that I do not propose to make the same entries in respect to it as in respect of the forest waste in other portions of the tahsíl, but because it is not desirable to do so, having regard to the totally different circumstances of the two tracts. If it were considered desirable to form such rakhs as have been formed in other parts of the district in the waste lands of Kallar, there can be no question of Government's right to do so.

Difference between these tahsíls and other parts of the district.

9. And here I must again draw attention to the totally different circumstances of these tahsíls, especially the mountain portions of them, from the rest of the district.

The waste lands of other tahsíls which have not been formed into Government rakhs are in general either culturable waste or rock and ravine, and this has been surrendered to them after the demarcation of the rakhs, which took up, as far as I can see, pretty nearly all that there was of forest land. The waste lands of the Murree and Kahuta hills are *all* forests covered, in general with trees and shrubs, more or less valuable, which are the property of Government. It is of course open to Government to surrender its rights in a certain portion, larger or smaller, of this land, but we must not put out of sight that it is a distinct surrender of undoubted rights, and it is for consideration whether Government is right to make such a gift to the inhabitants of these tahsíls or not. Seeing the large number of troops quartered in the neighbourhood, and the necessity for this and other reasons of the preservation of these forests, it is a grave question how far, what may fairly be called imperial interests, should be sacrificed to the desires of the local inhabitants, whose requirements, however, will be fully provided for.

Government claims not to be given up.

10. This being the case, it appears to me that it is *not* in any way desirable to give up entirely the claims of Government in regard to any portion of this forest waste. It is most necessary, in the interests of all parties, to prevent wanton destruction of forest land, and to prevent the firing which would undoubtedly go on and spread to Government forests, if we relinquish all control over the so-called "guzáras."

The whole forest land to be "protected."

11. Having now demarcated our reserves and the protected forests which are to be subject to the rules submitted herewith, after orders have been passed on them, it appears to me that the simplest plan of all would be to declare the whole of the waste land of each hill village to be "protected forests," but to apply no restrictions to that portion of it which is undemarcated, except those against sale and barter, and the prohibition against firing.

I am aware that when a proposal of this kind was verbally made by me to the Settlement Commissioner at the time of the submission of a demi-official memo. upon which the instructions contained in his No. 26, dated 28th July 1883, were issued, it was declared inadmissible; but the proposal then made was a very crude one, as it did not contemplate the demarcation of separate portions of the protected area, as has now been done, so that I do not think I am debarred from raising the question again.

Effect of this proposal.

12. The effect of thus declaring the remaining waste lands "protected" would be to immediately obviate nearly all the difficulties which at present surround the question, and it would, I think, enable us to avoid most of the troubles which have been experienced in Hazára.

Para. (*d*) of Section 32 of Act VII. of 1878 would then meet the whole question of firing; no injury would be done to the people, who would be left perfectly free as regards all legitimate use of their forests; and the necessary control would be completely provided for. The villages to be so dealt with would include the whole of Murree and the hill villages of Kahuta; that is, all villages in the two assessment circles known as the Pahár (mountain) and Kahrú circle, and in all other villages, waste lands not already formed into "protected forests" would be treated as in the Ráwalpindi and Gujar Khán tahsíls, where even now a prohibition prevails as to sale without special permission.

This would, therefore, at one stroke meet almost the whole of the difficulties mentioned in Mr. Perkins' letter and in Colonel Wace's, and it is, therefore, the course which I commend.

I accordingly forward a draft notification, which might be issued if this course is approved. The entry in the village *wajib-ul-arz*, in reference to these lands, might then be as appended, only slightly altered from that previously submitted with my report.

13. The records for protected forests are many of them ready for attestation, and the process is only delayed until orders have been obtained and the necessary notification under Section 28 has been issued. Similarly, the attestation of the files of the reserved forests is only delayed until orders are obtained, and the procedure laid down in Section 20, Act VII. of 1878 carried out. At the risk of being lengthy, I wish to add one or two further remarks on points dealt with above.

Records of protected forests ready.

14. The protection of the whole area will not be against the interest of the people, though it may be against those of some of the chief men and lambardárs who have most access to Civil officers in general. We must not forget that the interest of the ordinary zamíndár and of the influential headman in this case are often at complete variance. In such tracts the rule is not uncommon among the villages, that whosoever breaks up forest land being a sharer in the village, is entitled to be entered as its owner (málik) in the records. It has been by no means an uncommon trick on the part of the stronger men to put in an application for leave to break up so much land, to mark it out, without ever intending to break it up, and so form the nucleus of a private rakh. At first this would be of little value, as they could not sell the produce; but after getting it entered as "málkiyát," it would be a very easy step to make a grievance of that prohibition, and at any rate, it was so much land secured against co-sharers. In this way, in some villages, a gradual absorption of the forest waste by a few of the principal men has been steadily going on, and there would be no remedy for the weaker co-sharers, except a very tedious and expensive, and then very doubtful, one at law. The zamíndárs have just become alive to this process, and in many cases expressed great satisfaction at the formation of protected forests, at the very time that the lambardárs were thronging to present petitions to the Financial Commissioner, or any one they could reach, against them; these lambardárs, too, are the men who have been making illicit gains out of the sale of wood from common waste, of course to the detriment of their co-sharers, who received no benefit in the way of payment from the sales, and whose "guzára" was injured by the process.

Protection not inimical to the interests of the people.

15. In the very case mentioned by Mr. Perkins in his para. 16, that of Chanam, an attempt of this kind had been made; one of the lambardárs had attempted to get a considerable waste area entered in his name, and had just been concerned in a sale of the produce of a portion of the waste.

Chanam protected forests.

When I went to inspect the rakh, some 200 or 300 zamíndárs went with me, and expressed their pleasure at the arrangement, which this lambardár and one or two others of like kidney objected to loudly.

16. I think, therefore, we should find that by giving up all control over forest waste of this character, we should only be injuring the weaker and poorer class of agriculturists, and assisting at the aggrandisemen of a class already very well able to look after themselves.

To give up control would be an injury to the weaker zamíndars.

I trust, therefore, that this proposition, in regard to the protection of waste, will be carried out as regards Murree tahsíl and the Pahár and Kahrú assessment circles of the Kahuta tahsíl. The Kallar circle is a plain tract, to which, I think, this provision need not be extended in regard to other than demarcated areas, and I have drawn my draft notification accordingly.

17. In regard to the question of firing, too, I think there is a little more which requires to be said. I think it cannot be contested that firing the grass does improve it, and that the tendency in pine forests is, for the dropping leaves, greatly to injure it; and that this will be the result in some parts of the *reserves*, I do not doubt.

The firing of forest and waste land.

But, on the other hand, no one who has tramped through miles of burnt forests as I have, can for a moment doubt that a forest fire simply represents ruin to the tract in which it rages, especially if a fire has not occurred there for some years previously, and there has been a large accumulation of dead pine and other leaves and rank grass. There is no stopping such a fire when it has once begun, and the damage it does, as it rages over miles of country, is incalculable, and not unfrequently it is also a great danger to human and animal life.

Some of these fires are accidental, some are not, and in respect of this, a zamíndár of Angúri once said to me, as we were walking along the ridge above the village :—"Before you English came, Sáhib, if we had enmity against a man we put a bullet into him; now we *set fire to the forest* in the neighbourhood of his house." *Verbum sap.* I think, therefore, it is absolutely necessary to prohibit the firing of grass and shrubs in village lands; the Forest Officer always has power to permit it under conditions (Section 33, Act VII). of 1878, if perfectly safe, but a distinct prohibition is required, and this is supplied by para. (*d*), Section 32, in all protected lands.

This prohibition, too, we must remember, is no new thing; it has been in force for more than 25 years (see para. 37 of Colonel Cracroft's Report), and heavy punishments have been of late years inflicted on offending villagers, and I think it is impossible to relax this prohibition in the future.

18. It has, I think, sometimes been lost sight of in discussing the proposed rules for the administration of protected forests, that there is a very large area left undemarcated which will be amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of the villages for many years to come, as pointed out by Colonel Wace in his note.

Large area left to villages for grazing, &c.

In regard to the few villages in which this is not the case, it must also be remembered that they have been only benefited by the settlement, as they have now got rights over fair areas of "protected forests;" their own "guzára" up to the present time having been of the smallest.

19. I have heard doubts expressed as to whether the prohibition of firing and the restriction on sale and barter of wood will be sufficient to prevent wholesale destruction. I do not think it would, if the area were not "protected"; but having protected the forest waste, and so brought it under Chapter IV. of the Act, I think those restrictions are all that we need enforce, and that it is not desirable to insist on permission from the Tahsíldár being obtained before breaking up new land or cutting down trees in the "guzára."

Restriction proposed sufficient for protection of forest and waste.

20. I am very strongly of opinion that the Tahsíldár should have nothing to do with the granting of trees in demarcated protected forests; nothing could be worse than the results of the system in times past, and it would have nothing but evil results in the future.

Tahsíldár should not be allowed to grant trees.

The remote portions of the tahsíl, in reference to which tyranny and extortion are dreaded on the part of the subordinate forest officials, are just those portions of the tahsíl where there is least cultivation and most forest land left free of control, and in most of such villages there is no reason why there should ever be any necessity to indent for trees on the demarcated portion of the protected forests at any rate in this generation.

21. The Conservator of Forests is anxious that a schedule of the rights granted in each reserved forest should be published in the *Gazette*. I see no objection to this course, and accordingly append a schedule.

Schedule of rights.

22. I also submit a statement showing the forest areas available—(1) as undemarcated forest guzára; (2) in demarcated protected forests; (3) over portions of reserves of every village in the two tahsíls affected by the forest settlement, with remarks wherever they appear to be called for.

Statement of grazing areas submitted.

23. In regard to the demarcated and undemarcated protected forests, I think it would be very beneficial if the rights of user found to be in existence and to be continued to the villagers in such land were to be also published in the *Gazette*, and I accordingly enclose a draft notification, the publication of which, I think, would meet the case.

Rights in protected forests should be notified in *Gazette*.

24. I think also that the proposed rules under Section 75 should be published as a management order in the *Gazette*, and not as rules under Section 75, as they do not appear to me to be of the nature contemplated by that section, which, however, might possibly be stretched to cover them.

Section 75 not applicable to rules proposed under it.

25. I am very strongly of opinion, however, that the whole of this settlement should be under the Forest Act, and that we should once for all, even if it costs us something, get rid of the 1855 rules. I think it would be a very grave error to go back upon them for any part of our work.

Any return to old Forest rules of 1855 deprecated.

Rules proposed under Section 75.

26. In regard to the proposed rules themselves under Section 75, I wish to offer a remark or two.

In regard to rights of way and water existing previous to settlement, it would appear that the Forest Settlement Officer has only power to record them, and that the only way of closing them is that laid down in Section 24, Act VII. of 1878, and that otherwise all existing rights of that nature must be maintained, and accordingly such rights have all been recorded in the records, and are entered in the schedule appended.

27. As regards the payment of fees to lambardárs in connection with the grants of trees made from demarcated protected forests, I think there are such grave objections to the course, that I now hesitate to recommend it. If it is decided on, it should be very clearly laid down that it is merely an arrangement to pay for certain services, and is not in any way a payment of half fees by way of royalty on account of any existing proprietary right, and the power to withhold it when these services are not properly rendered must not only to retained but freely exercised.

Payment of fees to lambardárs.

28. In regard to the notification proposed by me under Section 29, I certainly think that they should be issued in regard to the demarcated protected forests, and I believe that the Conservator of Forests agrees with this view.

Notification under Section 29.

29. I am also clearly of opinion that a list of "reserved trees" should be issued. If that is not done, no offence in respect of such trees can be brought under para. (*a*) of Section 32, which refer to a "trees reserved under Section 29." Colonel Wace proposes practically to reserve them by reciting them on

Reserved trees.

the margin of a rule under Section 31, but I do not think this at all a satisfactory plan, and it is doubtful if such a course would meet the necessities of the cases and fairly bring such offences under Section 32, para. (*h*).

Besides, it must be noticed that Section 32 almost entirely deals with acts which are offences in consequence of notifications issued under Section 29, and makes constant reference to trees reserved under Section 29; in fact, the section is headed "Penalties for acts in contravention of notifications under Section 29." I think, therefore, that the issue of the notifications submitted under that section are clearly necessary to the proper administration of the forests. This notification should, however, be confined to the scheduled demarcated protected areas.

The feelings of the people concerned.

30. In regard to the feelings of the people, I am convinced that the great body of them would be perfectly satisfied with the arrangements proposed above, as regards demarcated and undemarcated protected areas. So long as they have plenty of grazing and grass and wood, and can get timber for their houses, all with much greater freedom and under much more favorable conditions than heretofore, and can break up land in the undemarcated portions as though it were in truth village common land, they care nothing what it is called. The only part of the settlement that they are really dissatisfied with is the closure of *any part* of the forest area. On this point we have dealt very liberally with them, and the closure of a portion appears to me inevitable and not in any way really injurious to the people. The reserved area only amounts in all to one-fourth of the *waste* area in Murree, and less in Kahuta; and the statement I have sent up with this, showing the available grazing and waste of each village will, I think, show pretty conclusively that the settlement has been a very liberal one as regards the inhabitants of the tracts in question.

Result of proposals.

31. To sum up the result of my proposals in tahsíl Murree, about one-fifth of the total area, or one-fourth of the waste and forest area, of which Government is unquestionably the paramount owner, has been formed into reserved forests under Chapter II., Act VII. of 1878; and even in respect of these wherever necessary, rights have been granted to neighbouring villages.

Less than another one-fourth of the waste has been demarcated as "protected forest," and within this area the zamíndárs will be able to exercise all the rights they have hitherto enjoyed over any part of the forest land; for it must be remembered that the right to get timber and to break up land for cultivation was always subject to express permission.

More than one-half the entire forest and waste of the tahsíl, and which is protected under Chapter IV., but undemarcated, will be left for the free use of the people,—*free of every restriction now obtaining*, except those against sales of wood and against firing.

And in the Kahúta tahsíl the results are even more favorable to the people.

If any one has a right to complain of this settlement, therefore, it certainly does not appear to be zamíndárs.

General conclusion.

32. We shall have thus brought the whole question within the scope of the Act provided for that purpose by Government, Chapters II. and IV., and made as simple and workable a settlement of the question as appears to me possible,—one which is certainly liberal to the people, and which does not, I think, sacrifice the rights of Government to a greater extent than it is prepared to forego them in the interests of general good government and improved forest conservancy in those areas in which fuller rights are maintained.

I must apologize for drawing out my remarks to such an inordinate length; but this is probably the last opportunity I shall have of expressing my views before final orders are passed, and I am very anxious that the proposals now made should not lose any chance of acceptation owing to any omission on my part, as I am convinced that it is in the main the simplest and fairest settlement which can be come to, though possibly more experienced officers may find details in it which may require correction.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION—FOREST.

NOTIFICATION No. ———. Full enquiry into the rights of Government and others, in regard to the forest and waste lands of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, district Ráwalpindi, having been made during the forest settlement of those tracts, the following statement of the rights of user, to the exercise of which the zámíndárs and right-holders of the villages of those tahsíls are entitled, in regard to those portions of the forest over which they have been found to possess rights, and the classes of persons entitled to their exercises, is published for general information:—

Note.—This is a statement of the rights and usances, and the persons entitled to them, in almost the exact words used in the village administration papers.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Classes of persons entitled to rights of user in demarcated "protected forests."

1. The classes of persons found to possess rights in "protected forests" in tahsíls Murree and Kahúta of the Ráwalpindi district are as follows :—

(1) Khewatdárs and sharers in the village lands.

(2) Múáfidárs ;

(3) Tenants with right of occupancy .

(4) Other tenants during their term of occupancy only, to the extent of their requirements, in respect of such land.

The usances to which such persons are entitled.

2. The usances which such persons are entitled to enjoy are as follows :—

(1) Free grazing for all animals, except camels, sheep or goats, which are not permitted to graze in any demarcated "protected forests." Branches of the following trees may, however, be lopped for fodder, such lopping in no case to reach higher than two-thirds of the total height of the tree—

Rhin (*Quercus incana*).
Barungi (*Quercus dilatata*).
Baren (*Quercus annulata*).
Dhaman (*Grewia oppositifolia*).

(2) Grass may be cut and used or stored at any time during the year for private consumption.

(3) Fallen dry wood and brushwood, but no forest trees, however young, may be taken for private consumption.

(4) Timber may be obtained for the purpose of building or repairing houses, or other similar purpose, not oftener than once in five years, to the extent and subject to the conditions laid down in the rules and management orders on the subject, or any rules or orders which Government may from time to time prescribe on that behalf.

Tenants-at-will can only obtain timber under these rules after they have cultivated their holding for five years or more.

(5) Rights of way in every direction are unrestricted throughout the forests.

(6) All supplies of water within forest limits are open for free use.

(7) Wood of any kind, except deodar and biár (*Pinus excelsa*), for agricultural implements, may be taken as required, free of charge, and without special permission.

(8) Wood of any kind, except deodar and biár, may be taken for graves and the cremation of dead bodies, free of charge, and without special permission.

Rights of user dependent on status.

3. All the usances above detailed appertain to the agriculturists of the classes above described as such ; and whenever

the above description ceases to apply to any person, his rights to exercise the usances above detailed lapse.

No rights in or over any protected forest, or any part of it, can be sold, bartered or alienated except by the sale, barter or alienation of the land in respect of which it accrues; and every right-holder can only exercise these usances in reasonable proportion to his holding in the village, and also in reasonable proportion to the present average status and wants of other agriculturists of the village enjoying these rights or usances.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION—FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION No. ————. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in accordance with the powers conferred on him by Section 31, Act VII. of 1878, is pleased to direct that the exercise of rights of user within those portions of the "protected" areas of tahsíls Murree and Kahuta, district Ráwalpindi, which have been demarcated with pillars, shall be in accordance with the following rules :—

RULES UNDER SECTION 31 FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DEMARCATED PROTECTED FORESTS IN TAHSÍLS MURREE AND KAHUTA.

A.—*Cutting and removal of trees and timber; collection and removal of Forest produce.*

The following trees only shall be lopped for fodder of cattle :—

Rhin (*Quercus incana*).
Barungi (*Quercus dilatata*).
Baren (*Quercus annulata*).
Dhaman (*Grewia oppositifolia*).

Such loppings shall in no case be taken higher than two-thirds of the total height of the tree lopped.

2. Grass may be cut, stacked or removed at any time during the year for the personal use of the right-holders.

3. Fallen dry wood and brushwood may be cut and removed by right-holders at any time, but no "reserved" trees, however young, may be cut.

4. Wood of any kind, except deodár and *Pinus excelsa* (biár), may be taken by right-holders, as required, for agricultural implements free of charge, and no license need be applied for on this account.

5. Wood of any kind, except deodár and *Pinus excelsa* (biár), may be taken by all persons free of charge and without license, for graves and for the cremation of dead bodies.

Except Rule 3, in which there is a very slight alteration in regard to the word "reserved," these five rules are as in Colonel Wace's draft.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

B.—*Granting of Licenses to adjacent inhabitants for their own use, and the production and return of Licenses.*

Form of application.

6. Any right-holder in any protected forest who desires to cut timber for his own private purposes under these rules shall present

The rules under this head have been re-drawn, but they do not differ materially from Colonel Wace's draft.

I have allowed three months in Murree—March, April and May—for the presentation of ordinary applications for timber instead of two. In a "late year," like the present, the end of April is too early to close the period allowed for this purpose.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

I have just seen the rules proposed by the Officiating Conservator of Forests on this subject. If they are more in accordance with Departmental usage than these, I see no objection to their adoption and consider them suitable.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

This note refers only to Conservator's proposed rule on this subject.

H. P.

I think tenants-at-will and kamíns, who may be and usually will be right-holders, have no parchas. If so, this requires modification.

H. P.

his application to the Forest Ranger in whose circle the forest is situated. This application shall be on a printed form, which shall be supplied free of charge by the Forest Ranger, or other official who may be empowered to distribute them, and shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) The serial number of petition.

(2) The name, parentage and residence of the applicant.

(3) Land owned or cultivated by the applicant.

(4) Rent or revenue paid by applicant.

(5) The trees required.

(6) The purpose for which they are required.

(7) The forest from which required.

(8) A column for orders and remarks.

Columns 2 to 7 must be filled in by the applicant, who must produce his settlement parcha at the time of application.

Columns 1 and 8 will be filled in by the Forest Ranger, who, after due enquiry, shall record his order upon the application, either granting the application or recording his reasons for refusing it, in whole or in part, and shall then return it to the applicant.

If the permission to cut timber be refused by the Forest Ranger, a further application may be made to the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

An appeal from a refusal to grant such permission by the Deputy Conservator of Forests shall be allowed to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order shall be final.

Periods at which applications are ordinarily to be made.

7. Applications for permission to fell timber shall ordinarily be made in the months of March, April and May in the Murree tahsíl, and in December and January in the Kahuta tahsíl.

Applications in cases of urgency may be made at any time.

Trees not to be cut without license.

8. No trees shall be cut except under a license granted by the Forest Ranger, or Deputy Conservator of Forests, or by the Deputy Commissioner on appeal from the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Extent of free grant.

9. Free grants exceeding three chír trees, and a proportionate amount of small timber, shall only be made by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, or, through him, by the Deputy Commissioner.

Marked trees to be granted.

10. Trees already marked for felling shall ordinarily be granted on such application.

In case such trees shall not have already been marked, trees so granted shall be marked without delay by the Forest Ranger, or under his supervision, and only marked trees shall be felled.

11. Trees granted by the Forest Ranger during his annual tour in March, April or May must be cut and removed—

Periods at which trees granted must be cut and removed.

in Murree before the end of July;

in Kahuta before the end of April, next after the granting of the trees.

Trees granted on special application at other times shall be cut and removed within three months of the grant, if the trees have been already marked, or otherwise within three months of the marking of the trees.

In case the trees granted have not been cut and removed within the period fixed by the license as above, the license shall lapse, unless renewed by the Forest Ranger.

I prefer this to Colonel Wace's Rule 10. According to that rule, if a tree were granted on 13th July, it would have to be cut next day.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

12. All permits granting permission to applicants to cut trees must be returned to the village lambardár within one month of the expiry of the period within which they were ordered to be cut and removed; and the lambardár shall deliver them to the Ranger on demand.

Permits how to be returned.

Persons holding unexpired licenses shall exhibit them on demand to any Forest Officer.

C.—Granting of Licenses to fell and remove timber and Forest produce for trade.

13. The granting of licenses to fell and remove trees, timber or other forest produce for trade, the production and return of such licenses, the payments to be made in respect thereof, the places where such payments shall be made, and the examination of produce covered by such licenses before it leaves the forest, shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, acting under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Such licenses shall not be so granted as to interfere with the due supply of right-holders.

This is as in Colonel Wace's draft.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

D.—Payment for Produce cut and removed for personal use.

14. For every license to cut trees granted to a right-holder under Rule there shall be payable, before it is made over to the applicant, a fee of one rupee.

I think only one fee of Re. 1 should be taken. I do not quite understand the 2nd para. of Colonel Wace's rule.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

G.—Clearings for cultivation or other purposes.

15. Right-holders in any demarcated protected forests shall only be allowed to break up and cultivate forest land within such forest after the Commissioner of the Division shall have notified that permission to break up land within such forest may be granted, and the clearance of forest land for such purposes shall be permitted only subject to the following rules:—

16. Any person owning land in a village adjacent to a protected forest in which he has rights may apply to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for permission to cultivate land in that forest. The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's parcha of ownership, and shall contain the following particulars:—

I think this rule desirable. We do not want any clearings for cultivation to be made in demarcated areas, unless very clear necessity has been shown for it; and the Commissioner has been satisfied that certain areas should be opened for this purpose. The other rules are as in Colonel Wace's draft.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

(1) The name, parentage and residence of petitioner.

(2) The land owned by the petitioner;

(3) The revenue paid by him;

(4) The extent of the uncultivated waste of the village or villages in which he is a sharer, and in respect of which he holds rights in the forest.

(5) His reasons for desiring to break up land within the forest in question.

(6) The date and amount of any prior grant to him of the same nature in the same or other demarcated protected forest.

17. The Deputy Conservator of Forests may at once reject the application, or may cause the land to be demarcated and measured by the village patwári, and, after such enquiry as may be necessary, may authorize the cultivation.

18. If cultivation is authorized, the entire block, to which the permission extends, shall be thereon excluded from the protected forest, and be added to the lands of the village in which the applicant owns land.

I would not put in the word "shamilat." I would say "lands," as the usual custom in these hills is to allow to any sharer who breaks up forest land the separate ownership of such land.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

19. An appeal from an order of the Deputy Conservator of Forests refusing permission to clear land for cultivation shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order shall be final.

I.—Pasturing of cattle.

20. No camels, sheep or goats shall be pastured in protected forests; other animals, *boná fide* the property of right-holders, may be pastured in the forests, over which their owners have rights, without restriction.

This is slightly altered from Colonel Wace's draft. I have inserted the condition "*boná fide* the property of right-holders," which, I think, was required.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

I prefer "animals," so as to include ponies, asses and mules.

H. P.

J.—Hunting and shooting.

21. The shooting of birds is prohibited from 16th March to 15th September (Chetar to Bhadon, inclusive).

No call-birds, nets or snares shall be used.

L.—Exercise of rights.

22. There are no restrictions on passage and on access to water in the protected forest.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION—FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION No.————. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 31, Act VII of 1878, is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the enjoyment of rights in the undemarcated "protected" areas of tahsíl Murree, and in the Pahár and Kahru assessment circle of tahsil Kahuta, in the district of Ráwalpindi:—

RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 31 FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF UNDEMARCATED PROTECTED AREAS IN TAHSILS MURREE AND KAHUTA, DISTRICT RAWALPINDI.

1. Wood and timber of any kind may be cut by right-holders freely for their own use, but such wood may not be sold or bartered, or subjected to any manufactory process, for the purpose of sale or barter, as laid down in the administration papers of the villages to

2. Right-holders may break up land within the undemarcated protected forests at will, subject to the provision entered in their village administration papers.

3. The firing of grass and jungle in any part of the protected area is prohibited.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION—FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION No.____________. The following management orders for the administration of the reserved and demarcated and undemarcated protected forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahuta of the Ráwalpindi district, issued for the guidance of the District Officers and the Forest Department, are published for general information :—

Management order for the administration of Reserved Forests.

No person liable to punishment for cattle straying from his home-stead into neighbouring forest, unless properly fenced.

No person shall be liable to punishment on account of his cattle straying into any reserved forest, the boundaries of which are within 150 local *kadams* (275 yards) of his holding, nor shall any such strayed cattle be impounded unless such forest shall have been properly fenced for the purpose of keeping out cattle; and no owner of cattle, or person in charge of cattle, who has a right of way through forest or into a forest for the purpose of watering such cattle, or any similar purpose, shall be punished on account of the straying of such cattle from such a road or path or water-supply, nor shall such strayed cattle be impounded unless such road, path or water-supply has been properly fenced for the purpose of keeping out such cattle.

I think these ought to be management orders, and cannot suitably be issued under Section 75.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

P. S.—On further consideration, I think the first of these "orders" at any rate should be embodied in a rule under Section 75 of Act VII. of 1878, as I regard it as most important to give this provision the fullest possible authority.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

This is essentially a rule under Section 75.

H. P.

Not more than three-fourths of any "reserved" forest to be closed at one time.

Not more than three-quarters of the whole area of reserved forests in each tahsíl shall be closed to grazing at any one time.

Fees payable for grazing in open portions of "reserved forest."

3. The fees to be charged in any open portion for grazing, to other than persons, if any, possessing rights of free grazing in such portion, are as follows :—

Monthly fees—

Cows	1 anna per head.
Buffaloes	2 annas "
Other kine	1 anna "
Mules, horses, donkeys	1 " "

No charge to be made for the young of these animals under one year of age.

I think the fees originally suggested too high, and accordingly propose the amended scale annexed.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Sheep, goats and camels not to be permitted to graze in reserved forests.

4. No camels, sheep or goats shall be permitted to graze in any reserved forest.

Management orders issued for the guidance of District and Forest Officers in the administration of Demarcated Protected Forests in Tahsils Murree and Kahuta.

The matters here dealt with appear to me to come within the province of management orders, and not rules under Section 32, the breach of which is punishable with fine and imprisonment. The right to timber has been set forth in the village *Wajib-ul-arz*, and these management orders are in accordance with those entries, and the maximum now laid down is in excess of what has been usually granted.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Extent of free-grants.

1. The grant of trees to be made to any right-holder in a protected forest on application under Rule shall not exceed the following maximum:—Within five years, three chír trees, or where chír trees are not available, bair trees, or a similar quantity of other suitable timber, and a corresponding quantity of smaller timber.

The Forest Officer may, however, make further additional grants of this nature on proved necessity.

From what forests free grants to be made.

2. Such timber shall ordinarily be granted to a right-holder within the bounds of the "protected forests" in which he has rights; but the Forest Officer may, if suitable trees are not available in such forest, or if, in the interests of forest conservancy, it is not desirable to grant trees from such forest, grant them from any other forest under his control and within reasonable distance, subject to the consent of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

This is a little different from Colonel Wace's draft, and in accordance with my original draft. I think it is more suitable.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Applications when to be refused.

3. The Forest Officer should refuse any such applications when there is good and sufficient reason to believe that the trees thus granted are intended to be used in any way forbidden by the Forest Act VII. of 1878, or in a manner in which the applicant is not entitled to use them, or when no need for the grant has been shown.

Trees for felling to be marked annually by Forest Ranger.

4. The Forest Officer will see that a sufficient number of trees to meet the probable requirements of right-holders are marked in each demarcated protected forest every year, and a Forest Ranger shall be annually deputed to make a tour for this purpose in the months of March, April and May in the Murree tahsíl, and in the months of December and January in the Kahuta tahsíl in each year.

No license to be granted to cut trees not marked.

5. No license shall be granted authorizing the felling of trees which have not been marked by the Forest Ranger for this purpose.

Licenses to cut timber.

6. Licenses to cut timber granted to right-holders shall be in accordance with the actual requirements the applicant for his own dwelling-house and cattle-shed, the house and sheds being reckoned according to those ordinarily in use amongst agriculturists.

If any applicant desires to obtain for these purposes more than three full grown trees in five years, with a proportionate amount of small timber, the Forest Ranger shall refuse the application, and direct applicant to apply to the Forest Officer. The Deputy Commissioner and Forest Officer will deal sparingly with such special applications, so as, on the one hand, to meet real cases of necessity, and, on the other hand, to discourage waste.

The trees granted to a right-holder will ordinarily be allotted in the protected forest in which he has rights; but the Forest Officer, acting under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, may allot them in other forests.

Management orders regarding Undemarcated Protected Areas in Tahsíls Murree and Kahuta.

The undemarcated protected areas in tahsíls Murree and Kahutá shall be under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner only.

The Forest Officer will be in no way responsible for its management, and neither he nor any of his subordinates will interfere in any way in its administration, except under the express orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Entry in Village Wájib-ul-arz.

Haqúq-i-Sarkár har qism.

Hamáre gáon kí ḥadd rakh (Jantrá) se milti hai, us rakh meṉ jo haqúq hamáre charáí wa káṭne ghás wa lakṟí waghairah ke haiṉ, woh Wàjib-ul-arz Rakh meṉ mofaṣṣil likhe gaye haiṉ, muṭábiq uske kárband raheṉge.

Zikr bábat haqúq us jangal Sarkár ke jo andar hadd hamáre mauza ke ágayá hai.

Jo jangal wa banjar hamáre guzáre ká hamáre gáoṉ kí ḥadd meṉ hai, woh bhí milkíyat Sarkár se kháríj nahíṉ, aur usko bhí rakh maḥfúza-i-Sarkár taṣṣawar kiyá gayá hai, lekín Sarkár ne hamko is meṉ har ṭaraḥ ke ḥaqq istimál karne ká ikhtiyár diyá, albatta kisí qism kí lakṟí ke farokht yá moáwaza ká ikhtiyár nahíṉ hai, aur na wásṭe kisí kár-kháne yá tijárat ke istimál kiyá jásakta hai, aur ghás aur jangal jaláne kí bilkul momániat hai.

Nautor bhi ḥasb ẓarúrat our muṭábiq aml shámilát de ke ham málikán-i-deh karte raheṉge, albatta agar ham us jangal guzáre ko aisí ṭaraḥ se istimál yá nautor kareṉ ki jís se andesha harj ám ká ho, yá darakhtán ko fazúl ṭaur par káṭeṉ yá nuqṣán kareṉ, to Sarkár ko ikhtiyár hogá ḥasb manshái "Act VII. 1878" jangal band karná aur sazá dená aur intiẓám munásib farmáná.

Taraddud aráziát shámilát deh yá taraf patti.

3. Shámilát ṭaraf yá pattí yá Shámilát deh hamáre gáoṉ meṉ koí nahíṉ hai. Banjar milkíyat Sarkár ko jispar ḥas b dafa 2 Wájíb-ul-'arz nayá hamáre ḥaqúq muqarrir hain, har ek ḥiṣṣadár us ḥiṣṣe se ziyáda ábád karne ká mustaḥiq nahíṉ, jiske muṭabiq wuh mál-guzárí adá kartá hai, aur apne mazrúá khet ke mulḥiq taraddud karsaktá hai aur darakht bhí ṣáf karsaktá hai, ḥáṉ agar uske mazrúá ke muttaṣil banjar na ho, to dúsre raqba-i-banjar meṉ taraddud kí mumániat nahíṉ. Aur paidáwár uská wohí ḥiṣṣadár kháwegá jo taraddud karegá.

If it be decided to give half fees to lambardárs, the rules proposed by Colonel Wace under Sections 75, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, appear to be very suitable indeed, to be issued as management orders on this subject.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

I think this order is required. Our only reason for protecting these areas is to prevent fires and to prevent the sale of produce, and the consequent denudation of the hillsides and destruction of grazing grounds; but we do not desire any forest administration of these portions, except when wanton destructions and violation of rules may call for interference. This order will not prevent reports being made to the Deputy Commissioner, but will keep the forest guard to his own proper duties, and prevent the possibility of any unnecessary harassing of the people by him, and will relieve the Forest Officer of all responsibility in respect of areas over which he would have very little control under any circumstances.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

This is an important and valuable change from the former draft rules; and as this system works well in Jhang, Mooltan and Montgomery, and other districts, it may be introduced here.

H. P.

The words "usko bhí rakh mahfúza-i Sarkár tassawar kiya gayá hai," are new.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

I cannot see the objection to this clause. While desiring to give freedom to cultivate, &c., we *do*, I think, desire to prevent useless and foolish denudation of the hillsides. In a district not very remote from Murree we have heard of the destruction of fine pieces of forest simply to prevent its future "reservation" by the villagers! and we *do not* wish this to occur here. This will also tend to protect the poorer and weaker zamindárs against the stronger, and to preserve their forests and grazing grounds to them.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

I am unfortunate in still thinking this clause to be commonly wrong. I have again heard from the Settlement Officer that in many villages there is "banjar, shámilát deh."

H. P.

See note on page *ante*.

H. P.

Arází number khasra ke wáste guzára wa charáí aur gáon ke hai, aur arází number kí jo rohr táláb kí hai, in hardo aráziát ko koí hissadár taraddud nahín karsaktá.

These words are added. They were not in the original draft.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Taqsím aráziát mushtarika.

4. Shámílat deh hamáre gáon men koí nahín hai, arází banjar milkiyat Sarkár ko, jispar hasib dafá' 2 hamáre haq hain, siwái darakhtán wa aráziát rohr táláb number wa guzára báshindgán number ham taraddud ke wáste taqsím karsakte hain, har ek hissadár apne hissa kí taqsím ká dá'wa karsaktá hai, illa charáí mál maweshí ke wáste guzará káfí ham ko hamesha chhorná hogá. Taqsím un hissa' ke mutábiq kí jáwegí jiske mutábiq mál-guzári adá karte hain, aur waqt taqsím ke jahán tak mumkin hogá do amar ká lihaz rakhá jáwegá—

That is to say, the partitions will be binding on the sharers, but not on Government, which has laid down its condition in the *wajib-ul-arz* and the rules, and will only interfere when called on by gross violations of the provisions as to sale, or as to fires, &c., in which case, any partition notwithstanding Government could step in and act under any of the sections of Chapter IV. of Act VII. of 1878.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

(1) Zamín banjar jis hissadár ke khet mazrúá ke mulhiq hogí usí hissadár ke hissa men hattal-imkán dí jáwegí ba-sharteke dúsre hissadár ke wáste zamín munásib dúsrí jagah maujúd ho.

(2) Banjar zamín se agar koí tukrá nautor ho kar kisí kháş hissadár ke qabza men á gayá ho, to qabza us hissadár ká uske hissa kí t'adád tak bahál rakhá jáwegá, basharteke banjar usí haisiyat qudratí ká aur qábil nautor dúsre hissadár ke wáste báqí ho.

Aur yih taqsím is-liház-o-shart par ham karsakte hain ki Sarkár ká haq mahfúz rahe.

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR EACH VILLAGE, IN TAHSILS MURREE AND KAHUTA, WHICH IS AFFECTED BY THE NEW FOREST SETTLEMENT, ITS CULTIVATION, HORNED CATTLE, POPULATION, AND WASTE AREA; AND ALSO THE EXTENT OF THEIR RIGHTS IN PROTECTED AND RESERVED FORESTS.

Note.—The areas of "waste" given in column 8 of this list are approximations, having been taken out from the 4" = 1 mile survey maps lately drawn.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Village.		Population.					Additional Rights in Reserved or Demarcated Protected Forests.		
Tahsil.	Serial No.	Name.	Houses.	Souls.	Horned cattle.	Cultivated area, in acres.	Waste area, in acres.	Area over which right can be exercised.	*Names of Forests in which allowed.* P. = Protected Forest. R. = Reserved "	Remarks.
								Acres.		
Murree.	1	Dewal	160	938	822	808	635	160 *860	R. Giánthal, No. I. ... P. Dewal, No. I. ...	In the Giánthal Reserve, Dewal has a right to cut grass for three months in the year. The usual full rights obtaining in protected forest.
	2	Ausia	80	588	386	506	447	*860	Ditto ...	*Ausia, Dewal and Namb Romal have full rights over P. Dewal.
	3	Namb Romal	122	778	610	686	1,443	*860 360	Ditto P. Pail, No. V.	Namb Romal is the only village with rights in P. Pail.
	4	Namb Badrial	9	47	38	56	164	800	P. Aucha, No. II.	The villages with rights in P. Aucha are Aucha and Namb Badrial.
	5	Aucha	52	287	360	308	312	800	Ditto	
	6	Bándi	24	157	127	117	64	...	......	Has had no forest or waste taken up in any rakh, reserved or protected.
	7	Rawát	72	267	266	218	250	300 1,670	R. Burban, No. II. P. Ghoi, No. VI.	Rawát, Kahia (No. 17) and part of Aliot (No. 16) have grazing, grass-cutting and dry wood rights, and right to lop certain trees for fodder over half the Burban Reserve —300 acres.
	8	Delha	37	249	172	410	396	1,670	Ditto ...	The villages with rights in the Ghoi P. are Delha, Fatot (No. 10), Potha (No. 15), Siháuna (No. 11), Aliot (No. 16), and Bodhar (No. 14).
	9	Phagwára	24	179	95	106	280	...	......	Has been practically unaffected by the forest settlement.
	10	Fatot	33	168	157	200	201	1,670	P. Ghoi, No. VI.	See No. 8.
	11	Siháuna	66	355	349	377	657	1,670	Ditto	
	12	Kohati	38	198	176	158	462	60	R. Kohati, No. IV. ...	The grass-cutting and grazing rights in 60 acres were merely given to prevent the division of the village grazing ground into two parts by the rakh.

13	Kakrai	50	231	220	217	560	...	......	Unaffected by the settlement.
14	Bádhár	9	59	37	58	132	1,670	P. Ghoi, No. VI.	See No. 8.
15	Potha	142	745	667	599	767	1,670	Ditto	
16	Aliot	59	386	237	374	406	300 1,670	R. Burban, No. II. ... P. Ghoi, No. VI. ...	See No. 7. See No. 8.
17	Kahia	42	212	203	234	240	300	R. Burban, No. II. ...	See Rawát (No. 7). Kahia has thus lost nothing.
18	Malot Dhundan... ...	60	297	198	212	224	920	P. Khánitak, No. III. ...	The villages with rights in the Khánitak protected forests are Khánitak (No. 23), Aura (No. 24), Bankutal (No. 19), Masot (No. 21), Malot (No. 18), Mohra Iswál (No. 25), Tápaker (No. 26), and Dariagalli (No. 20). Except Masot, none of these villages have any land included in any reserved forest.
19	Bankutal	54	287	151	226	126	920	Ditto ...	See No. 18.
20	Dariagalli	37	176	174	159	105	920	Ditto ...	Has had no land taken up in any rakh.
21	Masot	121	618	541	341	733	120 920	R. Masot, No. III. ... P. Khánitak, No. III.	Grass-cutting right only.
22	Sadián	62	345	428	309	576	80	R. Masot, No. III. ...	Grazing and grass-cutting.
23	Khánitak	54	252	235	254	120	920	P. Khánitak, No. III.	See No. 18.
24	Aura	32	116	196	61	75	920	Ditto	
25	Mohra Iswál	41	228	177	238	144	920	Ditto	
26	Tápaker	10	37	72	81	111	920	Ditto	
27	Sihr Hadot	36	188	200	179	588	...	......	
28	Ghoi	68	358	341	286	447	1,670	P. Ghoi, No. VI.	
29	Panhathi	39	248	169	220	236	1,670	Ditto.	
30	Chhujána	219	1,443	1,244	1,029	1,282	1,870	P. Chhujána Malot, No. XII.	The villages with rights in P. Chhujána Malot are—Chhujána Malot, Sattian (No. 38), Aniwál (No. 40), and Wágal (No. 37). Wágal only has had any waste included in a reserved forest.
31	Dandi	6	60	22	125	170	...	......	Has had no waste included in any reserved or demarcated protected forest.
32	Dhiggal	5	26	20	32	93	...	......	Ditto ditto ditto.
33	Mahula	15	52	61	60	284	...	......	Has four times as much waste as cultivation.
34	Birgiráon	96	519	492	367	612	587	P. Kaseri, No. VII. ...	The villages with rights in protected forest Kaseri, No. VII., are Birgiráon and Hokraker (No. 35).

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR EACH VILLAGE, IN TAHSILS MURREE AND KAHUTA, WHICH IS AFFECTED BY THE NEW FOREST SETTLEMENT, &c.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Village.		Population.					Additional Rights in Reserved or Demarcated Protected Forests.		
Tahsil.	Serial No.	Name.	Houses.	Souls.	Horned cattle.	Cultivated area, in acres.	Waste area, in acres.	Area over which right can be exercised.	*Names of Forests in which allowed.* P. = Protected Forest. R. = Reserved "	Remarks.
								Acres.		
MURREE—*continued.*	35	Hokraker	76	503	326	270	1,214	587	P. Kaseri, No. VII.	
	36	Gaihl	Included	in No. 45.	441	904	Included in No. 45	300	R. Papondhi, No. VI ...	Gaihl has a grazing, grass and dry wood right over 300 acres of R. Papondhi, No. VI.—See No. 45.
	37	Waggal	120	765	461	636	1,317	1,887	P. Chhujána Malot, No. XII.	See No. 30.
	38	Malot Sattián	186	1,077	992	1,128	2,579	1,887	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	39	Jáwa	25	134	157	92	349	685	P. Jáwa, No. XIII. ...	The villages with rights in P. Jáwa are Jáwa and Anwáli (No. 40).
	40	Anwáli	114	651	508	655	1,344	685 1,887 1,406	Ditto. P. Chhujána, No. XII. } P. Dhírkot, No. XIV. }	See Nos. 30 and 41.
	41	Chalawra	55	362	221	407	1,024	1,400	Ditto ...	The villages with rights in P. Dhirkot are—Anwáli (No. 40), Chalawra (No. 41), Santh Sarula (No. 98), Dhangran (No. 42), Balawra (No. 95), Sarmandal (No. 96), Bhan (No. 97), Dhírkot Sattián and Khetwalan (Nos. 43-44). Of these, only Chalawra and Sarmandal and Dhírkot Sattián and Balawra, very slightly have been affected by the reserves.
	42	Dhan Giran	35	223	169	209	138	1,400	P. Dhírkot, No. XIV.	
	43	Dhírkot Khetwalán ...	25	123	140	110	665	1,400	Ditto.	
	44	Dhírkot Sattián ...	74	319	320	310	63	1,400	Ditto.	
	45	Charihan	674 Included in No. 36	3,629	3,193	3,403	8,845 Including No. 36.	900 570	P. Bagla, No. XV. P. Bhamrot, No. XXIII.	Only Charihan has rights in these two protected forests.

46	Bara Hotar	Included in No. 51		228	227	536	317	P. Bara Hotar, No. X ...	Bara Hotar and Arwari (No. 48) are the villages with rights in P. Bara Hotar. Neither of these have had any land included in any reserve.
47	Mussiarri	68	613	303	234	983	...	...	No waste or forest has been included in any reserved or demarcated protected forest from this village.
48	Arwari	18	110	101	67	190	317	P. Bara Hotar	See No. 46.
49	Sambal Beh	14	91	100	131	308	960	P. Phapril, No. XVI.	The villages with rights in P. Phapril are—Samal Beh, Phapril, Gura and Saen.
50	Phapril	35	181	189	141	219	960	Ditto	
51	Gura	103	334	330	131	101	960	Ditto	
52	Saen	Including No. 46. 38	187	119	110	397	960	Ditto	
53	Sambli Bhermál ...	92	573	175	112	1,572	100	R. Sambli Bheramal, No. XIV.	Kachut and Awain have grass-cutting and grazing rights over one-third of Reserve Kachut (No. VIII), 480 acres; and Sambli Bheramál has similar rights over about 100 acres in the Sambli Bheramál Reserve, No. XIV.
54	Kachut			28	101		160	R. Kachut, No. VIII.	
55	Lokot			140	102				
56	Dana Awain			106	57		160	Ditto.	
57	Saneo	156	995	974	183	734	200	P. Saneo, No. XVII. ...	Saneo only has right in this protected forest.
58	Namal				301	641	2,070	P. Nandkot, No. XVIII.	The villages with rights in P. Nandkot, No. XVIII, are—Nandkot (No. 64), Tret (No. 65), Arukas (No. 66), Saneo (No. 57), and Manga (No. 77).
59	Dhárjáwa	173	824	852	882	694	330	P. Dhárjáwa, No. VIII.	Dhárjáwa only has rights in the P. Dhar, No. VIII.
60	Píthli	102	683	716	643	726	...	...	Has had no land taken up in any reserved or demarcated protected forest.
61	Namb Bheramál ...	31	228	247	105	113	647	P. Gora Galli, No. IX....	Gora Galli and Namb Bheramál only have rights in this protected forest.
62	Gora Galli	39	298	261	172	339	647	Ditto. R. Seribári, No. IX. ...	Gora Gali has also a grazing and grass-cutting right over 200 acres in Reserve Seribári, No. IX.
63	Samli Tijal	45	360	300	153	489	...	...	Has a considerable area of grazing ground.
64	Nandkot	59	383	450	192	662	2,070	P. Nandkot, No. XVIII.	See No. 58.
65	Tret	16	350	89	47	206	2,070	Ditto ...	Ditto.
66	Arukas	17	111	133	52	228	2,070	Ditto ...	
							1,500	P. Salgiráon Karlot, No. XIX.	The villages with rights in P. Salgiráon are—Baroha (No. 68), Karlot (No. 69), Daleh (No. 67), Salgiráon Dákhili Manga (No. 77), Arukas (No. 66), and Hotran (No. 71).

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR EACH VILLAGE, IN TAHSILS MURREE AND KAHUTA, WHICH IS AFFECTED BY THE NEW FOREST SETTLEMENT, &c.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Village.		Population.					Additional Rights in Reserved or Demarcated Protected Forests.		
Tahsil.	Serial No.	Name.	Houses.	Souls.	Horned cattle.	Cultivated area, in acres.	Waste area, in acres.	Area over which right can be exercised.	Names of Forests in which allowed. P. = Protected Forest. R. = Reserved "	Remarks.
Murree—*continued.*	67	Daleh	27	229	253	140	409	Acres. 1,500	P. Karlot Salgiran, No. XIX.	
								*150	R. Daleh, No. 10 ...	*This is only grass-cutting right for three months in the year.
	68	Baroha	53	288	533	125	592	1,500	P. Karlot Salgiran, No. XIX.	See No. 66.
	69	Karlot	8	152	86	125	214	1,500	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	70	Chhatar	11	69	122	48	432	...	...	Unaffected by the settlement.
	71	Hotran Becharágh ...	13	305	210	48	476	1,500	P. Karlot Sálgiran, No. XIX.	See. No. 66.
	72	Sila	6	61	51	37	182	695	P. Salkhetar, No. XX. ...	The villages having rights in P. Salkhetar are—Sila Salkhetar (No. 76) and Mánga (No. 77.)
	73	Dohala	5	44	32	52	253	...	...	Unaffected by the settlement.
	74	Bobri Barithá	25	157	204	128	593	...	...	Very well off for waste and forest.
	75	Kahtár	23	185	105	103	1,429	...	...	Very well off indeed; 1,429 acres waste against 103 cultivation.
	76	Salkhetar	34	206	104	167	574	695	P. Salkhetar, No. XX....	See No. 72.
	77	Manga	107	665	780	448	2,048	2,070	P. Nandkot, No. XVIII.	See No. 58.
								695	P. Salkhetar, No. XX....	See No. 72.
								962	P. Juma, No. XXI. ...	See No. 78.
	78	Juma	14	107	83	74	592	962	Ditto. ...	The villages with right in P. Juma are—Juma and Mánga (No. 77).
	79	Anguri	26	178	111	85	544	350	P. Anguri, No. XXII....	The only village with rights in P. Anguri is Anguri.
	80	Chaka	56	439	287	256	1,272	250 270	R. Chaka, No. XV. ... P. Ariari, No. XXVII.	Grass-cutting and grazing right.

MURREE—concluded.

81	Mangal	71	462	320	255	2,927	...	...	Is very well off for grazing, &c.
82	Chaneri	18	95	83	24	176	...	...	No waste of this village included in any reserve or demarcated protected forest.
83	Jandala	15	85	110	174	563	...	...	Is very well off for grazing.
84	Jandgiran	4	24	46	34	267	...	...	Ditto.
85	Kharatián	6	31	71	39	49	...	...	
86	Simli	24	135	212	113	571	320	P. Simli, No. XXVIII ...	Kharatián and Simli are the villages with rights in P. Simli.
87	Dakhain	109	1,310 (Nos. 87 and 88)	687	448	4,969 (Nos. 87 and 88)	320	Ditto.	
88	Karor	164		900	563		982	P. Ambani, No. XXIX ...	Karor and Dakhain have rights in P. Ambani.
							982	Ditto.	
							388	P. Chama, No. XXX ...	The villages with rights in P. Chama are—Karor, Kala Basand (No. 89), and Bel Gala, Dakhili Bhangal (No. 11), tahsíl Kahuta.
89	Kala Basand	117	694	764	425	1,664	2,270	P. Ariari, No. XXVII.	
90	Ariari	217	1,413	1,033	1,213	1,686	2,270	Ditto.	The villages with rights in P. Ariari are—Kala Basand, Karor (No. 88), Ariari (No. 90) and Chaka (No. 80).
91	Darnoián...	167	810	868	526	1,699	2,270	Ditto.	
92	Barihad	105	759	518	533	1,514	300	P. Darnoián, No. XXIV.	Darnoián and Papondhi have rights in this protected forest.
93	Badnián	43	307	240	166	309	...	...	Barihad has been practically unaffected by the settlement.
							560	P. Badnián, No. XXVI....	Badnián, Karana Kálan (No. 100), and an outlying portion of Sarmandal (No. 96) have rights in this protected forest.
94	Kotli	152	742	805	496	1,591	760	P. Balawra, No. XXV....	Kotli, Balawra (No. 95), Kothián (No. 99), Sarmandal (No. 96), and Karana Kálán (No. 100), have rights in this protected forest.
95	Balawra	35	186	175	146	401	760	Ditto.	
96	Sarmandal	33	180	143	124	327	*1,400	P. Dhirkot, No. XIV ...	*See No. 41.
							760	P. Balawra, No. XXV ...	See No. 94.
97	Bhan	58	314	212	200	349	*1,400	P. Dhirkot, No. XIV ...	*See No. 41.
98	Santh Sarula	22	115	144	95	618	1,400	Ditto ...	Ditto.
99	Kothián	40	72	197	97	229	1,400	Ditto ...	Ditto.
							760	P. Balawra, No. XXV ...	See No. 94.
100	Karana Kalán	85	919	490	398	1,172	760	Ditto ...	Ditto.
							*560	P. Badnián, No. XXVI ...	*See No. 93.

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR EACH VILLAGE, IN TAHSILS MURREE AND KAHUTA, WHICH IS AFFECTED BY THE NEW FOREST SETTLEMENT, &c.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Village.		Population.					Additional Rights in Reserved or Demarcated Protected Forests.		
Tahsil.	Serial No.	Name.	Houses.	Souls.	Horned cattle.	Cultivated area, in acres.	Waste area, in acres.	Area over which right can be exercised.	*Names of Forests in which allowed.* P. = Protected Forest. R. = Reserved "	Remarks.
								Acres.		
Kahuta.	1	Bihaga	67	427	320	265	963	...	...	
	2	Sangrián...	49	346	315	248	1,632	...	...	
	3	Bhatián	65	409	416	301	907	...	...	
	4	Kamra	78	440	364	328	2,035 Including No. 7.	906 256	P. Parindla, No. II ... P. Haruta, No. I	The villages with rights in P. Parindla are Kamra and Parindla (No. 7), and in Haruta Kamra (No. 4) and Thún (No. 5) have rights.
	5	Thún	111	509	777	413	4,709	256	P. Haruta, No. I	
	6	Narar	372	1,971	2,433	1,139	6,672	2,672	P. Kaloián Chakla, No. VIII.	Some hamlets of Narar have rights in the forest. The villages with rights in it are—Narar, Kaloián (No. 29), Soha (No. 31), Barhati (No. 30), and Panjar (No. 34).
	7	Parindla...	62	308	361	201	Included in No. 4	906	P. Parindla, No. II ...	See No. 4.
	8	Chhent	28	178	207	96	251	774	P. Chhent, No. III ...	The villages with rights in P. Chhent are—Chhent, Bhangal (No. 11), Kanoián (No. 12), and Kamkot (Nos. 9 and 10).
	9	Kamkot Pír Bakhsh ...	14	85	74	47	639	774	Ditto ...	See No. 8.
	10	Kamkot Haidar... ...	47	284	210	169		774	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	11	Bhangal, with Bahl ...	57	440	348	306	438	774 250	Ditto ... R. Bhangal, No. III ...	Ditto. Grazing and grass-cutting rights in R. Bhangal only.
	12	Kanoián	35	259	273	125	626	774	P. Chhent No. III ...	See No. 8.
	13	Danoi	38	138	250	116	1,044	...	...	Very well off indeed for forest.
	14	Sangian	10	51	83	21	351	1,721	P. Chanjúián, No. VII ...	The villages with rights in P. Chanjúián are—Sangián, Sor (No. 16), Khúián (No. 15), Chanjúián. (No. 27).

15	Khúián	55	275	282	131	734	1,721	P. Chanjúián, No. VII...	See No. 14.
16	Sor	54	346	390	196	1,833	1,721	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Marinián...	15	88	117	44	286	759	P. Pírphirián, No. VI ...	Marinián and Sang (No. 25) have rights in P. Pírphirián.
18	Letrár Bála	115	718	649	370	88	330	P. Dhamúta, No. IV	Letrár Bála and Letrár Páín have grazing in common.
19	Letrár Páín	20	178	170	122	1,009			The villages with rights in R. Dhamúta are the two Letrárs and Dhamúta (No. 20).
20	Dhamúta...	18	98	107	115	Included in No. 23.	330	Ditto ...	See No. 19.
21	Bagga	32	221	217	184	789	400	R. Jantra, No. V ...	This is a grass-cutting and grazing right.
22	Jantra	46	307	287	227	1,675	...	...	Very well off for waste.
23	Chilla, with Talhetar ...	64	439	499	272	1,979 Including No. 20.	798	P. Talhetar, No. V ...	Only Sang (No. 25) and Chilla have rights in P. Talhetar.
24	Mohra Biro	12	93	118	59	88	...	...	Unaffected by rakhs.
25	Sang, with Pírphirián, Dhanchiplo.	69	485	606	366	2,509	798	P. Talhetar, No. V ...	See No. 23.
26	Karl	57	331	386	166	1,249	...	...	Very well off for waste and grazing.
27	Chanjuián	35	186	178	85	238	1,721	P. Chanjúián, No, VII ...	See No. 14.
28	Salámbar	32	142	109	96	993	...	...	Very well off for waste and grazing.
29	Kaloián	41	98	196	81	418	2,672	P. Kaloián, Chakla No. VIII.	See No. 6.
30	Barhati	13	66	92	33	202	2,672	Ditto ...	Ditto.
31	Soha	38	301	128	61	448	2,672	Ditto ...	Ditto.
32	Kulteha	15	89	65	25	189	606	P. Bindla, No. IX ...	Kulteha and Bindla (No. 74) (Dákhili Beor) have rights here.
33	Utrina	19	144	149	176	194	522	P. Utrina, No. X ...	Only Utrina has rights in this protected forest.
34	Panjár	66	377	335	138	574	2,672	P. Kaloián, Chakla No. VIII.	See No. 6.
35	Pharwála...	14	76	35	81	168	798	P. Pharwála, No. XIII...	The villages with rights in P. Pharwála are—Pharwála, Narála (No. 36), Jagiot Khálsa (No. 38), and Aliot (No. 37). None of these have been affected by any reserved forest.
36	Narála	51	232	643	310	499	798	Ditto ...	See No. 35.
37	Aliot	90	345	370	545	855	798	Ditto ...	Has lost nothing. See No. 35.
38	Jagiot Khálsa	10	36	38	262	501	798	Ditto ...	See No. 35.

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR EACH VILLAGE IN TAHSILS MURREE AND KAHUTA, WHICH IS AFFECTED BY THE NEW FOREST SETTLEMENT, &c.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Village.		Population.					Additional Rights in Reserved or Demarcated Protected Forests.		
Tahsil.	Serial No.	Name.	Houses.	Souls.	Horned cattle.	Cultivated area, in acres.	Waste area, in acres.	Area over which right can be exercised.	*Names of Forests in which allowed.* P. = Protected Forest. R. = Reserved "	Remarks.
Kahuta—*continued.*	39	Nathiot	38	210	292	275	478	Acres. 300	R. Cherah, No. VII. ...	Grass-cutting and grazing, dry wood and timber on application once in five years, are the rights in this portion of R. Cherah.
	40	Dariot Waris	27	113	309	202	519	300	R. Cherah, No. VII. ...	Ditto.
	41	Sambalgáh	53	232	206	503	634	300	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	42	Khadiot	76	446	479	423	778	2,221	R. Karl, No. IX. ...	All the above rights obtain here also. The villages with these rights in the open portion of R. Karl are—Khadiot (No. 42), Chor (No. 67), Bara (No. 43) and Rajrot (No. 66).
	43	Bára	39	215	178	157	278	2,221	Ditto ...	See No. 42.
	44	Maniand	41	208	245	305	817	575	P. Maniand, No. XII. ...	Unaffected by reserves. The villages with rights in P. Maniand are—Maniand, Doberan (No. 45) and Kahuta (No. 49).
	45	Doberan	31	155	144	161	186	550	R. Salitha, No. XIII. ...	The villages with rights in this rakh are—Doberan, Salitha (No. 69), Bandeha (No. 65); the rights are as in R. Karl (No. IX) and Cherah (No. VII).
	46	Tapiáli	69	211	163	160	842	130	R. Kajli Ban, No. XIV.	The same rights as in R. Karl (No. IX), &c.
	47	Hanesar	93	522	491	550	594	595	P. Hanesar, No. XIV. ...	The villages with rights in this protected forest are—Hanesar, Mauri (No. 48), (No. 84) and Tarnoch (No. 85), all unaffected by reserves.
	48	Mauri	70	423	363	416	683	595	Ditto ...	See No. 47.
	49	Kahuta with Daráukot ...	592	2,803	920	1,403	1,492	515	P. Maniand, No. XII. ...	Unaffected by reserves. See No. 44.
	50	Dakháli	63	421	226	497	558	1,125	P. Chinám, No. XXVI.	The villages with rights in this protected forest are—Mohra Hayat (No. 54), Dakháli, Arázi Gujrál (No. 52), Dheri Madhú (No. 53), Chinám Dakháli Deráh Khálsa, (No. 56), Gangoti Brahmanán (No. 57), Bamrot (No. 55) and Gár (No. 51). All unaffected by reserves.

51	Gar	29	172	159	187	231	1,125	Ditto	See No. 50.
52	Arázi Gujrál	15	90	40	37	15	1,125	Ditto	
53	Dheri Mádhú	20	105	120	120	196	1,125	Ditto	
54	Mohra Hayát	8	42	22	37	31	1,125	Ditto	
55	Bamrot	5	30	74	74	75	1,125	Ditto	
56	Derah Khálsa	85	425	194	334	5,620	1,125	Ditto ...	Only Taraf Chinám of Derah Khálsa has right in P. Chinám.
57	Gangoti Brahmanán ...	11	66	64	120	102	1,125	P. Chinám, No. XXVI.	See No. 50.
58	Thoa Khálsa	364	2,375	1,397	1,738	3,432	200	P. Thoa, No. XX ...	Thoa and Palákhar (No. 62) have rights here. Both unaffected by reserves.
59	Mator	137	969	838	1,426	1,212	524	P. Dodili Mator, No. XIX.	The villages with rights in this protected forest are—Mator, Maira (No. 60), Khandián (No. 93), Dodili (No. 94). All unaffected by reserves.
60	Maira	146	840	903	1,034	1,893	524	Ditto ...	See No. 59.
61	Phagwári Galla ...	39	398	223	225	225	450	P. Palákhar, No. XXI...	The villages with rights in this protected forest are—Phagwári Galla, Palákhar (No. 62), Paláia Sayadán (No. 64) and Bhiai Mehr Ali (No. 63). All unaffected by reserves.
62	Palakhar	278	1,824	1,177	1,643	2,210	450	Ditto	See No. 61.
63	Bhiai Mehr Ali	31	196	168	210	162	450	Ditto	
64	Palála Sayadán	22	138	154	134	217	450	Ditto	
65	Bandeha	20	97	67	55	78	540	R. Salitha, No. XIII ...	See Doberan (No. 45) for rights.
66	Rájrot	32	135	152	138	574	2,221	R. Karl, No. IX ...	Rights defined above. See Khadiot (No. 42).
67	Chor	11	59	57	60	106	2,221	Ditto	
68	Dhan Lehri	21	130	80	84	423	...	...	Practically unaffected.
69	Salitha	53	310	37	161	1,214	540 797	R. Salitha, No. XIII ... P. Panáthi, No. XI ...	See Doberan (No. 45). The villages with rights in P. Panáthi are—Salitha Jewra (No. 71) and Balriha (No. 70).
70	Balriha	69	442	277	343	509	797	Ditto	See No. 69.
71	Jewra Pani	87	609	501	539	1,081	797	Ditto	
72	Dhut	28	106	109	72	121	100	R. Paláh, No. XVIII ...	Rakh Paláh is only 200 acres in all. Grass and grazing right.
73	Dewángarh	27	157	173	91	706	...	...	Very well off for waste and grazing.

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR EACH VILLAGE, IN TAHSILS MURREE AND KAHUTA, WHICH IS AFFECTED BY THE NEW FOREST SETTLEMENT, &c.—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Village.		Population.					Additional Rights in Reserved or Demarcated Protected Forests.		
Tahsil.	Serial No.	Name.	Houses.	Souls.	Horned cattle.	Cultivated area, in acres.	Waste area, in acres.	Area over which right can be exercised.	Names of Forests in which allowed. P. = Protected Forest. R. = Reserved "	Remarks.
KAHUTA—*continued.*	74	Beor ... ... Bindla, Dákhili Beor ... Sor, Dákhili Beor ...	126 2 12	877 8 50	661 25 138	393 9 33	2,806	Acres. ...	...	Bindla and Sor are "Dhoks" of Beor. Well off for waste and grazing.
	75	Gura	22	119	112	45	652	...	...	Well off for waste and grazing.
	76	Karot	15	68	94	37	380	...	...	
	77	Kanand	27	128	194	74	475	480	P. Kánand, No XV ...	Las (No. 78), Kánand and Janhátal (No. 80), have rights in P. Kánand.
	78	Las	25	97	137	43	408	480	Ditto ...	See No. 77.
	79	Dhok Khalál, Dákhili Khalol.	42	18	19	4	1,304	1,280	P. Janhátal, No. XVII.	See No. 80.
	80	Janhátal	95	694	268	371	1,729	480 1,280	P. Kánand, No. XV ... P. Janhátal, No. XVII.	The villages with rights in P. Janhátal are—Janhátal and Khalol. See No. 77.
	81	Paláh	27	123	66	139	303	100	R. Paláh, No. XVIII ...	See Dhut, No. 72.
	82	Chanour	29	147	157	186	452	1,125	Ditto ...	Chanour is practically unaffected by the forest settlement.
	83	Káhangarh	71	292	284	335	479	100	Ditto ...	See Dhut No. 72 for rights.
	84	Ail	25	153	114	130	223	600	P. Hanesar, No. XIV.	See No. 47.
	85	Tarnoch	29	135	142	145	310	600	Ditto	
	86	Panjwár	36	155	266	158	294	500	P. Seri No. XVIII ...	The villages with rights in P. Seri, No. XVIII, are—Seri (No. 87), Panjwár Lehri (Nos. 88 and 89).
	87	Seri	29	156	162	235	484	500	Ditto	See No. 86.
	88	Lehri, Brahmanán ...	27	208	203	231	1,423	500	Ditto	
	89	Lehri, Musalmanán, with Jund.	105	510	754	887	1,423	500	Ditto	

KAHUTA—*concluded.*	90	Sail Suheri	Included in No. 79.	230	244	13	Included in No. 79.	520	P. Suheri, No. XVI ...	This is a Dhok of Khalol; it is the only village with rights in P. Suheri. See also Khalol (No. 79).
	91	Saligráon	86	417	510	316	1,300	...	...	Well off for grazing and waste.
	92	Sihr	120	734	700	622	1,648	370	P. Thúthar, No. XXII ...	Only Sihr has right in this protected forest.
	93	Khandiári	32	265	168	498	615	524	P. Dodili Mator, No. XIX.	Unaffected by reserves. See No. 59.
	94	Dodili	41	228	275	265	718	525	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	95	Nalla Musalmanán ...	249	1,430	1,149	1,430	2,201	830	P. Rájdháni, No. XXIII.	Nalla and Banáhil (No. 96) have rights in P. Rájdháni.
	96	Banáhil, with Bhágpur...	206	1,649	1,110	1,044	4,384	830	Ditto	See No. 95.
		Rájdháni, Dákhili Banáhil	4	12	16	11	4,384	812 1,628	P. Bháogarh, No. XXIV. P. Khad, No. XXV ...	Banáhil only has rights in P. Bháogarh.
	97	Sakrána	119	851	608	1,040	1,184	1,628	P. Khad, No. XXV ...	Bálímáh (No. 98), Banáhil (No. 96) and Sakrána have rights in P. Khad. Sakrána unaffected by reserves.
	98	Bálímáh	39	291	315	209	1,670	1,628	P. Khad, No. XXV ...	See No. 97.
RAWAL-PINDI.	1	Cheráh	330	2,100	1,915	2,698	3,000	...	...	Cheráh is more a "plain" than a "hill" village.
	2	Kajnáh	67	241	465	427	2,422	...	...	These are affected by the Cheráh Reserve, No. VII. only.

FRED. A. ROBERTSON,

Forest Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS IN THE RESERVED FORESTS, TAHSILS KAHUTA AND MURREE, DISTRICT RAWALPINDI.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
No. of Reserve.	NAME OF RESERVE.	Area in acres.	Name of village or persons with rights.	Number of houses.	Population.	NUMBER OF Horned cattle.	NUMBER OF Sheep and goats.	Nature and extent of rights.	Existing pathways and water-supplies.	REMARKS.
					TAHSIL KAHUTA.					
I.	Kamra	2,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) From Panjpír Shrine to Karula and Thún. (2) From Anglas to Ghal. (3) From Thún to Lachman Ferry. (4) Water-supply near Chadar Dákhili Thún.	In cases in which grazing rights have been given, the number of cattle which the right-holders will be entitled to graze will be a maximum of double the number entered in column 7 of cattle, *boná fide* the property of such right-holders.
II.	Danohi	1,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) From Danohi to Dhok Dehra along the spur.	Sheep, goats and camels are excluded in almost every case, and the second half of column 7 has accordingly been generally left blank.
III.	Bhangal	1,423	M. Bhangal (the main village only).	55	275	339	...	The main village of Bhangal has right of grazing and grass-cutting over 250 acres, half of which may be rotated by Forest Officer. Camels, sheep and goats are excluded.	(1) From Bhangal to Letrár-páín. (2) From Kamkot to Chaka and Belgala.	...
IV.	Baga	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.	Jantra	789	M. Baga and the owners and their tenants of the 11 cultivated chaks excluded from the reserve.	119	452	339	...	Grazing camels, goats and sheep excepted, and grass-cutting over about 400 acres, one-third of which may be closed by the Forest Officer.	Pathways to and from cultivated chaks "*dákhil-i-kharíji*" included within boundaries of reserve.	For area and particulars of cultivated chaks, see file of Reserve Jantra, No. V.
VI.	Salanga	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Salanga and Padana to Jantra.	
VII.	Chila Cheráh ...	3,868	M. Dariot Waris ... ... M. Nathiot... ... ... M. Sambalgyah	27 38 53	113 210 232	309 292 206	... ...	Grazing, except camels, sheep and goats; grass-cutting and dry fallen wood; timber on application, on the same conditions as laid down for demarcated protected forests,	(1) From Nalot to Dhok Las. (2) From Cheráh to Dhok Biamkund and up ravine.	...

								once in five years over portion of the rakh east of pathway from Nalot to Las up to old Sambalgyah; boundary about 300 acres. Forest Officer may rotate half with portions of closed rakh.		
VIII.	Sang	3,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) From Marinian to Letrár Bála. (2) From Marinian to Sang. (3) From Tahletar to Dhalor through Parbhan.	Dhok Parbhan and a small portion of waste is surrounded on all sides by the reserve, but does not form part of it.
IX.	Karl	5,339	M. Khadiot (all rights) ... M. Chor " ... M. Bara " ... M. Rájrot " ... M. Chanjúián " ...	76 11 39 32 6	446 59 215 135 27	479 57 178 152 38	474 30 208 122 ...	Rights of grazing and fallen dry wood and timber once in five years on application, on the same conditions as laid down for demarcated protected forests. Camels excluded; one-fourth of the open portion, which comprises 2,400 acres, may be closed by the Forest Officer.	(1) From Karl to Chanjúián. (2) From Karl to Rájrot. (3) From Pihár to Jamhiri.	There are 26 cultivated chaks excluded "*dakhil-i-khariji*" from the Reserve and included in various mauzahs, aggregating 133 acres, 7 kanáls, 18 marlás.
X.	Narar	1,338	M. Thún and Narar ...	...	...	...	...	Grass-cutting right for three months in the year over half this rakh, 1st September to 30th November. May be rotated at pleasure by Forest Officer.	From Karl Sanilati to Dhok Bhauni.	
XI.	Khúián	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) From Kund to Lohara. (2) From Kund to Bhid.	
XII.	Salambar	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XIII.	Salitha	926	M. Bandeha ... ... M. Deburán ... ... M. Tapiáli ... ... M. Rájrot	20 37 69 32	97 155 211 135	67 144 163 152	57 96 79 122	In open portion grass-cutting, grazing, fallen dry wood, and timber on application once in five years, on the same conditions as laid down for demarcated protected forests. Forest Officer may close one-fourth of this portion, which amounts to about 550 acres. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	...	

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS IN THE RESERVED FORESTS, TAHSILS KAHUTA AND MURREE, DISTRICT RAWALPINDI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
No. of Reserve.	NAME OF RESERVE.	Area in acres.	Name of village or persons with rights.	Number of houses.	Population.	NUMBER OF Horned cattle.	NUMBER OF Sheep and goats.	Nature and extent of rights.	Existing pathways and water-supplies.	REMARKS.
								TAHSIL KAHUTA—*concluded.*		
XIV.	Kajli Ban	370	Balriha	69	442	277	223	Grazing, grass, fallen dry wood; timber on application once in five years, on the same conditions as laid down for demarcated protected forests over one-third of this rakh may be rotated at pleasure by Forest Officer. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	...	
XV.	Panjar	2,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) Hall's District Road near banks of Jhelum. (2) From Panjar to Jevra through Sain. (3) From Soa to Kulthia. (4) From Salitha to Utrina.	
XVI.	Kulthia	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) Hall's District Road. (2) From Diwángarh to Kulthia.	
XVII.	Gura	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) Hall's Road. (2) From Karot to Beor Baruthi. (3) Pathway at north of rakh to water known as Corbyn's Road. (4) Water-supply at extreme north of reserve.	

XVIII.	Palah	200	M. Palah ... ... M. Kangarh (all rights) ... M. Dhut (all except timber).	27 71 28	123 202 106	66 284 109	58 85 93	Grazing camels, sheep and goats excluded; grass, fallen dry wood, timber on application once in five years, subject to the conditions laid down for demarcated protected forests over half the reserve. May be rotated at pleasure.	...	
XIX.	Las	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) Hall's Road.	
XX.	Beor Khalol ...	1,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) Hall's Road. (2) From Janhatal to Kahún. (3) From Tanchal to Sail. (4) From Tanchal to tank and spring near it.	
XXI.	Javand	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) Hall's Road. (2) From Nala to Salgriaon.	
XXII.	Nala Ser	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XXIII.	Banáhil	1,763	Dhok Barjún (a chak excluded from reserve, and included in mauzah Banahil).	4	12	15	18	Grazing and grass over small portions, demarcated, round chak; about 80 acres in all.	Water-supply near Dhok Barjún.	This is the only special case in which goats and sheep are not excluded in tahsil Kahuta. The cultivated area of Dhok Barssún,—8 acres, 1 kanál, 6 marlás.
XXIV.	Balimah	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Narathi to Bálimah.	
				TAHSIL MURREE.						
I.	Gianthal	448	M. Dewal	...	...	...	...	A right to cut grass down to the main stream on the Dewal side of it, from 1st September to 30th November, over about 160 acres.	...	
II.	Búrban	600	The villagers of mauzah Káhia, as defined in file. The inhabitants of the main village of Rawát, with hamlets. The inhabitants of the village of Aliot.	37 89 62	212 267 386	208 374 260	38 294 215	Rights to graze camels, goats and sheep excepted, and to cut grass and take fallen dry wood; also to lop certain trees up to two-thirds of their height, *i.e.*, Baren, Barungi, Rhin, and dhaman, for fodder over half of the rakh. Open portion may be rotated at pleasure by the Forest Officer.	Water-supply at south-east corner of reserve known as Thatti Nál.	
III.	Masot	350	Masot	...	...	...	...	Rights to cut grass up to the Murree-Abbottabad Road, and east of it for three months, 1st September to 30th November, over about 120 acres.	Murree-Abbottabad Road.	

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS IN THE RESERVED FORESTS, TAHSILS KAHUTA AND MURREE, DISTRICT RAWALPINDI—*continued*.

1	2	3		5	6	7		8	9	10
No. of Reserve.	NAME OF RESERVE.	Area in acres.	Name of village or persons with rights.	Number of houses.	Population.	NUMBER OF		Nature and extent of rights.	Existing pathways and water-supplies.	REMARKS.
						Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.			
						TAHSIL MURREE—*continued*.				
III.	Masot—(*continued*).	...	M. Sandián	62	345	428	138	Right to graze and cut grass in portion in south of rakh; about 80 acres below pathway. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	...	
IV.	Kohati	800	M Kohati	38	198	176	87	Grazing and grass-cutting from the Kohati spur and survey pole down to the big stream east of Kohati; about 60 acres.	(1) Hall's Road ... ... (2) Road from Kohati to Gosraga.	For special reasons there is no restriction as to sheep, goats, &c., in this case.
V.	Bigraon	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VI.	Papundhi Patriata...	4,800	M. Gail	142	800	559	527	Fallen dry wood, grazing and grass-cutting in portion marked out between Sail and Bobri; may be rotated with portion from closed rakh; about 300 acres. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	(1) From Chalaura to Wagal. (2) From Tanda to Wagal. (3) Gail to Bobri and Bobri to Wagal. (4) The Murree-Kotli Road.	
			Dhok Bobri...	19	18	102	53			
			M. Papúndhi ... ... M. Kanathi	33	99	281	385	Grazing and grass-cutting over small portion at southern end of rakh as demarcated; half may be rotated at will; about 120 acres. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	The Chanjúián water-supply.	
			M. Khalabat	22	17	206	127			
VII.	Chárihán	2,110	M. Chárihán	...	...	...	...	Right to cut grass throughout year in portion of rakh above Chárihán to top of ridge; to be rotated with equal portion adjoining it; about 250 acres.	(1) Right of way from Luni Atal to Namb and Gora Galli. (2) From Sindwarián to Mohra. (3) Murree-Kotli road. (4) Sindwarián water-supply.	

VIII.	Kachut	480	Dhok Dána Dákhili Nambal Do. Awain ... ... M. Kachut ... ... Dhok Bosthal	22 16 12 11	66 49 90 20	119 137 114 245	80 25 95 453	One-third of reserve to be open for grass and grazing, to be rotated at pleasure. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	(1) From Murree to Anguri and Ráwalpindi. (2) Path from Dána to Awain.	
IX.	Seribari	2,670	M. Gora Galli	39	298	261	130	Grass-cutting and grazing over portion above Gora Galli up to road made by Forest Officer to top of ridge. To be rotated with portion of closed reserve; about 150 to 200 acres. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	(1) From Gora Galli to Nambal. (2) From Nandkot to Samli Tíjál.	
			M. Saneo	...	...	...	...	Grass-cutting over small portion to Mauzah Saneo, about 60 acres, from 1st September to 30th November.	...	
X.	Daleh	1,190	M. Daleh	...	...	...	...	Right to cut grass from 1st September to 30th November over portion of rakh above Daleh, north to top of ridge; about 150 acres.	Right of way from village to Dhok Gharana Khetar, a chak *dákhil-i-khárijí* within rakh, and to water in the ravine.	Dhok Gharana Khetar is excluded from the reserve as a *dákhil-i-khárijí* chak; Dákhili Mauzah Daleh = acres 21-0-9. There are four cultivated blocks in all.
XI.	Baroha	1,125	Dhoks Urchu Bagla and Barani Bári.	4	14	49	78	Portion marked along side of pathway open to Dhoks only for grass-cutting and grazing; about 50 acres. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	Through reserve to Dhok Urchu Bagla.	Dhoks Urchu Bagla = 8 acres, 2 kanáls, 1 marlá; Dhok Báráni Bári = 9 acres, 1 kanál, 18 marlás; Dákhili Baroha is excluded from the reserve as chak *dákhil-i-khárijí*.
XII.	Salgiraon	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XIII.	Manga	1,250	M. Salgiraon Dakhili Manga	...	...	...	...	Grass-cutting right over portion of reserve; about 200 acres east of big Kás and bridge. The Forest Officer can rotate half of this with portions of closed rakh at will.	From Tret to Manga ...	
XIV.	Samli Bheramál ...	1,840	M. Samli Bheramál ... M. Kachut...	26 12	434 90	194 114	303 95	Grass-cutting and grazing to Samli Bheramál in piece of rakh west of Kachut-Manga Road and below it; about 100 acres. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	(1) From Murree to Anguri and Ráwalpindi. (2) From Samli Bheramál to Sain. (3) From Kachut to Manga. (4) From Samli Bheramál to Juma.	
XV.	Chaka	2,960	M. Chaka	56	439	287	859	Grazing and grass-cutting below and east of Mangal-Chaka Road; about 250 acres. Half may be rotated with portions of closed rakh. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	(1) New forest road. (2) From Gora Galli to Mangal (3) From Sain to Chaka. (4) From Anguri to Chaka.	

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS IN THE RESERVED FORESTS, TAHSILS KAHUTA AND MURREE, DISTRICT RAWALPINDI—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
No. of Reserve.	NAME OF RESERVE.	Area in acres.	Name of village or persons with rights.	Number of houses.	Population.	NUMBER OF		Nature and extent of rights.	Existing pathways and water-supplies.	REMARKS.
						Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.			
					TAHSIL MURREE—*concluded.*					
XVI.	Sangseri	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) Road from Murree to Karor. (2) Pathway from Satghara to water-supply across rakh.	
XVII.	Kotli	880	Dhok Parchahn ... ... Do. Mánkiála ... ... (Chaks excluded from the reserve.)	59 4	... 16	304 14	343 ...	Grazing and grass-cutting in chak, formed round Dhok Mánkiála; about 100 acres. Half may be rotated with portion of closed rakh. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	(1) The road from Murree to Ráwalpindi. (2) Water-supply near Dhok Mánkiála.	Dhok Mánkiála—17 acres, 3 kanáls, 14 marlás and of Dhok Kalar—3 acres, 4 kanáls, 9 marlás, are cultivated chaks, excluded *dákhil-i-khárijí* from the rakhs, and included in Mauzah Kotli.
XVIII.	Khanwás	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Darnoián to Sangrián.	
XIX.	Kalha-basand ...	780	Karor	100	322	828	...	Grazing and grass-cutting over about 80 acres; half can be rotated by Forest Officer. Camels, sheep and goats to be excluded.	(1) From Dhok Chama to Karor. (2) From Dhok Chama to Kalha-basand. (3) From Karor village to water-supply on further side of the reserve.	Patasi = acres 14-4-11, is a cultivated chak, excluded from the reserve and included in Mauzah Karor dákil-i-khárijí.
XX.	Mangal	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Mangal to Ráwalpindi.	
XXI.	Khatar	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) From Juma to Khatar. (2) From Khatar to Salketar.	
XXII.	Kharatián	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) From Mangal and Sambli to Kharatián. (2) From Kharatián to Jandala. (3) From Kharatián and Sambli to Dhok Sambal.	
XXIII.	Thún	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hall's Road.	

FRED. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Copy of a letter, No. 801, dated 9th May 1885, from F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, to Major R. P. NISBET, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN reference to para. 11 of Colonel Wace's note on the Forest settlement, forwarded with your No. 1848 of 1st instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Financial Commissioner, that all compensation cases in connection with reserved forests in tahsils Kahuta and Murree have either been settled by me or referred to Court under Section 15, Act X of 1870, so that they offer no obstacle to the issue of notification under Section 19 of Act VII of 1878.

No. 410, dated Ráwalpindi, 22nd June 1885.

Endorsement by Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

COPY of above forwarded to R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Officiating Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, in reply to his No. 794, dated 2nd February last.

No. 923, dated 11th September 1876.

From—G. W. RIVAZ, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Proceedings of 3rd July 1876.
" of 12th August 1876.
Conservator of Forests' No. 332F., dated 22nd August 1876.

I AM directed to submit in original the correspondence marginally noted, regarding the necessity for a survey of the forests in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls, and with reference to the suggestion made in Conservator of Forests' No. 332F., dated 22nd ultimo, that this work should be entrusted to Mr. Reynolds, I am to state that the Financial Commissioner thinks Mr. Reynolds has many excellent qualifications for making the survey, and as Mr. Baden-Powell recommends he should be employed to conduct it, it seems to the Financial Commissioner very desirable that Mr. Reynolds should be appointed.

2. It will be remembered that Mr. Reynolds, in communication with Captain Wace, and under that officer's instructions, effected the Hazára forest survey, which is described in the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 74, dated 20th January 1875, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, to be one of the best pieces of forest work which has been recently done. It is on this account specially desirable that on this occasion Mr. Reynolds should be Captain Wace's coadjutor.

No. 3314, dated Lahore, 3rd June 1876.

From—G. W. RIVAZ, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM desired by the Financial Commissioner to forward to you in original, for consideration and any remarks you may wish to offer, a letter, No. 171, dated the 5th ultimo from the Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division, and enclosures, on the subject of the rakhs in the Ráwalpindi Division.

2. In forwarding the correspondence, I am to remark that from Colonel Cracroft's knowledge of the Ráwalpindi district his report is entitled to great weight.

3. The rakhs were transferrred to the Forest Department on condition of existing rights of user being respected. It seems from Colonel Cracroft's report that the extension of cultivation is the only right which can be exercised freely, and that this leads the people to plough up land merely for the purpose of gaining possession of it.

4. The Financial Commissioner would press upon you the propriety of making arrangements for leasing or otherwise disposing of the second and third class rakhs, by which the people may exercise their former privileges and would urge upon you the necessity for speedily defining the Government lands in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls.

5. The return of the enclosures of this letter is requested.

No. 14F., dated Camp Kaghan, 16th June 1876.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Esquire, C.S., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to reply separately to that part of your letter No. 3314, dated 3rd June 1876, which forwards the remarks of the Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division (in his No. 171, dated 5th May), on the Ráwalpindi rakhs.

2. I observe that it is unnecessary for me to say much on the subject, as this letter is written apparently without any reference to the revision of rakhs proposed by Captain Wace, and which contain definite proposals.

I took the precaution first of representing verbally to the Commissioner my difficulties, and then of sending him the detailed report (in the main agreeing with Captain Wace), which I addressed to you, (*vide* my No. 9F., dated 3rd June 1876). It is probable, however, that Colonel Cracroft had written the letter before he saw me or received my report for perusal.

3. I have therefore nothing to add to what I have said, which is that with third class rakhs we have nothing to do. With second class rakhs we should have just what Captain Wace proposes; and for first class rakhs a settlement is a *sine quâ non*.

Cultivation not attempted to be checked.

4. In one point only does the Commissioner's letter touch mine—on the subject of cultivation. I urged (paragraph 12) that, until settlement, some kind of check should be put on the utter destruction going on now.

The rules of 1855 (which have the force of law), in paragraph 7, distinctly authorize this. Yet in paragraph 17 of his letter the Commissioner does not think it worth while even to suggest a remedy. The civil authorities have nothing to do but to say, "be patient for a little; in a short time fair and equitable provision shall be made for your cultivation, meanwhile you must not *at present* cultivate within the *perfectly well known*, though undemarcated, first class rakhs (*vide* page 58 of the printed correspondence on Jhelum, Shahpur and Pindi rakhs); especially you must not clear crests of hills or steep slopes."

I can only earnestly invite the Financial Commissioner to insist on early steps being taken. I have raised the warning (which Colonel Cracroft's own words show I have understated rather than exaggerated); we shall otherwise find cultivation just in the very sites where forest ought to be maintained. I trust, having said so much, I shall be held free from responsibility when the refusal of the civil authorities to act has borne the bitter fruit it will inevitably bear.

I proceed only to offer some remarks on the rest of the letter premising, though I do so very unwillingly. The statements are often made so sweepingly, and yet no facts or figures, and sometimes no reasons ever are given for the assertions, many of which I confess to have read with astonishment.

Complaint that forest offences are treated as criminal.

5. With reference to paragraph 16, I can only say that if definite cases of unfair sentences were quoted instead of such a general statement materials for judgment would be forthcoming. I know of one grazing case (connected with military rakhs) which I consider hard. On the other hand, I know of a case where one of these respectable men chose to cut for sale 80 standing trees. Here was a deliberate theft; for whatever the people think about their rights in these rakhs, they know perfectly well that standing trees are Government property, and it was not pretended that the trees were on village or private lands. There is no reason why forest property (whosever it is) should be more exempt from the ordinary protection of the police and criminal law than any other property. In an early and barbarous stage of society, it is true that people looked upon trees as the property of no one, but we could hardly recognize such a thing now. The people who cut trees know that they are property just as much as a maund of wheat or a bag of rupees. On what ground should one be protected, the other not?

If a man is prosecuted for cutting grass or trees, and the Magistrate considers that there is *bonâ fide* room to suppose that there was mistake as to the right, &c., &c., he has only to record an acquittal; if it is proved otherwise, it would be a gross injustice to draw a distinction between one form of property and another.

Hazára Rules.

6. With reference to paragraph 18, Colonel Cracroft can hardly have read the Hazára rules. While they concede half seigniorage fees to the villagers, are otherwise the *strictest* rules almost of any with which I am acquainted; they have never been enforced in the "Gugera" lands, but in the reserved forests they may be summed up by saying that "everything is prohibited"; no one has any rights of any kind in them (except in certain definite areas recorded at settlement), our control is perfect.

7. As regards paragraph 19, I beg leave to deny the facts *in toto* as regards the second class rakhs (under Captain Wace's arrangements), and ask that some actual facts and areas may be required before this statement is accepted.

Allegation that Government makes a profit of the forest.

8. As regards the 20th paragraph, if the forests are Government property, the "largest possible yield consistent with their maintenance in a state of undiminished productiveness" is the first principle of forest economy. If a lease is granted,—and of course there are cases in which a forest may have grass that can *safely* be leased,—it must be so to the best advantage. As regards the statement in the last paragraph, it is too vague to enable a precise reply; no permit is given to any contractor, except to meet the supply of the cantonment—gas works, fort buildings, &c., &c., which of course cannot be stopped *as long as there is wood that can be properly cut to meet the supply*. And as to the rates, it is my duty to get the best price I can for State produce.

It is impossible, alike in theory and practice, to say "there is wood (perhaps in abundance), but we dare not cut it, because having no control over the rakhs; we know if it was once cut it would never grow up again." The rakhs *must* supply the great military and public requirements, and to do so they *must* be put under organized conservancy. As long as I can get proper control over the rakhs, I think I may safely be trusted with regulating the cutting from them. I trust I have shown Captain Wace's arrangements of second class rakhs to be both reasonable and necessary in this respect.

9. As regards 21st paragraph, I am unable to give information. No such rule or practice prevails anywhere under this Department.

The attempt is simply to claim the forest and get all the profits.

10. As regards 22nd paragraph, I can only say, that granted the arrangements of Captain Wace of the second class rakhs, and granted a fair settlement in Murree and Kahuta, there ought not to be any dissatisfaction that is *just*. The fact is, however, that all forest conservancy must be, and always will be, unpopular. The people want *nothing less* than to have the rakhs given over to them absolutely, to graze everywhere on payment of a light "tirni" fee (which is everywhere partially evaded by the aid of a small bribe), and to be allowed to cut what they like, and where they like, and to derive the whole profits of the sales of fuel to the cantonments and public works.

11. As regards paragraph 24—

(1).—I should like the Commissioner to have an opportunity of reading the Hazára rules, especially rules 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, before I do his proposition the injustice to agree with it. If the oppression of the Pindi people is so great from the closure of *three* rakhs for reproduction, any *one* of these Hazára rules would, one would suppose, set the district in a conflagration.

(2).—This statement, without one word of reasoning, or the shadow of a fact to support it, it is hardly necessary to comment on.

The ablest and most experienced forester would hesitate to say anything of the kind without the largest qualification and the most cautious limitation. I have given some *facts* and *figures* in paragraph 32 *et seq.* of my letter, which may help in arriving at a judgment, but which, at least, can only be provisionally accepted.

(3).—Assuming that the "ring-fence" proposed would be *at least* 150 miles in length, *i. e.*, for the smallest area that could produce the fuel-supply and the protection of the hill-sides, &c., it would cost to construct (it would be a stone wall of rough pebbles) about Rs. 40,000; to say nothing of the hill tracts of Murree and Kahúta, which would require another Rs. 40,000 at least. Who will pay for this and for its maintenance? Why should this district alone of all others find it difficult to keep out of forests which are clearly demarcated? [This latter of course is a *sine quâ non*, and fencing will be resorted to in especial cases where there is particular need.]

(4).—But inasmuch as the whole of the Commissioner's letter is devoted to show that the people have an universal right of grazing, and that it is no crime either to cut trees or to trespass, it is not easy to see what the use of the fence would be when it was up.

(5).—Would be in my opinion an uncalled for waste of revenue, for it would either result in the free grant of grazing or an extension of that most objectionable system—"tirni." Contractors can be bound down by reasonable terms and supervised, and need never be allowed the least opportunity to oppress. The outcry on this head is, I beg to assert, solely made by interested parties desirous of their own profit. It does not concern, however, this Department, as in cases where the state of the forest under our absolute control allowed of the disposal of grass, the Conservator would issue an order in writing (*vide* Captain Wace's proposal) directing it to be sold, cut, leased, &c., to best advantage.

(6).—If made into *communal* forests, with defined areas to be cut over and not exceeded each year, I should agree readily.

(7).—Is a question of Imperial revenue, quite beyond the control of our opinions. I have always suggested as a principle that *all* revenue from forests should be shown under that head, and that the *total* income should be considered (not the profit made in one branch or another) in dealing with applications for expenditure.

(8).—I see no reason to grant this: the forest area has been reduced step by step to the last minimum which will suffice. Unless it be clearly shown on evidence (which certainly does not appear from the correspondence) that the forests are the people's property, I cannot conceive why the State forests

should be burdened with such a charge. Having settled the area within which there are no rights or perfectly definite rights, we do not want anybody's assistance in preserving the forest; and from fires the present law protects sufficiently when intelligently enforced.

(9).—Is a question of pure forest management. There are no data to justify a sweeping statement and arbitrary rule like this. I think it may safely be left to the Conservator to do his own especial part in the matter. We continue to cut only where there is still wood to cut, endeavouring to get the proper control of those tracts allowed, so that when cut the wood may grow up again with such assistance as can be afforded by well-known forest operations. In this way I shall hope to be able to keep up at least a portion of the supply without doing the injury to the revenue and to the works which a sudden and arbitrary rule like that proposed would necessitate.

12. With regard to paragraph 25, I beg to say that Captain Wace's scheme will answer very well, and a settlement of Murree and Kahuta will do the rest.

No. 4853, dated Lahore, 11th August 1876.

From—G. W. Rivaz, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 14F., dated 27th ultimo, and, with reference to the concluding paragraph, to enquire if there is any immediate prospect of the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls being undertaken.

2. You are aware that a good survey is considered absolutely necessary by Captain Wace before any settlement can be made. The Financial Commissioner wishes to know what prospect there is of this survey being undertaken.

No. 332 F., dated 22nd August 1876.

From—B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, C.S., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your No. 4853, dated 11th instant, I beg to say that the Punjab Government can probably give you the requisite information. I have only heard unofficially that such a survey has been ordered, and that a wish has been expressed that it should be done by the Revenue (N. W.) Survey.

This I may be permitted to regret, as our forest survey is quite at liberty to undertake the work, and the fact that it would be done chiefly by Mr. Reynolds, who has had the valuable experience of Hazára, is, I think, a consideration which may have been overlooked.

No. 1277 S., dated Lahore, 12th December 1876.

From—W. M. Young, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 1086, dated 5th September, intimating that Colonel H. C. Johnstone, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, has been instructed to undertake the survey of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, in order that a settlement of the forest rights in these tahsíls may be effected, I am desired to submit a letter from Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, received under endorsement from the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division, No. 453, dated 24th November, enquiring whether he is to be entrusted with the settlement of these forests.

2. The Financial Commissioner is particularly anxious that Captain Wace should undertake this work when the survey is sufficiently advanced. He has special experience in the settlement of such questions, and the Financial Commissioner thinks that if he is assisted in the work, he will be able to do it without detriment to his other duties. The employment of Captain Wace upon this duty has already been recommended in this office No. 789 S., dated 4th August 1876, and also in the correspondence of which a copy is annexed to your letter under reply.

3. Mr. Egerton accordingly recommends—

1.—That Captain Wace be charged with the duty of settling the question of forest right in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls.

2.—That an European assistant be deputed to assist him in the work, when the time arrives for its being undertaken.

3.—That the tract be put under settlement for the purposes of defining the boundaries of Government and village lands, and settling the questions of right connected with the forests therein situated, when the survey now being made by the Revenue Survey Department is sufficiently advanced to permit of his taking up the work.

No. 453, dated 24th November 1876.

From—Colonel J. M. CRIPPS, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 350, dated 14th August 1875, from Commissioner, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
No. 6309, dated 23rd October 1876, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner to Commissioner.
No. 6477, dated 2nd November 1876, from ditto.

WITH reference to the correspondence marginally noted, begs to forward the accompanying letter No. 199, dated 18th instant, in original, from Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, soliciting early orders relating to the appointment of Captain Wace for the demarcation of the forests of Kahuta and Murree tahsíls during the current cold weather.

No. 199, dated Jhelum, 18th November 1876.

From—Captain E. G. WACE, Settlement Officer, Jhelum,

To—The Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.

THE Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's Nos. 6309, dated 23rd ultimo, and 6477, dated 2nd instant, in referring to me for decision certain cases connected with the forests of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls, state that I shall be entrusted with the demarcation of the forests of these tahsíls during the current cold weather.

2. I have received no instructions connected with these forests since I submitted to you my No. 27, dated 27th July 1875, recommending the regular survey of these tahsíls as a preliminary to the demarcation of the forests.

3. I therefore beg the favor of the early communication to me of the wishes of the superior authorities. I understand that the desired survey has been commenced by the Revenue Survey Department, and as yet no instructions, except the incidental mention of the subject in the letters above quoted, have reached me.

No. 613 S., dated 25th June 1877.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 171 F., dated 3rd May, enquiring what prospect there is of a demarcation of Government lands being made in the tahsíls of Murree and Kahuta in the Rawalpindi district, I am desired to refer you to this office No. 1277 S., dated 12th December 1876, in which the Financial Commissioner made proposals for effecting this object, on which no orders have yet been passed.

2. The Financial Commissioner thinks there may be some obstacles to Captain Wace undertaking the work for which he was recommended in the letter above quoted, and he therefore would suggest, for the consideration of His Honor, that Captain Wace's successor, Mr. Purser, should be charged with the duty of demarcating the forest and settling the rights connected with them, or if his services cannot be made available owing to the work of assessment in Jhelum which will be upon his hands, Mr. Ouseley thinks that Lieutenant Massy might be deputed to carry out the forest settlement after the hot weather.

No. 407 S., dated Simla, 22nd August 1877.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

From Secretary to Financial Commissioner—
No. 923, dated 11th September 1876.
No. 1004, dated 2nd October 1876.
No. 1277 S., dated 12th December 1876.
No. 613 S., dated 25th June 1877.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your communications marginally noted, relative to the survey and forest settlement of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls (the original enclosures of which are herewith returned), and to convey the following orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The proposal that Mr. Purser be charged with the duty of settling the question of forest right in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls is sanctioned by His Honor.

3. The tract can be put under settlement, as proposed in your letter No. 1277 S., dated 12th December last, paragraph 3, and you are requested to submit the usual drafts of the notification of settlement and of instructions to the Officer in charge when the revenue survey is sufficiently advanced.

4. The recommendation in your letter of the 11th of September, for entrusting the Murree and Kahuta survey to Mr. Reynolds, is superseded by the orders you subsequently received in regard to the revenue survey. It is not at present necessary to determine whether Mr. Purser will require the services of a European Assistant, but the point can be referred again when he is about to commence work.

5. A separate communication will be addressed to you regarding the proposed application for the services of Mr. Reynolds in connection with the correspondence on the subject of the work which is suggested in the Salt Range.

No. 789 S., dated Lahore, 4th August 1876.

From—W. M. Young, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 492 F., dated 5th December 1873.
No. 511 F., dated 18th December 1873.

In your letters, marginally noted, sanction was conveyed to certain proposals for deputing Captain Wace, then Settlement Officer, Hazára, to effect a demarcation of reserved forest tracts in the Ráwalpindi District, and to report upon the working of the Rules approved by the Government of India (with certain exceptions) in the Legislative Department, Memorandum No. 246, dated 28th May 1872, communicated with your No. 225 F., dated 22nd June 1872.

Commissioner of Ráwalpindi's No. 277, dated 2nd July 1875.
Conservator of Forests' No. 9 F., dated 29th May 1876.
Commissioner of Ráwalpindi's No. 271, dated 3rd July 1876.

The annexed correspondence, comprising Captain Wace's report and proposal, the remarks of the Conservator of Forests thereupon, and the views of Colonel Cracroft, Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, upon the manner in which forest conservancy is at present carried out in the plain portions of the district, is herewith forwarded with the Financial Commissioner's remarks and recommendations.

Two tracts under consideration—the plain and hill tracts.

2. It will be observed that Captain Wace's report deals only with the plain tracts and not with the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls; while the Conservator deals with both subjects. The Financial Commissioner's recommendations for these two tracts will be made separately.

The plain tracts.

3. First, as regards the plain tracts.

Captain Wace's proposals.

Captain Wace's proposals are to the effect that the following rakhs should be transferred from the Forest Department to the district authorities, subject to certain rules :—

Tahsíl.	Name of Rakh.	Area in Acres.
Pindi Gheb	Tarap	832
"	Mokhand	about 3,000
"	Marrar	about 36,658
"	Miánwáli	8,026
"	Gulial	20,966
Attock	Attock Khás	5,945
Fattehjang	Dungi	4,696
	Total (about)	80,123

The following rakhs have, for reasons given, been entirely released from demarcation :—

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	Area in Acres.
Tallehjang	Surlah	916
"	Behlúl	1,208
Ráwalpindi	Sarrar	1,577
Attock	Kherimar	*664
	Total ...	4,365

In the following rakhs Captain Wace has awarded to the villagers the right of grazing and the rights to collect dry wood in the lands which formerly belonged to them :—

Tahsíl.	Name of Rakh.	Area in Acres.
Ráwalpindi	Mairawáli	1,408
"	Margalla cum Saidpur † ...	† 1,572
"	Tumair	4,715
"	Bunni Galá	621
	Total ...	8,316

These, with a few minor alterations of boundaries, are the measures proposed by Captain Wace for giving relief to the villages which appear to be somewhat pinched by present arrangements. The Conservator of Forests raises no objection to these measures, but he suggests that unless the district authorities take steps for preserving the supply of timber by closing some of the rakhs against grazing, they will be destroyed beyond redress.

Rules for unreserved forests.

4. Captain Wace has framed a set of rules (enclosure No. 4) for the rakhs under the District Officer, which it is proposed to issue under the authority contained in the rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the hill districts of the Punjab territories, mentioned in the 1st schedule of Act IV. of 1872. The Conservator agrees generally to these rules, but proposes the following amendments :—

Rule 4 to contain a provision prohibiting the breaking up of land for cultivation.

This, the Financial Commissioner remarks, can hardly be done in waste lands not reserved.

Rule 5 to be differently worded and permission to be in writing.

The Financial Commissioner agrees to this alteration. The rule would then stand as follows :—

The sale of wood fuel and brushwood to other villages for private or local consumption is allowed; all other sales are prohibited except with the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained. Such permission shall not be granted except in special cases, when the proposed sales will not interfere with the due supply of the residents of the village and its vicinity. All other previous restrictions on the sale of wood are hereby removed.

Rule 6.—The Conservator objects to the term "proprietors," and thinks the rule is opposed to Rule 5. Clause 3 might stand as follows :—

"Not so as to warrant persons cutting timber and fuel for sale in any other area than that allotted to them for the purpose or forming part of their own village area, except in accordance with Rule 5."

Financial Commissioner's recommendations.

6. The Financial Commissioner recommends the proposals of Captain Wace and the rules as above modified for sanction, and suggests that the publication of the latter should not be

*Village Kot Lund Ki only. † Village Phulgiran only.

delayed. He thinks that Captain Wace has dealt with the subject very well and that there need be no hesitation in accepting his proposals, to which the Conservator of Forests in the main assents.

II.—The Murree and Kahuta Forests.

7. As regard the second portion of the subject, *viz.*, the Murree and Kahuta forests, Captain Wace has promised a further report (paragraph 30); but this has not yet been received, nor will it be possible for him to deal with the matter satisfactorily at present. The Conservator of Forests proposes that some protective rules should be framed for these forests and for the other reserved forests under the Forest Department.

Difficulty in dealing with them.

8. The Financial Commissioner has great difficulty in regard to the Murree and Kahuta waste lands. It is clear that when the settlement was made there was much waste to which Government had a claim. But the rights of the people in waste lands had to be considered, and until waste tracts were defined by fixed boundaries, Government could not claim exclusive rights. The people were allowed to extend cultivation to pasture cattle, and to cut wood for fuel and for building and agricultural puroposes. Up to the present time these waste lands have not been separated from village lands, and any attempt to enforce conservancy of any kind, and to interfere in any degree with the use of the waste and its products by the people, has caused hardship. The Financial Commissioner has heard much from Colonel Cracroft of the severity with which breaches of forest rules have been treated in the waste lands of Murree and Kahuta tahsíls; and when it is considered that no boundaries to villages have been fixed, and that Government and the villagers have joint rights in all the waste land, it is easy to understand that even a lenient enforcement of new rules must be severely felt by the people whose rights are restricted.

Survey urgently required.

9. Until waste lands are separated from village lands, it is certain that the people will think they have rights in all the waste, and will feel that they are unjustly treated for violation of rules which restrict their former liberty.

10. Mr. Egerton feels very reluctant, therefore, to recommend the adoption of any rules of conservancy in these tahsíls until the waste lands are demarcated and the rights of Government and of the people defined. At the same time, he feels convinced of the urgent necessity of taking measures to preserve the spontaneous product from being wasted. He wishes, therefore, to urge again most strongly the necessity for arranging to survey the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls under Captain Wace's orders during the coming cold season, and he hopes there will be no failure in this, as the present state of the case is very unsatisfactory.

No. 277, dated 2nd July 1878.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I BEG to forward you the report of Captain Wace, Settlement Officer of Jhelum, and enclosures, as per margin,* on the arrangements he has made regarding the rakhs in the plain portion of the Ráwalpindi District.

* No. 21 of the 29th April 1875, with enclosures I, II, III, and IV, from Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent Ráwalpindi Division.

2. The papers were sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi for any remarks he might wish to make; some correspondence passed with which it is not necessary to trouble the Financial Commissioner, unless he wishes to see it.

3. Captain Wace, Mr. Perkins, the Deputy Commissioner and I met, and differences of opinion were adjusted.

4. The rules proposed by Captain Wace are approved of by the Deputy Commissioner, and I consider should be adopted.

No. 21, dated Jhelum, 29th April 1875.

From—Captain E. G. WACE, Settlement Officer, Jhelum,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Reports on the boundaries and management of the demarcated (2nd and 3rd class) rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District; and submits certain proposals connected therewith.

I HAVE the honor to report the proceedings taken by me during the past cold season in connection with the Ráwalpindi forests.

The Secretary Financial Commissioner's No. 124, dated 6th January 1874, to your address, directed me to revise and complete the demarcation of the Ráwalpindi forests; and also conveyed orders from the Punjab Government, directing that the Ráwalpindi Forest rules lately sanctioned by the Government of India be acted on; and I was directed to test their working.

As previously reported in my No. 9, dated 17th February 1874, to your address, I was prevented from making any progress in this work during the first quarter of 1874 by urgent work which unexpectedly arose in Hazára. I did not get free of Hazára work till November.

I have since then taken the opportunity afforded by the conclusion of work in Hazára, and the commencement of new work in Jhelum, to give to the subject such leisure as I could command.

2. During January, February and April of this year, I deputed Superintendent Abdul Ghani to inspect and report on the 2nd and 3rd class rakhs of the district; that is to say, on all the rakhs except the superior forests situate in the higher hills of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls.

Map of rakhs by whom managed.

3. I enclose a sketch map of these 2nd and 3rd class rakhs. They were all managed by the District Officer up to 1868-69; about which time a portion was made over to the charge of the Forest Department. Subsequently, in 1873, a portion was transferred back to the District Officer (Secretary Government Punjab's No. 150, dated 31st January 1873). The enclosed map distinguishes between those in charge of the Forest Department and those managed by the District Officer up to 31st March last.

Principal heads of enquiry.

4. The points for consideration are two—(1) the propriety of the demarcations; and (2), the suitability of the system on which they are managed.

The propriety of the demarcations previously made.

5. I have not been able to visit these rakhs myself, but from the reports received from Superintendent Abdul Ghani (who is an official of intelligence and standing, and has been connected with the Forest Settlement in Hazára in his present capacity for 7 years past), as also from my own general enquiries and communications with the District and Forest Officers, there appears to me to be no grounds for a general revision of the boundaries of these rakhs previously laid down. In a few cases the Superintendent recommended alterations, details of most of which will be found in the enclosed list of the principal rakhs affected by his enquiries. The alterations proposed were manifestly required, and I have therefore carried them out. These alterations are not extensive, but they remedy real hardships, and will by so much facilitate the future management of these rakhs.

The suitability of the present management.

6. There remains the second question, the suitability of our present management of these rakhs. The consideration of this question involves some details.

In the Pindi Gheb rakhs.

7. In the first place, it seems beyond doubt that the rakhs of the Pindi Gheb tahsíl (*vide* paragraphs 21 to 23 of the Ráwalpindi Settlement Report) are none of them such as should be managed by the Forest Department. Those hitherto in their charge are 5 in number. Of these, 3 are situate on and near the Indus at the extreme of the district over 70 miles form the Forest Officer's head-quarters at Ráwalpindi. They contain very little wood, and that of a kind suited only for fuel and the poorest purposes. The rainfall is very scanty, and the soil so stony and rocky that there is no hope of ever raising valuable timber on them. They are valuable only for grazing, and have always been leased to the neighbouring villages for this purpose.

No. in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in Acres.
45	Trap ...	832
46	Mokhad ...	3,000 (?)
47	Narar ...	36,658 (?)

The other 2 rakhs managed by the Forest Department in this tahsíl are Miánwála and Gulial. To these the same remarks for the most part apply. Their distance from Ráwalpindi is about 50 miles and they produce some poor Phula timber.

No. in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in Acres.
43	Miánwála...	8,026
44	Gulial ...	20,956

All 5 rakhs are imperfectly demarcated, but the tahsíldárs can complete the pillars from the settlement records.

The income from fees on wood permits is about Rs. 200 per annum. The following establishment is employed by the Forest Officer at Ráwalpindi in looking after these 5 rakhs :—

			Salary per month. Rs.
1 Head Forester	...	...	15
1 Head watcher	...	...	10
3 Watchers at Rs. 5 each	...	...	15
	Total monthly cost ...		40

or Rs. 480 per annum. These men are necessarily left to themselves the whole year round. The Forest Officer at Ráwalpindi has an important charge in its immediate vicinity, and especially in the north-east portion of the district round Murree; and it is impossible for him to visit the Pindigheb rakhs oftener than once or twice a year. Even when he comes to Pindigheb there is nothing for him to do.

There are other local circumstances (such as the frontier position of the tract, the distance of the tract from the district head-quarters, and the necessary dependence of the people on the grazing contained in these rakhs) which have contributed largely to the conclusion formed by me, that the management of any of the Pindigheb rakhs by the Forest Department is as inexpedient as it is profitless. But as all the local officers (the Forest Officer included) are of the same opinion, and as the superior authorities are well acquainted with the circumstances of the tahsíl, it is unnecessary for me to give my reasons in greater detail. I have accordingly transferred these rakhs from the charge of the Forest Officer to that of the Deputy Commissioner with effect from the 1st current.

In the rakhs of the Attock tahsíl.

8. In the Attock tahsíl the Forest Department are in charge of the following rakhs, all of which are completely demarcated :—

Number in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in Acres.	REMARKS.
31	Kawajar	4,396	Described in paragraphs 16, 18, and 20 of Ráwalpindi Settlement Report.
32	Attock Khás	5,945	
33	Khireina	3,643	

(The Kála Chitta rakh is omitted, concerning which see paragraph 10 below.) Of these the Attock rakh situate on the east bank of the Indus, is bare of all vegetation except grass and such as is suited for grazing. It is naturally unsuited for the production of timber; and it is necessary to lease the grazing annually to the adjacent villages, whose cattle have always depended on it. There is no possible use in troubling the Forest Department with the care of such a rakh; and the Deputy Commissioner can manage the grazing leases much better than the Forest Department. I have accordingly transferred it to the Deputy Commissioner's charge.

The two remaining rakhs, Kawajar and Khaireina, can be treated as close preserves without any injury to the villages adjacent to them (see the remarks against these rakhs in enclosure 2). I have therefore passed orders to this effect, and have communicated them to the Deputy Commissioner and Forest Officer. These two rakhs remain, as before, in charge of the latter officer.

In the rakhs of the Fatehjang tahsíl.

9. In the Fatehjang tahsíl the Forest Department are in charge of the following rakhs (omitting the Kála Chitta rakhs) :—

Number in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in Acres.	REMARKS.
40	Khairi Murat ...	17,485	See paragraphs 24 to 26 of Ráwalpindi Settlement Report.
41	Dungi	4,696	
42	Surlah...	916	
43	Behlul...	1,208	

The reservations in the case of the last two rakhs I have cancelled for the reasons given against each in enclosure 2 of this letter. The Khairi Murat rakh it is necessary to reserve absolutely. But in order to modify any inconvenience which the adjacent villages may possibly feel owing to the consequent restriction of grazing, I have made over the Dungi rakhs to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. The Dungi rakh has little timber on it, and is principally valuable for grazing. The Deputy Commissioner is much better able to manage the grazing to the best interests of the adjacent villages than the Forest Officers.

In the Kála Chitta rakh.

10. The Kála Chitta rakh (No 30) extends through four tahsíls, and it is described at paragraphs 11 to 14 and 89 of the Ráwalpindi Settlement Report. In enclosure 2 will be found a list of the reservations from each village of which it is made up. The demarcation pillars are complete, but being *kacha* need care, which the headmen and patwáris should be required to give to them. The measurements given in enclosure 2 are taken from the settlement papers, but are not reliable; taken for what they are worth, they give the following areas:—

	Acres.
In Tahsíl Fatehjang	21,383
,, Pindigheb	48,546
,, Attock	38,333
,, Ráwalpindi	1,515
Total Kala Chitta Rakh ...	109,787

The management of this rakh has been already virtually decided in a correspondence which ended with the Secretary to the Punjab Government No. 150, dated 31st January 1873. That correspondence related to the portion of the rakh situated in the Pindigheb tahsíl; the question raised in it was whether arrangements made at settlement, under which adjacent villages grazed their cattle in the rakh and paid a small fixed tirni, should be supported or not. The Government decided that no alteration in the arrangements made at settlement should be permitted pending its expiry. The state of affairs reported in that correspondence to exist in the Pindigheb portion of the Kála Chitta rakh exists also in those portions of the rakh which lie in the Attock and Fatehjang tahsíls. So that for six years to come (when the current settlement will expire) it is impossible to introduce any material improvement in the existing management of this rakh.

The Forest Deparment also understood the Government's orders as requiring them to withdraw from all connection with the portion of the Kála Chitta rakh situate in the Pindigheb tahsíl; but in the rest of the rakh they still look after the timber, selling it to any persons who apply for it, and doing what they can to conserve it consistently with the prescribed permission of grazing.

These persons who apply to the Forest Department for fuel and timber from the rakhs are principally persons who supply the adjacent towns and cantonments of Campbellpur, Attock, Ráwalpindi and Fatehjang. And such cuttings can be usefully superintended by the Forest Department.

The Forest Department also issue permits for grazing in the rakh to persons who are not entitled to claim such grazing under the settlement arrangements.

In the Ráwalpindi tahsíl.

11. In the Ráwalpindi tahsíl the Forest Department are in charge of the following 2nd class rakhs:—

No. in enclosure 2.	Names.	Area in acres.
35	Sarrar	1,577
36	Margalla *cum* Saidpur	23,809
37	Mairawáli	1,408
38	Tumair	4,715
39	Banni Galá	621
	Total acres ...	32,130

The demarcation of the Sarrar rakh I have cancelled for the reasons stated in enclosure 2. In rakhs Mairawáli, Tumair and Banni Gala, I have allowed to the adjacent villages, from which the land has been reserved, a right of grazing and a right to collect dry wood, as also in 1,572 acres (Chak Phulgiran) of rakh Margalla *cum* Saidpur. In 470 acres (Chak Hotar) of the rakh last named the zamíndárs had previously been given a right of grazing. With these exceptions and with the exception of the grass rakhs in rakh Margalla *cum* Saidpur which have been made over to the cavalry regiments, artillery and commissariat of the Ráwalpindi cantonment, the Forest Department should, I think, be supported in the management of these rakhs, solely with a view to the conservation and increase of the timber. Phulgiran and Rata Hoṭar excepted, ample provision for all the wants of the villages adjoining Margalla *cum* Saidpur rakh exists in the lands outside the rakh demarcation.

In the Gujar Khan tahsíls (Begam Rakh).

12. In the Gujar Khan tahsíl the only rakh in charge of the Forest Department is the Begam Rakh, namely :—

No. in enclosure 2.	Name.	Area in acres.
48	Begam ...	7983

A small portion of the rakh extends into the Kahuta tahsíl. It is a poor rakh, but as yet has been little cut. I have allowed the adjacent villages a right of grazing (see remarks in enclosure 2). It is convenient to leave this rakh in charge of the Forest Department.

Total 2nd class rakhs now in charge of the Forest Department.

13. After carrying out the above orders the following demarcated rakhs remain in charge of the Forest Department :—

In tahsíl.	Rakh.	Estimateds in acre.	*Vide* para. of this letter.
	None.	None.	7
Pindigheb ...	Kawagar	4,396	8
Attock ...	Khairimar	3,643	
Fatehjang ...	Khairi Murat	17,485	9
Ráwalpindi ...	Margalla *cum* Saidpur	23,809	11
	Mairawáli	1,409	
	Tumair	4,715	
	Banni Gala	621	
Gujar Khan ...	Begam	7,983	12
	Total acres	64,060	...

In the following acres in the Kála Chitta rakh the department continue to control the supply of wood to outsiders :—

In tahsíls—		Acres.
Fattehjang	...	21,383
Attock	...	38,333
Ráwalpindi	...	1,515
Total	...	61,231

I think we may reasonably hope that the Forest Officer's charge within these limits will be easily managed, and will not involve any undesirable friction with the people nor with the other departments of the administration.

Remaining causes of dissatisfaction, not concerned with the Forest Department.

14. The question remains, do the measures thus initiated remove all the causes or the complaints of the people, which so embarrassed the local authorities in 1871 to 1873, and in which my present duties originated ?

This question brings me to another portion of my subject, which is independent of the action of the Forest Department, and concerns the relations of the people with themselves and with the ordinary revenue and civil authorities.

Scarcity of wood and fuel has been exaggerated.

15. I believe that the scarcity of wood and fuel in the plains portion, and especially in the western portion of the Ráwalpindi district, has been exaggerated, *so far as it affects the people.* The country has always been comparatively bare of fuel and timber, and the people's habits are formed

accordingly. They know how to make the most of the little timber that there is, and their ways of doing so sufficiently meet their wants, which are calculated on a scale very different to our own ideas, and to the conception of their wants, which we are apt to form on our first acquaintance with them. They are not wholly careless of the cultivation and preservation of so much timber as they require, but they require much less than we are apt to suppose.

The agriculturists have sufficient, but not the non-agriculturists.

16. The agriculturists have everywhere as much timber and fuel as they require, or as they have been accustomed to for sometime past.

But as regards the non-agriculturists, our administration has indirectly modified their privileges in a way which seems to me to cause hardship.

The latter are entitled to wood and grazing by old custom.

17. By the undeniable ancient custom of the country every resident of a village (agriculturist or non-agriculturist) is entitled to use the village waste, *i. e.*, he may graze his cattle on it and take as much wood as he needs for his household, whether for fuel or for roofing his house. Fuel was always free of charge to all classes; timber required to roof a house was in some places charged for, but was in most places free.

The original Forest rules provided for this.

18. The Punjab Hill Forest rules enacted at annexation, and which are still law, having been saved in the schedule appended to the Punjab Laws Act, IV. of 1872, gave power to the administration to protect these ancient privileges in respect of fuel and timber, (*see* Nos. 5 and 6 of those rules).

So did the Ráwalpindi rules of 1856.

19. The Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division, Mr. E. Thornton, framed rules for the Ráwalpindi Hill Forests, submitted them to the Chief Commissioner with his No. 123, dated the 24th July 1856; and the District Officers acted on them as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, though I cannot trace the sanction. These rules are appended. The 1st rule declares all trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth to be the property of Government, but directs that they shall be liberally supplied to *villagers* for domestic or agricultural purposes (with or without payment, as regulated by the succeeding rules). There is nothing in the rules to justify the inference that non-agricultural residents were to be excluded from this privilege. On the contrary, the plain meaning of the 1st rule distinctly privileges all "villagers"; any other construction is certainly opposed to that liberality of construction of its terms on which the rule insists.

The entries in the Settlement administration papers.

20. Referring to the administration papers of the Attock, Fatehjang, and Pindigheb tahsíls, I find the question of rights in wood is not referred to. The reason of the omission obviously is that such rights were regulated by law, *i. e.*, by the rules just mentioned. In respect of grazing it is usually stated that the waste is of two kinds, culturable (*kadim*) and unculturable (*ghair mumkin*), and that the latter should not be divided, because *all residents of the village* are dependent on it. In partition cases I fear this provision has been not unfrequently overlooked. In such proceedings the non-agriculturists are unrepresented; but unless our officers take notice of such points, the rapid growth of individual rights will certainly lead to the eventual restriction of the waste usances of the non-agriculturists.

The claim of the non-agriculturists is now beginning to be denied.

21. It is, however, certainly the case that in some villages in the portion of the district under report from the date of the demarcation of our reserved rakhs, the agricultural classes, and especially the proprietors, began to look on the wood produced on their waste as intended for their own use, to the exclusion of the claims of the non-agricultural residents. The assertion of such a claim on the part of the agricultural classes involves great hardship on the non-agriculturists, and is alike opposed to the ancient usages of the country and to our own Forest rules.

Recommends that their claim be actively supported by Government.

22. The non-agricultural classes are not able to assert these rights unless the local authorities actively countenance them. The matter can best be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsíl dárs might be called on to report any cases in which the non-agriculturists are denied fuel and timber from the village waste sufficient for their reasonable requirements; to such villages the provisions of the 1st of the Ráwalpindi Forest rules should be authoritatively explained. Cases of actual or apprehended waste can be easily controlled as each instance may require. When a few cases had been dealt with in this way, any further opposition would be of exceptional occurrence, and when it occurred could be similarly dealt with. As to fees for such cuttings, if the agriculturists pay fees, so also should the non-agriculturists; and if the former are not charged, neither should the latter be charged. In the terms of the old rule of 1856, let us be liberal, and not draw harassing distinctions between different classes in the same village intimately connected with each other.

The same continued.

23. It should be observed, however, that the Punjab Forest Rules and the Ráwalpindi rules of 1856 issued subsidiarily thereto, apply only to hill forests. The rights of the non-agriculturists to wood and fuel

for their domestic wants are governed by these rules, therefore, only in villages which have hill land. The 11th of the rules of 1856 goes some way towards defining the cases to which the rules apply. But there are many villages which have no hill land; and as regards some villages, it will always be doubtful whether the rules apply. I do not think we need trouble ourselves with these considerations. The mere fact that the Government sets its face against any illiberal restriction of the rights of waste user anciently enjoyed by the non-agriculturists will probably effectually support the old custom, even where our new rules do not apply.

24. One other amendment of present practice seems to me to be desirable.

Permission should be given to sell wood from the village lands to adjacent villages.

Under the rules of 1856 all trees being declared to be the property of Government, and villagers being entitled only to so much as they need for their own uses, it followed that they were prohibited from selling any wood. The continuance of this prohibition in the Ráwalpindi district, except in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls, seems to me to be undesirable; granting that there is much less wood in the country than we could wish, we may, I think usefully facilitate its distribution among the inhabitants. It is desirable that a village which has no wood should be able to obtain wood from a village which has. For instance, at the commencement of our rule, the zamíndárs from neighbouring villages used to bring bullock loads of wood into the Pindigheb town for sale; now no loads ever enter the town, and its inhabitants are proportionately inconvenienced. The proposed permission, if confined to leave to the inhabitants to sell among themselves, will not cause a too sudden clearance of the wood-bearing lands. So far as regards sales to Government departments, contractors, and railways, the previous prohibition should be maintained. The wood-bearing lands left to the people are sufficient for their own wants; but they would soon be denuded if any portion of the large consumption of our military cantonments, public works and railways were thrown on to them; and, as Government has demarcated in rakhs a large portion of the most valuable timber-producing area, it is only fair that it should supply the departments from that area.

The same continued.

25. Although the forest rules only applied to hill lands, those lands are so scattered through the district that the prohibition against selling wood off those lands was frequently understood by the people to apply to the sale of any wood at all from any lands whatever, unless it had been cut under permit; and I think there is no doubt that the lower grades of Forest officials in their dealings with the people indirectly asserted this proposition.

Sale of wood from village lands to Government departments near Ráwalpindi contrary to the rules, stopped.

26. On the other hand, I find that within the last 2 or 3 years at least the zamíndárs of the villages at the foot of the hills in the north and east of the Ráwalpindi tahsíl have begun to sell the wood of their guzára lands to Public Works contractors, and specially to lime and surkhi burners. The permission of such a practice will certainly result in the denudation of the guzára lands. It is distinctly opposed to the 1st of the Ráwalpindi rules of 1856. On my bringing the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, he issued orders to enforce the prohibition contained in that rule.

Previous permission to cut wood from village lands need not be required.

27. I do not think that there is any necessity as regards the portion of the district dealt with in this report to maintain the provision of the rules of 1856, which lays down that no tree shall be cut, except on application to the civil authorities and on receipt of their permission. We are not dealing with valuable forests. On the contrary, the description of timber in this portion of the district is very poor and of no use for any purposes other than the daily wants of the people. They ought not to be required to travel considerable distances to apply to the Tahsíldár for leave to take such poor timber for their daily wants, more especially seeing that the more valuable timber land, where it was possible for them to do any harm, has been reserved. I do not think any officer who is acquainted with the character of the timber produced on the waste lands left to the villages in this portion of the district will doubt the propriety of this recommendation; and it is probable that the rule requiring *previous* application and permission has always been only imperfectly acted on.

No question of forest fires arises in this part of the district.

28. No question of forest fires arises in the portion of the district with which this reports deals.

Submits rules embodying above proposals.

29. The proposals thus advocated by me in paragraphs 17 to 28 above involve the amendment of the rule issued by the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi in 1856, and the issue of new orders under the Governor-General's rules of 1855. The latter give power to "*the civil authorities*" to issue orders on these subjects. It is not clear what particular authority is intended by the term "*civil authorities*," but we should certainly be within the law if such orders were issued by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor. I therefore append a set of rules in which my proposals are embodied, and which, if they are are issued, and fairly acted up to, will, I believe, together with the alterations in the limits of the reserved tracts and in their management described in the first part of this report, leave no room for any further reasonable dissatisfaction on the part of the people.

30. The first paragraph of these new rules details the tracts to which they will not apply, the excepted tracts being the hill tracts of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls. I am about to submit a separate report on these tracts.

Separate report will be submitted concerning Murree and Kahuta.

31. It will have already become apparent to you that I do not consider the Ráwalpindi District Forest rules, sanctioned by the Government of India in 1873 under Act VII. of 1865, applicable to the tracts dealt with in this report, nor has it yet been found necessary or expedient to act on them in any way in regard to this portion of the district.

The rules sanctioned in 1873 are not suited to the portion of the district to which this report applies.

Sections I. and IV. of the rules do not apply to the forests in this portion of this district. The purposes of Sections V. and VI. are sufficiently covered by the Governor-General's rules of 1855. Section III. says the Forest Department may do what they like with reserved forests in which the people have no rights; but it is not necessary to exact this. Section II. says all the 2nd class rakhs in the portion of the district now under report are reserved forests, and enables the Forest Department to close them absolutely.

It is to this Section II. that the greatest objection exists. The Pindigheb rakh (paragraph 7 of this letter), the rakhs at Attock (paragraph 8) and the Dungi rakh (paragraph 9) were all classed in 1873 as 2nd class rakhs; but, as shown by me in the previous paragraphs of this letter, the Forest Department should have nothing to do with them. Similarly, the Kála Chitta rakh is a 2nd class rakh; but, as shown in paragraph 10 of this letter we cannot allow grazing to be stopped in it until the present settlement expires.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me that the application of the rules sanctioned in 1873 to the portion of the district dealt with in this report is not called for by existing circumstances, and would be calculated to create confusion and misunderstanding. As nothing has yet been done to put them in operation, I presume that they do not apply, and that it is unnecessary formally to cancel them.

32. This report is forwarded under flying docket through the Deputy Commissioner, to enable him to express his opinion on the proposals made.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Abstract showing the circumstances of the 2nd and 3rd Class Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District in charge of the Forest Department.

[NOTE.—The numbers of the rakhs agree with those by which they are designated in Major Hall's printed report, dated 25th September 1865.]

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAKH.			DETAILS OF RESERVATION.									
					Area not reserved.				Character of land reserved in respect of			
Tahsíl in which situate.	No.	Name.	Mauza from which reserved.	Number of houses in each mauza.	Cultivated at Settlement.	Since cultivated.	Waste.	Waste area reserved in excess of column 6.	Soil.	Trees.	Grazing.	REMARKS.
Pindigheb ...	45	Trap ...	Trap ...	...	...	...	...	832	Stony and raviny.	None ...	Indifferent ...	Seventy-six miles from Ráwalpindi at south-west corner of district. An isolated raviny piece of land. Is in charge of the Forest Department; should be transferred to charge of Deputy Commissioner.
Ditto ...	46	Mokhad ...	Mokhad ...	...	...	...	...	Not known; said to be 3,000 acres.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	47	Narrah ...	Narrah ... Nak Harda ...	609 273	7,499 2,317	619 164	27,217 9,096	35,000 1,658	Stony hillocks and ravines.	Next to none; and the land is utterly unsuited to their growth.	Fair ...	This rakh adjoins the Indus and independent territory. It is imperfectly demarcated. The grazing sells for Rs. 400 to the zamindárs of the adjoining villages. It is in charge of the Forest Department, but no useful purpose is gained by this arrangement, and there are grave objections to its management by any one except the Deputy Commissioner.
			Total ...	882	9,816	783	36,313	36,658				
Ditto ...	43	Máinwála ...	Tanwin ... Miánwála ... Bhunawáli ...	120 171 28	1,679 2,255 465	454 426 99	4,888 7,492 1,109	2,163 611 596	Most of it culturable; part unculturable.	Phula and scrub, but not much of either.	Good	The grazing is leased each year. The rakh is imperfectly demarcated by pillars. It is in charge of the Forest Department. Owing to

			Thathi Saidan ...	58	891	485	3,714	652				the distance from Ráwalpindi (44 miles), the Forest officers are not able to look after the rakh properly. It should be made over to the charge of the District authorities. A part of this rakh should be appropriated to the supply of the adjacent town of Fatehjang, say so much as lies to the east of the road from Pindigheb to Attock, under such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner thinks necessary.
			Rangabad ...	92	1,859	451	4,514	1,592				
			Bhal ...	17	812	313	4,546	2,412				
			Total ...	486	7,961	2,228	26,263	8,026				
Ditto ...	44	Gulial ...	Babhula ...	41	668	152	1,722	1,972	Hill and ravine, stony; no good soil.	Phula and scrub; better wooded than No. 43.	Good ...	The demarcating pillars are katcha, and are not complete; it is in the charge of the Forest Department, but owing to the distance from Ráwalpindi (58 miles) the control exercised is very weak. The profits arising therefrom are *nil*. This rakh should be transferred to charge of the Deputy Commissioner.
			Mulhawáli ...	183	2.038	499	3,491	2,027				
			Chumhut ...	123	1,321	296	6,143	1,933				
			Uchhri ...	80	1,158	178	2,647	300				
			Bela ...	118	939	636	11,871	3,015				
			Jabah ...	86	693	216	3,751	2,289				
			Hai-sih-chaphri ...	198	2,605	257	10,388	3,212				
			Gulial ...	134	760	243	6,875	1,888				
			Tilkna ...	5	367	80	4,716	2,370				
			Khirpah ...	176	3,154	811	8,417	1,960				
			Total ...	1,144	18,703	3,368	60,021	20,966				
Attock ...	31	Kawagar ...	Buriar ...	40	1,302	310	3,211	181	Stony hill; no soil.	Well treed, principally with phula, but has been overcut. The trees are now mostly young.	Good ...	This rakh is a narrow tract of hill land, 8 miles in length. It is near the Trunk Road, 15 miles south-east of Attock. The adjacent villages have plenty of waste; they are also able to avail themselves of the grazing in the Chitta Pahar. It is in charge of the Forest Department, and is demarcetd with katcha pillars. I recommend that the Forest Department be supported in dealing with this rakh as completely reserved from all claims by adjacent villages. They should be allowed to close it against all claims whatever, and to treat it as they like.
			Buta ...	167	1,912	374	4,913	738				
			Akhori ...	396	1,584	110	3,728	1,517				
			Humag ...	121	992	285	2,320	460				
			Bathu ...	89	1,190	379	2,448	334				
			Bowliawal ...	100	1,085	253	1,899	161				
			Pind Terer ...	34	452	132	798	404				
			Kahutra ...	7	372	173	945	268				
			Jusian ...	175	2,711	472	2,505	333				
			Total ...	1,129	11,600	2,488	22,767	4,396				
Ditto ...	32	Attock ...	Jabah ...	18	292	3	927	312	Stony hill ...	None ...	Good grass...	This rakh is in charge of the Forest Department. It immediately adjoins the Attock town and fort. It is uttery unsuited for the production of timber; but it is valuable to the adjacent villages for its grass and grazing. Under these circumstances there would appear to be no useful purpose gained by its management by the Forest Department. I therefore direct that it be made over to the Deputy Commisioner. The rakh has been demarcated with katcha pillars.
			Dhakhnair ..	265	1,401	169	2,005	1,050				
			Rumian ...	400	377	74	2,634	3,412				
			Jamgah ...	24	1,116	71	1,164	378				
			Multan Mansur ...	126	695	29	797	246				
			Jabbar ...	713	301	1	1,211	547				
			Total ...	1,546	4,182	347	8,738	5,945				

Abstract showing the circumstances of the 2nd and 3rd Class Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District, &c.—continued.

1			2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rakh.			Details of Reservation.									
Tahsíl in which situate.	No.	Name.	Mauza from which reserved.	Number of houses in each mauza.	*Area not reserved.* Cultivated at Settlement.	*Area not reserved.* Since cultivated.	*Area not reserved.* Waste.	Waste area reserved in excess of column 6	*Character of land reserved in respect of* Soil.	*Character of land reserved in respect of* Trees.	*Character of land reserved in respect of* Grazing.	Remarks.
												In regard to its management by the Deputy Commissioner, I beg to suggest that the villages from which it has been reserved be each invited to contract for the grazing of the lands taken from them. They are the only persons interested in the grazing, and it is better that the grazing be leased direct to them than through an outsider. The lease might be given for the rest of the term of the current settlement. Under circumstances such as those of this rakh, I think this course preferable to a new lease every year. The amount of the leases should be based on the total sums ordinarily received in past years.
Attock ...	33	Khairmar ...	Pathargarh ...	120	1,182	48	1,485	111	Stony hill: no soil.	Well treed, as in rakh No. 31, Kawagar.	Good ...	The circumstances of this rakh are similar to those of No. 31, Kawagar, and it should be treated in the same way. The only correction required is in Kot Sundki; the area of unreserved waste set against this village is erroneous and misleading. The village is a large one, and hard pressed for timber. I therefore strike the lands of this village out of the rakh.
			Kot Sandki ...	363	2,199	33	7,846	664				
			Katarián ...	45	689	124	2,147	809				
			Gurshin ...	200	1,461	75	2,008	341				
			Khalakdad ...	92	636	46	859	345				
			Islamgarh ...	60	612	10	1,323	227				
			Buran ...	502	2,018	46	2,430	681				
			Babarakhi ...	63	521	64	957	317				
			Kandharipur ...	35	182	17	779	118				
			Total ...	1,480	9,500	463	19,834	3,643				

Fattehjang.	40	Khairi Murat ...	Gali ...	33	372	149	1,458	375	Hill land.	Kao, Phula, lanatha.	Indifferent ...	This is a timber-producing low range of hills, of which the east end is 12 miles south-west from the Ráwalpindi Cantonment. The lands reserved are a narrow strip of hill land some 14 miles long, running from north-east to south-west. The villages from whose area the lands have been reserved have sufficient waste for all their needs. The situation of the rakh in close proximity to the Ráwalpindi Cantonment gives much importance to its preservation. It has already been much overcut. It is well demarcated with pillars, but they are katcha, and should be made pakka without delay. For all the above reasons I recommend that the Forest Department should be supported in treating this rakh as completely reserved from all claims by adjacent villages. They should be allowed to close it against all claims whatever, and to treat it as they like. This measure will possibly be met by an outcry, but the people have no just ground for complaining in this case; and the public interests clearly require that this rakh should be treated purely as a timber preserve. In two cases (mauza Rajai and mauza Kak) I have corrected portions of the boundary. In these instances the previous demarcation had exceeded a fair limit
			Nakodar ...	47	563	187	1,223	228				
			Pind Fatteh ...	55	333	172	558	335				
			Aruria ...	47	325	41	683	191				
			Lasa ...	60	462	13	1,153	397				
			Ratwal ...	110	1,628	398	3,939	4,603				
			Jaindar ...	37	226	257	1,378	716				
			Laddhal ...	35	262	74	275	221				
			Jangal ...	178	1,180	534	2,516	653				
			Kak ...	18	145	225	876	436	I have cut off from this demarcation the plain land at the foot of the hill.			
			Murat ...	216	889	1,120	5,299	1,085				
			Chahan ...	170	872	448	4,133	395				
			Mandwal ...	109	663	381	2,676	1,252				
			Rajar ...	412	1,694	1,000	4,349	3,410	From this part of the demarcation I have cut off an angle of the rakh which protruded into the cultivated lands of the village.			
			Dhari ...	192	760	367	5,288	1,378				
			Bhamra jágír ...	26	282	60	1,523	798				
			Bhamra Khálsa ...	12	134	83	447	187				
			Pari ...	57	939	187	4,567	187				
			Total ...	1,914	11,729	5,696	42,341	17,485				
Ditto.	41	Dungi ...	Chahan ...	170	872	448	4,133	969	A low hill with gentle slopes; soil poor and stony.	Principally phula of stunted growth and sparse.	Good ...	This is a small rakh 6 miles south-east of No. 40, Khairi Murat. It is in charge of the Forest Department, and the katcha pillars are incomplete The order which I propose to give on this case is mainly influenced by my order in the case of No. 40, Khairi Murat. That rakh area, 18,000 acres, I have closed absolutely, for reasons given in my order on the subject. It will be a convenient mitigation of the effect of that order to make this rakh over to the district authorities, in order that its grazing may be yearly leased. The Forest officer is accordingly requested to make over this rakh to the Deputy Commissioner.
			Ladián ...	68	368	62	576	272				
			Saghral ...	285	1,114	224	1,826	123				
			Maniála ...	50	452	142	1,100	656				
			Súd ...	39	284	52	620	904				
			Bodial ...	215	334	83	1,356	878				
			Dhala ...	476	588	145	1,044	894				
			Total ...	1,303	4,012	1,156	10,655	4,696				

Abstract showing the circumstances of the 2nd and 3rd Class Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District, &c.—continued.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAKH.			DETAILS OF RESERVATION.									REMARKS.
					Area not reserved.				Character of land reserved in respect of			
Tahsíl in which situate.	No.	Name.	Mauza from which reserved.	Number of houses in each mauza.	Cultivated at Settlement.	Since cultivated.	Waste.	Waste area reserved in excess of column 6.	Soil.	Trees.	Grazing.	
Fatehjhang ...	42	Surlah ...	Dharnal ...	221	2 353	558	5,992	565	Hilly and stony; incapable of producing timber.	Few and of no value.	Of little value.	In charge of Forest Department, who lease the grazing yearly for Rs. 20. It is situate near the boundary of the Pindigheb and Fatehjang tahsils south-west of Khairimar. The rakh is useless, and the land of no value for any purpose whatever. I therefore cancel the demarcation.
			Jandial ...	80	1,039	144	2,489	210				
			Khadwal ...	22	1,052	152	2,053	141				
			Total ...	323	4,444	854	10,534	916				
Ditto ...	34	Behlul ...	Behlul ...	41	702	153	921	394	Stony hill ..	Small phula trees, and some káo.	Fair grass and grazing	This is a small isolated rakh in the extreme north of the Fatehjang tahsil. It is of no value for forest purposes, nor is the land culturable. The proportion of unreserved waste (compared with cultivation) left to the adjacent villages is much below the prescribed ratio. For these reasons I cancel the reservation. The old village boundaries still exist as they were before the reservation.
			Piru shahi ...	32	370	10	201	240				
			Neka ...	115	588	103	763	574				
			Total ...	188	1,660	266	1,885	1,208				
Fatehjang ...	30	Kála Chitta ...	21 villages ...	2,150	...	...	...	21,383	...	...	...	This is a range of hills some 50 miles in length, extending from near the Ráwalpindi Cantonment to the Indus. The portion of it situate in tahsíl Pindigheb is mostly known as Kála Pahar; the rest as the Chitta Pahar. The portion in the Pindigheb tahsíl (acres 48,806) is in charge of the Deputy Commissioner; the rest in the Attock and Ráwalpindi tahsils is in charge of the Forest Department. No restriction is at present placed on grazing. So long as this arrangement continues there is no occasion to revise the boundaries.
Pindigheb ...			9 " ...	3,261	...	...	...	48,556				
Attock ...			12 " ...	1,321	...	...	...	38,333				
Rawalpindi ...			4 " ...	1,016	...	...	...	1,515				
		Total ...	46	7,748				1,09,787				

Râwalpindi ...	35	Sarrar ...	Bhallertop Salargah...	185 216	560 342	43 12	572 525	934 643	Rocky hill land.	A few stunted phula.	Good ...	If hereafter any restrictions are placed on grazing, the boundaries should be revised before such restrictions are enforced; for in many cases the boundary has been carried close to the cultivated lands of the adjacent villages. At the west end of the rakh is a village named Dhok Shahidan, which has by an oversight been included in the rakh. It has no cultivation, but has 21 houses full of cattle. So long as grazing is free this oversight does no harm, but the villagers should get wood free. These villages have no sufficient waste area. The rakh is of no value. For both reasons I cancel the demarcation, and restore the land to the villages from which it was taken.
			Total ...	401	902	55	1,097	1,577				
Ditto ...	36	Margalla *cum* Saidpur.	Dhok Saidu ...	77	468	198	691	160	...	...	...	No alteration of boundaries required in this rakh; nor other orders of any kind, except as regards Phulgiran, concerning which see note below. The Forest Department should (with this exception, and with the exceptions of the Ratta Hotar lands and the lands from which Cavalry regiments and the Commissariat cut grass) be allowed to manage this rakh, solely with a view to the interest of forest conservancy.
			Gondal ...	57	173	86	635	151				
			Bajjan ...	323	271	82	1,248	351				
			Karamwal ...	55	684	35	789	668				
			Khuram Paracha ...	255	717	29	511	596				
			Sal ...	2	5	2	296	635				
			Khuram Gujar ...	213	813	61	1,467	554				
			Chokar ...	25	687	105	1,181	540				
			Dhok Jhundu ...	243	719	175	1,616	221				
			Padhana ...	78	627	74	1,486	105				
			Sang Jani ...	400	605	44	2,187	1,515				
			Sarai Kharbuza ...	144	616	282	2,682	1,557				
			Shah-alla Ditta ...	569	552	68	1,716	1,091				
			Seri Sarhal ...	343	638	97	1,181	413				
			Maira Beri ...	16	790	139	1,154	1,170				
			Saniari ...	27	60	79	267	903				
			Sanduri ...	...	17	...	392	282				
			Kalanjar ...	76	233	115	508	836				
			Dhok Jiwan ...	35	204	104	1,048	1,811				
			Saidpur ...	479	653	162	1,488	904				
			Dhalhar ...	202	120	4	1,231	1,232				
			Kokania ...	...	122	6	896	577				
			Ratta Hotar ...	33	43	10	457	470	...	...	...	Awarded a right of grazing in the reserved area by Financial Commissioner's order, dated 24th March 1868.
			Nurpur Chahan ...	429	367	17	1,288	680				
			Malakpur ...	272	1,319	631	2,523	2,482				
			Jhang ...	21	61	33	266	68				
			Mandlah ...	35	53	31	185	297				
			Shadarah ...	56	178	...	1,081	660				
			Mangiál ...	16	43	4	495	303				
			Subban ...	62	84	28	677	416				
			Kot Hatial ...	163	524	158	1,018	589				
			Phulgiran ...	467	910	354	3,745	1,572	...	...	...	I have given the zamíndárs a right of grazing and a right to collect fallen dry wood in this area. The area entered in column 6 is unreliable.
				5,173	13,356	3,213	36,405	23,809				

Abstract showing the circumstances of the 2nd and 3rd Class Rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District, &c.—concluded.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rakh.			Details of Reservation.									
					Area not reserved.				Character of land reserved in respect of			
Tahsíl in which situate.	No.	Name.	Mauza from which reserved.	Number of houses in each mauza.	Cultivated at Settlement.	Since cultivated.	Waste.	Waste area reserved in excess of column 6.	Soil.	Trees.	Grazing.	Remarks.
Ráwalpindi	37	Mairawáli ...	Maira ...	129	673	90	1,806	897	Stony hill.	Sanatha and a very few others.	Poor ...	The villagers are pinched for grazing. The areas stated in columns 6 and 7 are not reliable. The grazing afforded by the waste both inside and outside the rakh is poor. The wood contained in the rakh is Sanatha, which cattle will not touch. For these reasons I give to the villages from which the land has been reserved the right of grazing, and the right to collect fallen dry wood in the lands which formerly belonged to each.
			Athal ...	52	244	77	855	401				
			Phulgiran (part) ...	286	910	154	3,745	110				
			Total ...	467	1,827	321	6,406	1,408				
Ditto ...	38	Tumair ...	Sihali ...	54	265	86	1,088	914	Stony hill ...	Sanatha and a very few others.	Poor ...	The circumstaces are the same as in the previous rakh "Mairawáli," and the entries of the waste left to the villages are much overstated. For these reasons I give the villagers the same rights as I have given above in rakh Mairawáli.
			Tumair ...	527	1,653	719	5,461	2,734				
			Kajnah ...	51	427	23	1,301	1,067				
			Total ...	632	2,345	828	7,850	4,715				
Ditto ...	39	Bannu Gala ...	Rihara ...	82	225	79	647	149	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Same order as in previous case.
			Malot ...	100	563	165	1,425	108				
			Mohra Mir ...	161	852	152	1,460	364				
			Total ...	343	1,640	396	3,532	621				
Gujar Khan ...	48	Begam ...	Maiána Potha ...	40	129	4	623	247	Stony hill; no good soil.	Sanatha and a very few phula and káo. The wood has been little cut.	Very poor ...	I cancelled the reservation of the small detached plot south of the main rakh. The rest of the circumstances of the rakh are identical with those of rakhs 37, 38 and 39; and I therefore pass the same order.
			Surakhi ...	25	36	7	396	172				
			Begam ...	355	1,075	92	6,753	4,520				
			Chak Land ...	13	23	9	211	213				
			Kamalpur ...	9	75	8	137	350				
			Sihali Umar Khan ...	8	240	11	503	674				
			Kahali Dhannoo ...	25	543	88	1,403	659				
			Palinah ...	48	275	8	415	1,148				
			Total ...	523	2,396	227	10,441	7,983				

Rawalpindi:
The April 1875.

E. G. WACE,
Settlement Officer.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Rules for the conservancy of trees and brushwood in the hilly and mountainous portion of the Ráwalpindi district by J. E. CRACROFT, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 24th December 1856 (*vide* para. 19 of letter.)

IN the mountainous and hilly portion of the Ráwalpindi district, all trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth are hereby declared to be the property of Government. They are available as far as they are really required by the villagers for domestic or agricultural purposes, but with this exception may not be cut, or appropriated by any person, without the permission of the Civil authorities. This rule, however, is to be liberally construed as regards the comfort and convenience of the villagers.

2. Upon receipt of an application for timber trees, the district authorities are entitled to determine the quarter in which they may be cut, and are to demand a tax. On payment of the tax they are to depute an official to mark, in concert with the applicant, the very trees he is allowed to fell. But no trees are to be selected for this purpose within 300 yards of the main site of a village, or which have been evidently appropriated for shade or ornament to religious buildings, or for the comfort of the villagers.

3. The tax on fir trees of every description is fixed at one rupee per tree.

4. On trees of greater value, such as *Kingur* and *Toon*, a higher tax may be laid provided that it does not in any case exceed 5 rupees for one tree.

5. Where permission is given to cut brushwood either as firewood or for lime burning, the tax in the former case will be 2 rupees per 100 maunds of fuel, and in the latter 1 rupee per 100 maunds of lime. The Civil officer is to select the spot at which the cutting may take place, and the cutting is to be effected in such manner as to leave a length of stump sufficient to ensure a reproduction of the supply.

6. The setting fire to forest grass, or other combustible substances, in a manner calculated to destroy or injure trees, or shrubs or felled timber, is prohibited, and the owners and occupants of the land will be rendered responsible for such conflagrations occurring within their bounds.

7. This prohibition is not, however, to extend to the burning of grass in open spots with a view to improve pasturage, provided care is taken that the conflagration shall not extend so as to commit the injury described in the foregoing paragraph.

8. The heads of villages, village accountants and watchmen, and the police and revenue establishments are all bound to aid in carrying out these rules.

9. Of the fund obtained by means of the taxes, the proprietors of the villages in whose area the trees or brushwood are situated will receive one-eighth or 2 annas in each rupee, on the condition of their co-operating with the officers of Government in enforcing the rules. The remainder of the fund is intended to pay for the cost of surveillance, and to provide means for reproduction of trees.

10. Any person who shall infringe any of these rules may be fined, at the discretion of the Civil authorities, to any amount not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence. Such fine may be realized by sale of personal property, and in the event of its non-realization, the offender may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 3 months, with or without labour.

11. The above rules do not concern the forests on the hilly range, from Shalditta to the Jhelum river alone, but all tracts of considerable extent in other parts of the district also, such as the Khairi Murat mountain, with its surrounding jungle and offshoots, the range commencing on the Indus and coming down beyond Fattehjang, &c.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Draft Rules by E. G. WACE, Settlement Officer.

UNDER the authority contained in the rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the hill districts of the Punjab territories, mentioned in the 1st Schedule of Act IV of 1872, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to issue the following orders:—

1. These orders apply to the whole of the hill tracts in the Ráwalpindi district, excepting the Murree and Kahuta tahsils.

2. In respect of the tracts to which these orders apply, the directions previously issued by the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi in 1856 are cancelled.

3. Under the authority contained in 5th of the Governor-General's rules, it is hereby declared that all village residents are entitled to wood for their agricultural and domestic purposes from the trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth produced by the waste lands of the villages in which they reside. Ordinarily no charge shall be made on account of this privilege; nor shall any permission be requisite prior to its exercise. But under special circumstances, for sufficient reason shown, the Deputy Commissioner may impose a fee or require a written application to the felling of timber.

4. Under the authority contained in the 7th of the Governor-General's rules the partition of uncultivated hill lands held in common, whether actully bearing timber and brushwood, or suited to such a purpose, is prohibited; except in cases in which the persons desiring the partition can show that the operation will leave sufficient provision for the exercise of the privileges granted by the preceding rule.

5. Under the same authority the sale of wood to military cantonments, to the Public Departments, to charcoal and surkhi burners, and to contractors and railways, is prohibited except with the permission, in writing, of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained. Such permission shall not be granted except in special cases, where the proposed sales will not interfere with the due supply of the residents of the village and its vicinity. All other previous restrictions on the sale of wood are hereby removed. This rule does not prohibit the preparation of surkhi and charcoal by villagers for their reasonable wants.

6. Nothing in these orders shall be construed:—

(1) as conferring privilege in demarcated rakhs;

(2) nor so as to affect cultivated trees;

(3) nor so as to warrant the cutting of timber and fuel for sale by persons who are not proprietors of the land on which it is cut;

(4) nor so as to restrict the Deputy Commissioner or Forest officers in their management of Government rakhs.

No. 318, dated 27th July 1877.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN continuation of No. 277 of the 2nd instant, submitting report on the rakhs of the Ráwalpindi district submits statement of revision of establishment of rakhs rendered necessary consequent on re-transfer of several rakhs to the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The existing establishment was sanctioned under orders received in Financial Commissioner's No. 1424, dated 7th March 1874.

Proposition Statement for the Revision of Establishment of the Ráwalpindi Deputy Commissionership.

Office to which proposition refers.	Present Scale. Authority.	Present Scale. Detail.	Rs.	A.	P.	Proposed Scale.	Rs.	A.	P.	Permanent. Increase per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.	Permanent. Decrease per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.	Temporary. *Increase per mensem.* Period.	Amount.	Temporary. *Decrease per mensem.* Period.	Amount.	Grounds of proposition.	Orders of Government.
Rakh establishment of the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi.	No. 75 F., dated 2nd March 1874, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, received with Commissioner's Circular No. 39, dated 14th March 1874.	8 Chaprásis at Rs. 5 each per mensem.	40	0	0	1 Jemadár ...	10	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1873, when the forests of this district were transferred to the control of the new department, and only 17 grass and fuel growing rakhs were left under district management, an establishment of 8 chaprásis at Rs. 40 per mensem was retained for their supervision. At the commencement of 1875-76 seven more rakhs with an area of 70,851 acres were transferred back from Forest to district management by No. 17, dated 30th March 1875, from Captain Wace, Settlement Officer on demarcation duty. For the supervision of the last-named rakhs, an increase of 1 jemadár and 3 chaprásis to the existing establishment, at a cost of Rs. 25 per mensem, is considered to be absolutely necessary, and Government sanction to the same is therefore solicited from 1st April 1875. It is presumed that the Forest Department establishment has been proportionately reduced.	
						11 Chaprásis at Rs. 5 each.	55	0	0	15	0	0									
		Total ...	40	0	0	...	65	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

NOTE.—Financial Commissioner's No. 1494, dated 7th March 1874, to address of Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

H. E. PERKINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 22nd July 1875.

No. 9 F., dated Camp,Ráwalpindi, 29th May 1876.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to reply to your No. 5205 S., of 30th August 1875, regarding Captain Wace's arrangements in the matter of the Ráwalpindi forests.

2. Almost immediately on assuming charge of this office, I learnt that much dissatisfaction was felt still with regard to these rakhs, and as it very was difficult to me to understand how possibly this be could the case, I determined to go down at once, seek an interview with the Commissioner, and try to understand the matter to the root.

3. I wish, therefore, to offer some preliminary observations on this dissatisfaction, as I observe that the Government of India has remarked on it, and seems to consider that it is the fault of this department.

First set of rules unpopular.

At first, as far back as 1871, a set rules were drawn up by the Commissioner (Mr. P. Egerton) and myself, and agreed to by the Deputy Commissioner. These did indeed impose on the forest restrictions, which might have been, and probably were, very unpopular; and as everything was done in the district to make them so, partly by the too unyielding character of the Forest officer, and partly by the conduct of the then local officers,—which I willingly forget,—these rules were very soon suspended *in toto*, and have never since been acted on in the smallest particular.

Reverted to rules of 1856.

The district therefore reverted to its old status of the rules of 1856, which are virtually the rules supplementary to the more general rules "for Hill Forests in the Punjab" of 1855, whose legal validity has been affirmed by Act IV. of 1872 (the Punjáb Laws Act).

Tahsíls of Murree and Kahuta.

Restrictions all withdrawn except on contractors, &c.

4. (1.) As regards the tahsíls Murree and Kahuta no grazing has ever been interfered with at all (except as a legally and very wisely imposed penalty by the District officer for burning the forest), no restriction has been placed on the people getting what timber, fuel and brushwood they wished for their own use; *timber* and larger brushwood for roofing being granted by the "Tahsíldár,"* the rest being taken where they like without interference. This department has confined its interference to grants of timber to contractors, builders, &c., and large fuel contracts.

Prosecutions.

What few prosecutions have taken place have been for cutting trees *for sale* as, *eg.*, a case of cutting unlawfully 30 trees for sale in Narai.

Liberty to the intent of destruction allowed.

5. It is therefore impossible to understand on what grounds any widespread or popular dissatisfaction *could* exist. Liberty has been given to the people to graze and destroy the forest as they pleased,—a liberty which they have used to the utmost, as the clearance of land for cultivation is going on unchecked in every part of the hill forests (not yet demarcated).

Explanation of ideas of the people.

Believe the Hazára people get more than they.

6. On visiting this place however, Colonel Cracroft, the Commissioner, was kind enough to give me a long interview, at which all the difficulties of the case were discussed. It was the Commissioner's opinion that, to a great extent, the feeling was due to the people regarding the forest as their own. Tribally and otherwise identical with the Hazára people, and separated only by an arbitrary fiscal boundary, they observe that in the Forest Settlements of the Khánpur and Dungagalli, Kaghán and Siran Ranges in Hazára, the proprietary right of the people in the forests has been recognized; that there the State manages the forest, taking a certain share of the proceeds to reimburse its outlay, and handing over the balance to the people. Why, they ask, do the Hazára people get this, and not we?

Government asserts its right to forests.

Attempts at consequent demarcation failed.

7. Now, in this district for 20 years past, Government has asserted its proprietary right to "*all trees and shrubs of spontaneous growth*," allowing a privilege as for as such as are "*really* required by the villagers for domestic or agricultural purposes," but not otherwise without permission [which was paid for.] Pursuing this alleged right, Extra-Assistant Commissioner Hukam Chand commenced, many years ago, a demarcation of forest in Murree and Kahuta;—but this was received with outcry, was found impracticable, and was given up. Demarcation was, however, carried out in the rest of the district, and resulted in the formation of the 3rd class or woodless rakhs (green in the map), and the wooded or 2nd class, (yellow in the map).

---

* At first the Tahsíldár was supposed to send the lambardár with a forest guard to mark the tree. This arrangement, made by Mr. Perkins, was practically cancelled on his leaving, because it was complained of, as every check will be: it ought to be restored.

8. The people, it would seem, nevertheless held on their own ideas, which did not coincide with the asserted rights of Government; and hence they regard punishment for illegal cutting of trees as *unjust*. They ask why they should be treated as criminals, and their respected tribesmen imprisoned and brought on the police lists as if they were thieves.

The people insist on the idea that the forest is theirs.

9. It is found in all countries that in an early state of forest management, forest delicts are not looked on as crimes, but when matters comes to be settled, this view has to be put down; for obviously a forest tree is as much the subject of lawful property as a horse or a bit of jewellery; but in a case like that with which we are dealing, the idea of right has clung to the people, and therefore they will not look on cutting the trees as a crime.

Forest offences not looked on as crimes.

Then, also, there are the attendant difficulties of proving such cases, if they occur in the demarcated rakhs, as it is really difficult for a man to know whether he is inside the boundary or outside it; this also fosters the feeling against prosecutions.

This idea kept up by people considering the forest as theirs.

10. Practically, therefore, as far as Murree and Kahuta are concerned, the only remedy is to effect a settlement, which has already been ordered; and as that settlement cannot be made without a Survey, the Survey branch under the Government of India should undertake the work at a very early date. It would be advantageous if Mr. Reynolds could be deputed for this work, as he has already had the experience of Hazára.

Only remedy possible is a Settlement.

11. Meanwhile as regards the action of this department in Murree and Kahuta, I cannot be responsible for any progress or forest improvement whatever, till the Settlement is made. All that it is in my power to do is to prevent illicit felling, and fires, and especially to restrict the builders, contractors, &c., in their present demands. Almost every day several applications come in for number of "trees," not for definite quantities of timber. These we propose to refuse, except in very urgent cases, and when we really know that the almost denuded state of the timber forests can bear it. We propose to refer such people to Jhelum for timber, and a suitable depôt will be opened near Owon, or Salgirain, which is after all only a few miles farther off.

Forest Department cannot be held responsible in the meanwhile.

What we can do.

There will certainly be an outcry from builders, &c., about this; but it seems to me to be the right thing, and therefore we ought to be supported.

12. But the graver evil is beyond the power of this department to remedy, there being absolutely no restriction in the Murree and Kahuta tahsil on clearing ground for cultivation. The people are cutting down the relics of the forest, chiefly young forest, at a most alarming rate, and now have redoubled their efforts, hearing that some Settlement is about to take place. I must earnestly recommend that this be stopped, or it will be found simply impracticable to separate forest land from cultivated when the Settlement begins.

But a graver evil must be checked.

Clearing forest lands for cultivation.

If, on our part, we do our best to save the relics of the forest till Settlement, surely this far greater evil on the part of the people ought to be suspended for a time. It might easily be explained to the people that such prohibition is temporary (until a system is arranged). The prohibition should be enforced especially in the Seribari hill tract (beyond Tret), and generally in all tracts having young forest and on steep slopes, and in the vicinity of the sources of streams or dry nullahs, and along the crests of hills. Whether it would be right to promise that the Settlement shall be effected on principles similar to Hazára, and a share of the proceeds paid over to the people, is a question of policy which I must leave to superior authority to decide, especially as the system seems likely to come to an end in Hazára.

Reasonableness of stopping the clearance.

13. The unwarrantable reduction of establishment which has taken place in parts of the Punjab has here been felt, and I propose to replace the Forest Ranger (a good Native Officer), which I am able to do by an arrangement among the staff of foresters in the Gujrát rakhs.

Inefficiency of Forest establishment.

14. There is a European forester drawing Rs. 150 a month in this Division, but totally devoid of *savoir faire* as regards forest execution work, that I should really be glad if something could be done to provide for him in some other Civil employment; it is a waste of salary to keep him here. He is, I believe, thoroughly honest and tries to do his best; but simply is not possessed of the necessary capacity for forest work, which is not his fault.

15. I have now to turn to the 2nd class rakhs which Captain Wace has dealt with. There is no objection whatever to the area left in charge of this department, provided only it be put in a condition which will enable us to do anything with it.

The 2nd class rakhs.

Referring to Captain Wace's map, the rakhs around Attock are wisely given up, only that I should recommend the district authorities to undertake closing by a rough stone wall (without plaster) a certain

Attock tahsil.

area of the rakh against grazing from time to time. It would be something at least to have a portion of verdure reserved around the dismal blank which Attock presents.

The rakhs then in our charge will be (1) Kawagarh, (2) Khairimar, and (3) that part of the Kála Chitta range which lies in the Attock tahsíl.

Closing of Khairimar and Khawagarh.

The two former having had all the material exploited, they are closed – Kawagarh and Khairimar—against goats and camels, preparatory to an entire closing next year. This is done in order to let the operation of the forest *regime* be gradual.

16. Captain Wace is explicit that no village has any need of these rakhs or business with them; and I beg that this department may be supported in keeping them *really closed altogether*, which is absolutely necessary for their restoration; the closure will last for the next fifteen years at least, and it will be our endeavour to undertake various improvements in the area, using a fencing of low stone walls merely piled up or other barrier as may prove cheapest and most efficient.

Value of the rakhs.

17. These two rakhs are valuable for the supply of the town of Ráwalpindi, and their restoration will not a little benefit the cultivated lands at their base, inasmuch as I am confident the formation of stony ravines will gradually be prevented.

Orders requested on a deduction of area from Khairimar.

I observe that Captain Wace has deducted the Kot Lúndki area from the Khairimar rakh (664 acres), and Mr. Perkins has proposed also to deduct the Burhán area (681 acres). I shall be glad to learn if orders have been passed according to this latter proposal.

Illustration of the effects of closing rakhs drawn from the Topi rakh at Ráwalpindi.

18. I take occasion here to remark that, since about 1859, the civil authorities have kept the Topi rakh (some three or four hundred acres) closely preserved against all trespass—as a people's park—in the vicinity of the cantonment. This place is now covered with verdure, and in most parts with a good growth of *Acacia modesta* (phulláhi); in a few years more it will be quite possible to interplant it with "ber" and other valuable trees. It has some hollows in which, in two or three places, by judicious "bund" making, small lakes have been formed. This of course keeps the neighbouring soil moist, but there is excellent growth all over the rakh and on the heights showing that the protection and perfect rest are the chief causes of success. *Directly* outside the boundaries the soil is bare, and a few small stunted mushroom-shaped bushes of "phulláhi," trodden and browsed down to the ground, are the only vegetation; there is not the slightest difference between the conditions of growth inside and outside the boundaries, except rest and protection.

The Kála Chitta rakh.

19. The remaining rakh in this tahsíl is a portion of the great Kála Chitta range.

This range is subject to grazing all over on the "tirni" system, and this cannot be altered till the settlement expires in six years. It is to be hoped that when a new settlement begins, this whole range of hills will be re-demarcated on a rational principle. The benefit of it in connection with the climate and water-supply, and preservation of the soil, would be very great. Moreover, it is available for the supply of fuel, &c., to Ráwalpindi.

Consequent inability of this department to do more than restrict cutting.

Issue of a few grazing tickets more or less does no harm.

20. We are not able at present to do anything substantial for the improvement of this rakh. As the grazing on the tirni system is allowed, it has been the practice to grant grazing tickets in this department to those who want these, *viz.*, to others than those entitled to the tirni grazing. The Forester issues these; they only amount to a few rupees a month; there is no object in causing inconvenience by stopping these tickets.

It must be seriously borne in mind that this system is slowly ruining these hills.

I can only instruct the officers here to refuse to allow the portion under our charge to be over-cut, for the soil and conditions all over these rakhs do not permit an area to be clear-cut, but require in all cases a proportion of material to be left on the ground. The officer must simply go on till his supply is out, and then refer applicants of this part of the country to the Deputy Commissioner to take wood from his portion of the range in the Pindígheb tahsíl.

Pindígheb tahsíl made over to the Deputy Commissioner, but he ought to close a part of them eventually.

21. Coming now to this tahsíl I have no objection to giving up these rakhs *in toto*, merely remarking that, unless the Deputy Commissioner does exactly with these rakhs what we should do, namely, close some of them absolutely against grazing, even for the benefit of the local right-holders, they will be destroyed beyond redress.

Part of Kála Chitta in this tahsíl removed from Forest Department.

As regards the portion of the Kála Chitta range in this tahsíl, I am informed that there are orders whereby it has been directed that this department is not to have charge, but to confine itself to the Attock side.

Conservator has no information of these orders, and requests copies.

As I have never seen these orders and cannot trace them in the Proceedings, may I request the favor of your giving me a copy, or referring me to the letter quoted by Captain Wace as Secretary to Government of Punjab's No. 150, dated 31st January 1873.

Rāwalpindi tahsīl. Part of Kála Chitta under Forest Department under same conditions.

21*a*. The Kála Chitta range runs into and ends in this tahsíl, and we are still able to supply fuel from it; but when we come to an end, no closing or improvement will be possible till the tirni can be adjusted at next settlement.

The other rakhs in this tahsíl left to us are the low hill range of Margalla, with the subsidiary parallel ranges of marl and sandstone forming the rakhs of Maira, Tumari and Banigala.

The range of Margalla; its importance.

Being over-cut.

Difficulty of stopping this owing to outcry.

Must be done, however. Captain Wace distinctly authorizes it.

22. The importance of the main range can hardly be over-rated, but it has at present no power of supplying large quantities of fuel; it is unfortunately being over-cut, the material being required by a host of petty traders who live by selling fuel in small quantities for the supply of the town of Ráwalpindi. This supply (exclusive of all Government and Military demands, but including native troops not supplied by Commissariat) exceeds 1,00,000 maunds annually. Now if we were to stop, as we ought, this cutting, there would be a great outcry. The question is one simply for authority. Shall we be supported if we do? The range, Captain Wace says, is subject to certain definite rights of grazing (in certain areas shown in his statement), but otherwise "the Department should be allowed to manage it solely with a view to the interests of Forest conservancy."

Method of affecting stoppage gradually.

23. What I propose to do, under Colonel Cracroft's advice, is to get a register of these petty traders, and see how many of them have, in the opinion of the authorities, any rights to consideration, and I should then decline to let the others cut. Instead of issuing individual permits, I would issue "season licences," and offer them for sale to the lambardárs of the villages.

These *portions* of the rakh to be closed.

Suggestion to be observed in closing.

24. As soon as one portion of the rakh is fit for closing, we should be supported in closing it, defining the area either by low stone walls or natural ravines where they come handy. The number of blocks to be so closed in the range, together with the locality, will be determined by the Forest and Civil Officers in concert; but I hope it will be found possible to arrange these blocks, so as to take in the slopes for which the various sources of the torrents, known as the Ujri, the Ráwal, and the Barakos stream come.

Evil of the Military rakhs adds another difficulty.

Why not a rational estimate of requirements?

25. But in this rakh a complication is further introduced by the military rakhs. I must here venture to submit a very simple remedy. The Commissariat has *withdrawn* from the rakh. The Cavalry and Artillery alone have large tracts. Now it seems that it is a simple process to ascertain on an average how much grass each horse requires per diem, and how many horses there are; the simplest experiment would then show what area would produce this amount of grass, the land I may remark being a fine grass-producing limestone soil. That area with a fair allowance for cases of drought or accident once given out, it should be fenced off with stone walls, and regularly farmed for grass. At present the area taken is largely in excess of what is wanted, having been given over without any kind of estimate, as far as I can learn; at any rate, quantities of grass are allowed occasionally to rot on the ground, and *leases* are given for the surplus grazing;—separate military guards have to be maintained, and the grass-cutters constantly steal wood, and occasionally cause fires. Colonel Cracroft told me of one case in which, in connection with this grazing, a criminal case was brought, resulting in what seems to have been a gross injustice to a highly respectable family.

Climatic effect of Margalla of great importance.

26. I need only add regarding this Margalla range that if it was plentifully reboised the climatic benefit would be great; a number of small nullahs run from it, and the water-supply of the town of Pindi itself, as far as it is concerned with the river Leh, would be ultimately very materially benefited.

Nothing is more striking than the way in which the soil of Ráwalpindi is cleft and cut up by the rain; the detriment to the lands below the hill ranges from this source must be very considerable, and one of the most certain effects of reboisement would be improvement in this respect.

Maira rakhs, &c. Limited grazing, and therefore limited improvement hoped for.

27. The subsidiary ranges, Maira, &c., of the Margalla system, are open to certain villages only for grazing. It is probable that their condition will slowly and in certain parts only improve.

Khari-Murat asks that the boundary may be adjusted.

28. In this tahsíl the remaining important rakh is Khairi Murat: this has been completely cut out; its proximity to the cantonment alone would necessitate its careful restoration. The hill is very badly demarcated, and I would ask whether even now this cannot be remedied?

Instead of the boundary following the base of the hill (like Kawagarh), it sometimes goes up to the top, and on the south side towards Dungi a barren detached piece is unnecessarily included.

Absolutely closed.

29. This rakh is closed absolutely. Of course there was an outcry, but it was done as a first step under the very district and unequivocal authorization of Captain Wace's schedule.

Outcry to be disregarded.

30. Still, if any one goes to the spot he will be assured by the villagers (in spite of area statements and everything else) that they are dying and their cattle altogether destroyed : showing that it requires great caution in receiving every complaint as a matter of course. The truth is that we cannot close an area of any rakh in the place without some one disliking it.

Proof that such outcry is unreasonable.

The powers arranged by Captain Wace permit, it will be seen, the complete closing of three rakhs in the entire district, and some blocks alone in a fourth. Khairi Murat (besides the area of Dungi having been given up expressly to compensate for its closure) have eight other grass or 3rd class rakhs in the neighbourhood, all open to grazing.

Rakhs in Gujar Khan tahsíl.

31. In this tahsíl, one rakh, Bagáon (not so poorly wooded as stated in Captain Wace's schedule), is under our charge. It is subject to rights of grazing of 8 villages with 523 houses, but otherwise it is under control.

General question of fuel supply.

32. The fears about the supply of fuel are not the least over rated in this district, and, what is more, the climatic demand, which, strangely, no one has noticed, appears to me to be still more urgent. To give some idea of the annual fuel consumption of this district, I may mention the estimates which we formed in conversation with an intelligent contractor of Ráwalpindi as follows :—

	Per annum. *Mds.*	
Commissariat	125,000	
Brick fields of military works	25,000	Likely to increase largely.
Gas works	25,000	
City, &c.	100,000	
Camping grounds	60,000	
Campbellpur	12,000	
Troops, Murree	48,000 ?	
Lawrence Asylum, Brewery, &c., &c,. at least	30,000 ?	
Total ...	425,000	

This does not include charcoal.

33. If we took a general average production of 30 maunds per acre, it would require, roughly, about 14,000 acres annually to be cut over, and if we take 20 years as the revolution period, we should need 280,000 acres at least. Under our control we have (in round numbers) by the present arrangement :—

	Acres.	
Kawagarh	4,400	
Khairimar	3,000	
Khairi Murat	17,000	
Part of Kála Chitta	62,000	Under partial control only.
Margalla	20,000	After deductions roughly stated.
Maira	1,400	Partial control only.
Tumair	4,700	Partial control only.
Bannigala	600	Partial control only.
Bagáon	8,000	Partial control only.
Total ...	121,100	

What else we may get in Murree and Kahuta for fuel tracts, as well as fine forests, it is impossible to estimate, but as far as we can see there is no fear that we have any too much forest.

And yet Captain Wace's deductions not unreasonable in themselves.

34. Not indeed that I think the reductions of area can be objected to. As regards the distant outlying rakhs they are quite justifiable ; as regards those close at hand, they are necessary to enable us justly to take the remainder in hand. Only in Kála Chitta I do not understand the case ; and here, "as tirni " grazing is allowed, any very satisfactory control is not possible for the remaining 6 years of the present settlement.

These remarks I make with reference to the doubts of the Government of India expressed in their review of the Annual Report for 1874-75, as to giving up of rakh area.

Remarks on Captain Wace's letter.

35. The rest of Captain Wace's letter, paragraph 14 to end of 24, deals with matters that but little concern this department. The remarks in paragraph 15 I do not altogether agree with, and I have already alluded to the subject. The provisions for the non-agricultural population, paragraphs 16—24, do not concern this department.

As long as the guzára lands are not denuded, no harm in the concession of limited right to sell.

36. As regards paragraph 24, it very much depends on what view Government take of what has been said of the real rights of the people to the fores lands, whether they can sell the produce of lands not reserved to State management. In any case, as long as the *denudation* of guzára lands is prevented, and the sale of large quantities of material to contractors, &c., is prevented, *really and effectively*, there is little to be said against Captain Wace's concession.

Caution as to clearing for cultivation.

The guzára lands ought to be kept up as *forest* for the people by their own agency, under district supervision; but if they are allowed, as they are now, to dig them up, root out the trees and abolish the forest wherever they like, the object of Government is defeated: then the people come with an outcry to the Government forests:—"We have no more forest land nor grazing for cattle; let us into yours." There is the danger that when this happens the Government or reserved area will be invaded, and a fresh reduction of area or relaxation of rules called for.

Draft rules of Captain Wace. Something to be said of the demarcated, or "Reserve."

37. As regards the draft rules of Captain Wace's fourth enclosure, I observe that they relate to the guzára lands only, and so I presume are intended to be supplemented by a few rules regarding the demarcated tracts.

The general rules of 1855 are to some extent satisfactory, but provision is wanted for two things in demarcated forests—

(1) To enable the department to deal with persons bringing in forest produce not in accordance with their permits.

(2) To substitute, for the often inefficacious imposition of fines, the power of the district authorities to withdraw the *privilege* granted to certain villages.

E. G., In portions of Margalla, Maira, Tumair and Bannigala the people have been *allowed* grazing (not of right); instead of repeatedly fining these people in case they continuously commit forest trespass, the Deputy Commissioner should have authority to *withdraw* the privilege for a time. As the privilege of grazing is a mere favor granted under this present adjustment of Captain Wace's, in consideration of the convenience of the people, it is obvious that it requires no legal authority to say if the privilege is abused it shall be withdrawn. This is already done with the best effect in the case of *fires*.

I would propose then some protective rules for the State or reserved forests, and then Captain Wace's rule would refer to the guzára, or unreserved, *vide* annexure A.

Remarks on the rules *seriatim*.

38. As regards Captain Wace's rules:—

1.—The term "hill tracts" is rather vague, but perhaps it will be practicably understood in the district.

4.—I do not understand whether this includes the breaking up of land for cultivation; if so, it might be made clear; if not, the restriction ought to be enforced.

5.—It would be clearer and shorter to say:—"The sale of wood, fuel and brushwood to other villages for private or local consumption is allowed; all other sale is interdicted, except," &c., and the "permission" should be "in writing."

6.—The 3rd clause is quite unintelligible to me. The villagers are not *proprietors* of the guzára lands; the rules say they *may* cut for sale to other villages (rule 5).

Perhaps it means "nor so as to warrant persons cutting fuel," &c., in any other area than their own guzára (except in accordance with rule 5).

Asks for copies of letter, map, &c.

39. In conclusion, I have to request that, when orders are passed, a copy of Captain Wace's letter and of his map, and of the schedule of rakhs, may be furnished to this office for permanent record of the arrangements sanctioned.

40. With reference to your 3rd paragraph, I have to observe that our establishment is so small and inefficient that it is not practicable to make over any portion of it to the district. There will be more than sufficient work for the few watchers that will be taken off the outlying rakh towards the Indus, &c., in the remaining tracts now to be reserved (it is hoped) properly.

Cannot spare any establishment.

ANNEXURE A.

The regulations of Captain Wace's (*vide* verbal amendments proposed in paragraph 38 of my letter) referring to the "unreserved," or "guzára," tracts are to be published under the rules of 1855.

With regard to the "reserved" forests, I propose the following in lieu of the passed Notification;—*vide* Proceedings for November 1873, page 239 (No. 3):—

Notification.

The tracts of land in the district of Ráwalpindi hereinafter specified are hereby declared to be Government forests for the purposes of Act VII of 1865.

1. The Kalachitta rakh (with the exception of the portion situated in the Pindigheb tahsíl).
2. The Syadpur-*cum*-Margalla rakh.
3. The Kherimar rakh.
4. The Kawaghar rakh.
5. The Khairi Murat rakh.
6. The Maira rakh.
7. The Tumair rakh.
8. The Bannigala rakh.
9. The Bagam rakh.
10. The whole of the forest in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls known as "first class rakh."

With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the following rules are prescribed under Section 3, Act VII of 1875, for the management of the forests defined in Punjab Government Notification No. , dated :—

1. In the forests numbered 1 to 9 in the Notification of the Punjab Government No. , dated , all injury to soil, grass, brushwood or trees, all felling of trees or cutting of brushwood, all collection of forest produce and burning of "surkhi" or lime, and all trespass in the rakhs other than in pursuance of a right of way or a recorded right of dry wood or grazing, or according to a permit lawfully obtained, is prohibited.

2. The forests to which the first rule relates will not be opened to grazing otherwise than by the order in writing of the Conservator of Forests. But nothing in this rule shall be held to interfere with the grazing in Kalachitta under the tirni system, or with privileges of grazing allowed by Government and recorded in favor of certain villages in the rakh of Syadpur-*cum*-Margalla, Maira, Tumair, Bannigala and Bagam.

3. In the forests known as "first class rakhs" in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, clearing of land for cultivation, the felling any tree or the cutting of brushwood, the collection of limestone, or the burning of lime or "surkhi," otherwise than in pursuance of a recorded right or privilege, or of a lawful permit, is prohibited.

4. Grazing in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls is for the present permitted, except in such places as the civil authorities shall, in concert with the Forest authorities, recommend to be closed for reproduction or protection of the forest.

5. Permit-holders or right-holders are prohibited from causing unnecessary damage in felling and removing materials, or utilizing the produce of the forests.

6 For every act or omission constituting an infringement of these rules, the offender (and any one abetting his offence within the meaning of the Penal Code) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or in default such imprisonment as is provided in Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code.

Explanation.—It will be observed that it is necessary for protection to put the forest under Act VII of 1865. The forest dealt with by Captain Wace's Settlement proposals are provided for by rules 1 and 2, and these exactly carry out his proposals. There were no rights in any of these rakhs, but he has *allowed* now a few definite villages (all recorded) to grazing in some, and to take dead wood lying on the ground.

In Murree and Kahúta, all that is needed, till a settlement is made, is a general protection of trees from destruction, and a power to close certain places against grazing in these tracts which, though not demarcated accurately, are known locally well enough as "first class rakhs." Nothing in the rules affect in any way the right of the people to get wood, &c., for their own use, as they do this at present.

These privileges will, it is hoped, be put on a better footing when a settlement takes place, but as it is obvious that some time must elapse before it is completed, some rules are required in the meanwhile.

The power of seizing and stopping produce taken in defiance of the permit cannot be exercised under the rules of 1855, therefore it must be under Act VII of 1865, and to make that Act apply, it is necessary to notify the forests. It is not intended by these rules to supersede the law of 1855 regarding "burning" of the forest; therefore nothing is said on the subject in these rules.

No. 271, dated Murree, 3rd July 1878.

From—Colonel J. E. CRACROFT, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Cutting of wood by agriculturists in the waste lands assigned for their use, and included within village boundaries.

IN paragraph 36 of my report No. 253 of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of the application of the criminal law to forest conservancy, allusion is made to the case of the Crown *versus* Gullu and Hyat, in which the accused were punished for theft of wood from a Government rakh, whereas on further inquiry it was proved that the wood had been cut from the waste lands of another village.

Complaints against prohibition to cut.

2. Representations had been made to me to the effect that in iláka Makhad and other ilákas in the Pindigheb tahsíl there is a prohibition against the agriculturists cutting wood in their waste or Shamilát land (which, in contradistinction to the Government preserve or rakh, they call their "guzára" land, or land left to them for pasturage and fuel) unless they first present a petition to the tahsíldár on 2 annas' stamp paper, and obtain his permission.

Report called for from Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, as to authority for prohibition.

3. In returning the case of Gullu and Hyat for further inquiry, information was called for from Colonel Cripps, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, as to whether this representation was true, and if so, by whom, and under what authority, and for what purpose, such an order was issued.

Deputy Commissioner's reply.

4. The information called for on the subject has been furnished in letter No. 1286 of the 15th ultimo from the Deputy Commissioner, a copy of which is annexed.

Old order passed prior to demarcation of waste lands, requiring the obtaining of permission.

5. Prior to grazing and wood lands being demarcated within village boundaries, or assigned to villages, all such lands were considered Government rakhs, and an order was issued to the effect that permission be sought by all persons desirous of cutting wood in the Government rakhs.

Demarcation subsequently made, yet order still in force.

6. Subsequent to this order, wood and grazing lands were allotted to each village, yet the old order is enforced to the extent of requiring agriculturists to present a petition to the tahsíldár and obtain permission, before they can cut wood from such lands within their own boundaries.

Deputy Commissioner has ordered discontinuance of practice of obtaining permission.

7. Colonel Cripps reports that no stamp is required on such petitions, and that he has ordered the discontinuance of the present practice, which appears to be quite unnecessary and also illegal.

Financial Commissioner's orders solicited.

8. It appears desirable, however, that the orders of the Financial Commissioner should be obtained as to whether all restrictions be removed in the cutting of wood by agriculturists on the lands demarcated within their village boundaries and allotted to them, and I accordingly refer the subject for orders.

The term "guzára."

9. The term "guzára" is strictly applicable to the areas made over to villages in tahsíls—

1. Ráwalpindi.
2. Fattehjang.
3. Pindigheb.
4. Attock.
5. Gujar Khan.

To the villages of these tahsíls only were lands allotted at the time of demarcation: *vide* paragraph 7 of letter No. 268, dated 10th November 1865, from Commissioner and Superintendent, to Financial Commissioner, and paragraph 30 of letter No. 1914, dated 25th September 1865, published at pages 55 and 57 of printed correspondence on the subject of demarcation of rakhs in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi districts.

10. In the hilly tracts of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls no rakhs have been separately demarcated, nor specific areas of forests allotted to villages. Every tree in the forests of these tahsíls is the property of Government, the zamíndárs having the right of free pasturage for their own cattle, with fuel and trees, on *requisition*,* free also.

No demarcation of rakhs in hilly parts of Murree and Kahúta tahsíls.

11. In the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls there is therefore no guzára land at present properly so called, and, as pointed out in former correspondence, the zamíndárs are doing all they can to increase cultivation so as to influence the question of demarcation hereafter.

No guzára lands in these tahsíls.

12. There is one aspect of the question which I wish to bring to the notice of the Financial Commissioner, namely, that after settlement there was a demarcation of rakhs by Munshi Hukm Chand. It is believed that at that time sufficient land was left for the purposes of fuel to the land owners all over the district, there being no restriction as to grazing anywhere. I cannot say how the present confusion has arisen in tahsíls Murree, Kahúta and Ráwalpindi. Further concessions were made by Captain Wace in the tahsíls in which he demarcated preserves last year, on the basis, I presume, of the present cultivated area. At the rate cultivation is now going on, even in lands utterly unsuited to cultivation, there will be very little waste left for fuel and grazing. Prompt measures are required to check what is now going on, and some definite policy should be inaugurated, after consultation held between the district officer and heads of tribes and of important villages, providing for (1) the means to preserve the Government rakhs with the co-operation of conterminous village communities; (2) limiting the extent of cultivation and providing that the necessary amount of land be left within village boundaries free for fuel and grazing; and (3) obtaining guarantees from the zamíndárs for the preservation of fuel in their own boundaries. I think that it might be given out now, with the sanction of Government if the suggestion be approved, that the reckless breaking up of waste is displeasing to the Government and will not benefit the zamíndárs, inasmuch as the calculation of lands to be left for guzára, or for provision of fuel and grass, shall be based *not* on the present cultivated area, but on that recorded at settlement, with due regard to other considerations.

The necessity of some definite policy.

No. 1286, dated 15th May 1876.

From—Colonel J. M. Cripps, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to paragraph 2 of your No. 1179 of 12th April, calling for information on the existing prohibition against the cutting of wood by agriculturists in the Pindigheb tahsíl, on their guzára land, I have the honor to report that no such prohibitory order is to be found in this office; but an old order is extant when you were Deputy Commissioner, to the effect that "permission be sought by all desirous of cutting wood in the Government rakhs," and it appears that, though subsequent to date of that order guzára land had been allotted to each village, yet the old order is enforced to extent noted by you in letter quoted above.

2. It does not appear that any stamp is required on the petition, and more likely the petitioner alluded to the fee of two annas paid to a petition-writer.

I have now issued orders for discontinuance of the practice, which appears to be quite unnecessary and also illegal.

No. 114 F., dated Lahore, 7th March 1878.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 789 S. of the 4th August 1876, on the subject of the forest tracts in the Ráwalpindi district, and to return the original enclosures with the following remarks.

2. It is understood that the arrangements reported in your 3rd paragraph for the transfer of certain rakhs to the district authorities, for the removal of restrictions in others, and for the award of rights in grazing and of collecting dry wood in the rakhs noted of the Ráwalpindi tahsíl, have been carried out as proposed by Major Wace. These arrangements are accordingly sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. The rules for unreserved forests drawn up by Major Wace and forming enclosure 4 to his letter No. 21 of the 29th April 1875, were framed some

* *Vide* paragraph 1, clause 7, of letter No. 1914, dated 25th September 1865, from Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner, and paragraph 4 of Commissioner's No. 268, dated 10th November 1866, to Financial Commissioner, published in printed correspondence referred to above.

time before the present proposals for legislation on forest questions had reached maturity, and would no doubt have assumed a different shape had the Forest Bill then, as now, been about to pass into law. To the rules themselves, as modified in your letter under reply, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection. They are accordingly approved and can be acted upon; but in view of the above remarks, they must be subject to reconsideration, if necessary, after the Forest Bill shall have been passed.

4. With reference to the questions connected with the Murree and Kahúta forests, discussed in your paragraphs 7 to 10, I am desired to refer you to the correspondence ending with this office letter No. 407 S., dated 22nd August last.

No. 810 S., dated Lahore, 25th July 1878.

From—F. C. Channing, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to address you with reference to the 3rd paragraph of your No. 114 F. of 7th March, in which you state that the rules for the unreserved forests of the Ráwalpindi district, drawn up by Major Wace, are approved, subject to reconsideration, if necessary, after the Forest Bill shall have been passed.

2. These forests or rakhs appear to fall under Chapter IV of the Forest Act, and to answer to the description of "protected forests." They should therefore, under Section 34, be notified as such before the 7th March 1879. But that section further directs that if the rights of the Government, or of private persons in such notified forests, have not, previous to the date of such declaration, been inquired into, settled, and recorded in a manner which the Local Government thinks sufficient, the Local Government shall direct that the same shall be inquired into, settled, and recorded in the manner provided by the Act for protected forests, and that until such inquiry, settlement and record have been completed, no such declaration shall abridge or affect such rights. It is necessary therefore, in the first instance, to decide whether or not there has hitherto been such an inquiry.

It appears that the only inquiry into these rights and the only record of them hitherto made were made at the time of Major Cracroft's Settlement, and Major Wace's proposals seem to be based on that record.

Major Cracroft's Settlement Report, paragraphs 121 to 127, shows how these rakhs, and those of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, which form the subject of a separate correspondence, were demarcated. The grave error of allowing the villagers to demarcate the forest and hill and waste lands amongst themselves was permitted, and subsequently portions of land were cut out of the so-called village areas and constituted Government rakhs, in which, however, the villagers were allowed to have concurrent rights with the Government. The result of this procedure is that up to this day the idea that certain portions of the Government rakhs in reality formed portions of, or belonged to, individual villages is maintained, and at the end of paragraph 127 of his report Major Cracroft wrote :—"It will be a necessary feature of these rakhs that grazing in them cannot be interdicted."

4. Major Cracroft gave reasons why he was unable to do what *primâ facie* seems the proper thing to have been done, *viz.*, in the first instance to have allotted such an amount of waste and forest land to each village as it seemed entitled to hold, or as its necessities seemed to require. But the result of the procedure which he felt obliged to follow is that until his settlement shall have expired, the Government cannot, under Section 29 of the Act, declare a portion of the forest to be closed and the rights of private persons over such portion suspended, nor can it make rules under Section 31 (*i*) for the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests, nor under Section 31 (*h*) for the protection and management of a forest closed under Section 25.

5. Unless, then, it be considered that Major Cracroft's inquiry and record are sufficient, it would seem necessary either to issue a notification under

Section 34, and thereafter order a fresh inquiry and record, or to notify the rakhs under the concluding paragraph of Section 28, pending further inquiry and record at revision of settlement, existing rights of individuals or communities being meanwhile neither abridged nor affected.

6. The rules drawn up by Major Wace might be allowed to continue in operation until such inquiry is completed. They are based upon the rules of 1855, which were declared to have the force of law by Schedule I of Act IV of 1872, and have not been repealed by the new Act.

7. The Financial Commissioner understands that Major Wace's arrangements have been acted on and acquiesced in by the people since 1875. These arrangements seem satisfactory, except so far as regards the Kalachitta rakh (No. 30), in which, whilst the portion in the Pindigheb tahsíl known as Kala Pahár has been transferred to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, the rest in the Attock and Ráwalpindi tahsíls is in charge of the Forest Department, but no restriction " is at present placed on grazing ; so long as this arrangement continues there is no occasion to revise the boundaries. If hereafter any restrictions are placed on grazing, the boundaries should be revised before such restrictions are enforced, for in many cases the boundary has been carried close to the cultivated lands of the adjacent villages. At the west end of the rakh a village has been included in it."

No statistics are given in columns 4, 5 and 6 of Major Wace's statement showing how much cultivated land belongs to each village, or what amount of waste land has been allotted to each village for its individual wants.

But if the Forest Department does not exercise more interference in this rakh than it seems to have done since 1875, the existing state of things, as regards this and the other rakhs under the Forest Department, might be allowed to continue till the Ráwalpindi district shall have been brought under revision of settlement, some four or five years hence.

The term of the present settlement expires in 1880, but the district is not included among those which it is intended to put under revision of settlement at an early date.

No. 329 F., dated Lahore, 27th August 1878.

From—Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 810 S. of the 25th ultimo, referring for the orders of Government certain points in connection with the arrangements made by Major Wace, in regard to the rakhs in the plains of the Ráwalpindi district, sanctioned by this office letter No. 114 F. of the 7th March last ; and in reply I am to convey the following observations.

2. The rules which were to be altered, if necessary, after the passing of the Forest Act are not intended to apply to any demarcated rakhs ; they relate to the unreserved tracts which fall within village boundaries and are at the same time excluded from the Government forests. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any object would be gained by declaring these village waste lands to be protected forests, and no inquiry seems to be necessary in regard to them, the rules approved last March being sufficient.

3. It may, however, be very desirable to declare as protected forests some of the demarcated rakhs in the Ráwalpindi, Attock, Pindigheb and Fatehjang tahsíls, especially such as are still in charge of the Forest Department. On this point I am to request that a reference may be made to the Conservator of Forests, who should be asked to report what rakhs in this portion of the Ráwalpindi district he would propose to be treated in the manner above indicated, and the case of the Kalachitta rakh should be especially considered in this connection.

4. In the rakhs which may be declared to be protected forests the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons will have to be inquired into, and recorded as prescribed in Section 28 of the Forest Act. This

office letter No. 407 of the 22nd August 1877 directed that the duty of settling the question of forest rights in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls should be entrusted to the Settlement Officer, Jhelum; and it was also said that the question whether the Settlement Officer would need the services of a European assistant might be subsequently referred if necessary. The officer who, under these orders, will make the forest settlement in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, will also be able to conduct such inquiries as may be set on foot preliminarily to the final declaration of the selected tracts in the plains as protected forests.

No. 117 C.L., dated Simla, 9th September 1878.

From—B. H. BADEN-POWELL, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to invite attention to a subject which has been brought to my notice, and which will, if not immediately dealt with, be productive of great inconvenience.

2. I have been informed that the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi has (and I must say without any sufficient warrant for so doing) given permission to the Ráwalpindi villagers generally to sell to railway contractors without restriction the fuel growing on their guzára lands.

3. The term "guzára" implies land given up to the people expressly to supply their own requirements. In the plains of Ráwalpindi their area is separately demarcated, and I need only refer to the Proceedings A, March 1878, in which Captain Wace, in paragraphs 26 and 27 (see page 50 of March Proceedings), deprecates the sale of the material to *contractors*.

But if this objection is thus taken to the forests where guzára is actually separately marked off, with how much greater force does it apply to Kahúta, where *no guzára has ever been separately marked off*. It is true, of course, that in Kahúta the people are allowed to get whatever they want for domestic purposes, and, as they draw their supplies from localities conveniently situated, the place comes to be regarded as "guzára"; but if they are permitted to clear large areas for contractors, it is obvious that the Government will be most extensively robbed.

4. But the mere robbery of Government or loss of revenue is in itself a trifle to the general inconvenience that this order will entail.

The fact is that these low hills (it is chiefly beyond Barakao that the mischief is going on) are very scantily clothed with wood; still there is enough to supply local wants. Permit-holders who take a few bullock-loads to the town villagers, who take away their few head-loads or donkey-loads, can do so, and thus, though fuel is high priced, still the town is supplied. But if railway contractors now come in, they will devastate *beyond* hopes of recovery thousands of acres. The people, *i. e.*, a few headmen, will greedily absorb the present profit, and when that is done fuel will rise to famine prices, and the greatest distress will follow, to say nothing of the destruction of the soil.

5. I must therefore distinctly say that, if this illegal clearing of either the divided-off village lands, or the undivided land of Government in which the villages have rights in common, is allowed to continue, I cannot be responsible for the consequences.

6. I beg to ask you as a special case that this matter may receive immediate attention. I need hardly add, as an apology for such urgency, that even a single month is a period of time long enough to work the irretrievable ruin of several thousand acres of sparsely covered fuel-lands.

7. The Engineers of the State Railway are no doubt very anxious about the fuel supply, but they can and must make arrangements to get a permanent supply *farther off*. No temporary pressure can justify the permanent and extensive mischief that will be done by clearing guzára lands.

No. 734 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I AM desired to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 117 C. L., dated 9th instant, from the Conservator of Forests, on the subject of the cutting of fuel for railway purposes in the village lands of the Ráwalpindi district. In the remarks of the Conservator the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to generally concur.

2. The correspondence regarding the Ráwalpindi rakhs, closing with my letters No. 114 F. of the 7th March, and No. 329 F., dated 27th August 1878, is familiar to you, and you have on record the report of Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, of the 29th April 1875, to the address of the Commissioner, with the Conservator of Forests' notes thereon of the 29th May 1876. The intention which governed the arrangements for the conservancy of forest lands in the Ráwalpindi district was that the thinly-wooded tracts specially made over to the people were so assigned with the permission to cut wood for the village consumption or for sale by villages *inter se*; but the sale to contractors and railways was not included within the limits of the Government grant. There can be no doubt that in the thinly-wooded hill tracts referred to by the Conservator, irremediable injury would be done to the country and to the people themselves if the denudation of the low hills were permitted, and such denudation will be the inevitable result of permission to the villagers to supply fuel to railway contractors.

The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that it is desirable to push on the railway works as speedily as possible, but the Government does not desire permanent injury to be inflicted on the country in order to obviate some slight additional difficulty or expense in procuring fuel for railway purposes.

3. With the common village lands (shámalát-i-deh) assigned to villages in the original settlement, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see that he can interfere in the way of prohibition; but in all the rakhs made over by Major Wace for village use in the demarcated portion of the district, the prohibition against cutting for sale to contractors and the railway was both expressed and implied; and you are requested to see that the orders of Government are observed. Nor does it appear how the action of the Deputy Commissioner in granting permission to cut in such lands, if indeed permission has been granted, can be justified.

4. These remarks apply to the undemarcated tracts of Murree and Kahúta, where the rights of the Government and the people are as yet undefined. In these lands, it is obvious that although the right of cutting for purely village use may have been admitted, it would be a gross infringement of the rights of Government to permit cutting for sale to contractors; and in this case also the prohibition should be strictly enforced. You will be so good as to furnish a copy of this letter to the Head of the Railway Department in the Ráwalpindi Division, and to inform him that the Conservator of Forests will be instructed to facilitate, as far as possible, the fuel supply of the railway from tracts where no permanent injury will be done to the country by the cutting.

No. 735 C.

COPY forwarded to B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, in reply to his letter No. 117 C. L., dated 9th September 1878.

No. 736 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I AM desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of the correspondence marginally noted, relating to the action of the civil authorities of the Ráwalpindi district in permitting villagers to sell to railway contractors the fuel growing on their guzára lands.

No. 117 C. L., dated 9th September 1878, from Conservator of Forests.
No. 734 C., dated 16th September, from Punjab Government, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

2. Copy of the correspondence has also been forwarded to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, for information.

No. 737 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railways).

I AM desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of the correspondence marginally noted, relating to the action of the civil authorities of the Ráwalpindi district in permitting villagers to sell to railway contractors the fuel growing on their guzára lands.

No. 117 C. L., dated 9th September 1878, from Conservator of Forests.
No. 734 C., dated 16th September, from Punjab Government, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

No. 738 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN continuation of former correspondence, and with reference to my letters No. 114 F. of the 7th March, and No. 329 F., dated 27th August last, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the demarcation of the Murree and Kahúta forests, and the tracts in the Ráwalpindi plains selected as protected forests, appears to him of so great importance, and to require so much experience and special knowledge, that it is resolved to depute Major Wace to perform this duty from the date on which he may be relieved from his special duties at Simla, which may be expected to be in the early part of October at latest.

No. 739 C., dated Simla, 16th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

IN continuation of my letter No. 736 C., of this date, I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a communication No. 738 C., also of this date, addressed to the Financial Commissioner, on the subject of the demarcation of forests in the Ráwalpindi district, and to request sanction to the deputation of Major E. G. Wace for that purpose, as the arrangement will involve acting allowance for an officer required to officiate as Deputy Commissioner in the room of Major Wace.

2. The work is of considerable importance, requiring a specially selected officer, and will probably last for the months of the cold season, so that sanction for a period of six months will, it is expected, suffice.

No. 984 F., dated Simla, 27th September 1878.

From—C. L. TUPPER, Esquire, Offg. Under-Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev., Agriculture and Commerce,
To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your letters No. 736 C. and No. 739 C., dated the 16th instant, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the proposal that from the date on which he may be relieved of the special duty on which he is at present employed at Simla, Major E. G. Wace, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, may be deputed for six months to demarcate the Murree and Kahuta forests and the tracts in the Ráwalpindi plains.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to sanction the grant of an acting allowance to the officer who may be selected to officiate as Deputy Commissioner in the room of Major Wace.

No. 123 C. S., dated Lahore, 15th October 1878.

From—F. C. CHANNING, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN your No. 407 S. of 22nd August 1877, you conveyed the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the placing the Murree and Kahúta tahsils under settlement, and the Financial Commissioner was directed to submit the usual notification when the Revenue Survey should be sufficiently advanced;

and in your No. 738 C. of 16th September, you communicated further instructions to the effect that the duty of demarcating the forests should be entrusted to Major Wace.

2. Your letter No. 407 S. of 22nd August above noted was written before the passing of the Forest Act, and the proposal made in this office No. 1277 S. of 12th December 1876, and sanctioned by that letter, was that the tract be put under settlement for the purpose of settling the boundaries of Government and village lands and settling the questions of right connected with the forests therein situated. The first question to be decided is under what Act should the operations now be undertaken,—under Act XXXIII of 1871, according to the original proposal, or under some other law ?

3. The Financial Commissioner consulted the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi and the Conservator of Forests on this point. Both officers concurred in recommending that the proceedings be taken under Chapter II of the Forest Act, VII of 1878. Another alternative has been suggested by Major Wace, *viz.*, that it should be notified that he had been appointed under the rules of 1855 to demarcate public preserves and to draw up rules : instructions at the same time being issued to him to resort to the new Act's provisions as soon as possible. The object of this procedure proposed by Major Wace is to obviate, as far as may be, the difficulty about the preliminary notification, which will be noticed further on.

4. It will be convenient to here state that it appears that the demarcation of boundaries at the regular settlement never got beyond the first stage, that at which the villagers are invited to mark by pillars the boundaries claimed by them. Disputes between villages were indeed decided, but the demarcation thus made has never been sanctioned pending the decision of the question how much of the land thus claimed by the villages should be recorded as Government forests. The boundaries set up by the villages included the whole country. The main problem always has been, and still is, how far these boundaries are to be pushed back.

5. The Financial Commissioner does not recommend that the proceedings now to be undertaken should be of the nature of a revision of the present settlement, the term of which does not expire until 1880. If the proceedings are to be from the first under the Forest Act, a preliminary notification must be issued under Section 4; and, as shown in Conservator of Forests' No. 113 C. L. of 27th August (copy annexed), it is impossible with any precision to define the area which it is proposed to constitute a reserved forest. As the whole tract has been included within village boundaries, to exclude the lands so included, as proposed by Mr. Powell, would be to nullify the notification. And it would probably be necessary to describe the forests as " the whole of the forests in the tahsíls of Murree and Kahúta," or as " the whole of the hill lands in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls not recorded as cultivated, village site, or road in the regular settlement record." It is necessary here to note that no maps were prepared in these tahsíls at last settlement : but the cultivated lands were measured and a khasra, or index of fields, prepared.

6. Under these circumstances Mr. Ouseley is of opinion that it will be the better plan not to issue a notification so wide in its terms, but to simply notify that Major Wace has been appointed to demarcate public preserves in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, and to draw up rules for their protection under the rules of 1855, which are declared to be in force under Schedule I of Act IV of 1872. Major Wace would then commence the preliminary inquiries, which seem to be necessary, or at least advisable, prior to proceeding under the Forest Act. It will not apparently be necessary to include Mr. Elliott's name in this notification. Whether his name should be included in the notification under the Forest Act is a point for future decision.

No. 113 C. L., dated 27th August 1878.

From—B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 69 S. C., dated 12th August, I beg to say that in considering the preliminary notification for the Murree and Kahúta forests to be issued under Section 4 of the Forest Act, it is difficult to settle how it can be prepared. The utter disregard for all boundaries has produced such a confusion that it is impossible to indicate the

boundaries of any forest; all we can do is to indicate the limits of country *within which* forest remains, and our object will be to separate that forest from lands that have ceased to be forest, and in fact to determine what can be and what cannot be forest.

2. As the section stands, it seems to be assumed that the forest is known, but here it is not the case. There are certain tracts known as "seri bári," "patrála murt," and so forth; but all trace of many boundaries has long since disappeared with repeated and unchecked breaking up for cultivation.

3. I think, however, that the object of the notification is perfectly clear: it is to inform the people in the neighbourhood what is going to be done, so that they may make their claims. If, therefore, we indicate with precision the scene of the proposed operations, that object will be fully met. I would propose then to notify:—"The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased hereby to declare that it is proposed to constitute the forest within the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district reserved forests. The limits within which the forest is situated are the whole of the forest lands in the said tahsíls not being lands included in the village boundaries as laid down in the thakbast map prepared by the Revenue Survey and dated.. ....is appointed to be Forest Settlement Officer for the purpose of inquiring into and determining the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favor of any person in or over the lands comprised within such limits, or in or over any forest produce, and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II, Act III of 1878."

4. Mr. Elliott will be at the disposal of the Settlement Officer, and it is perhaps hardly necessary to include his name as associated in the settlement, though this may be done under the first explanation to Section 4. Mr. Elliottis well acquainted with the country, and will in any case be able to represent the interests of the public as regards forest conservancy.

It may be desirable to assign to villages a portion of such forest as remains, but that is not a subject connected with the preliminary notification.

No. 387 F., dated Lahore, 30th September 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to reply to your letter No. 123 C. of the 17th October, on the subject of the nomination of Major Wace to determine forest rights in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, and to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it advisable to take action under the rules of 1855, nor to notify under the Forest Act of 1878, until action has been taken under the Land Revenue Act to define village boundaries. This it does not appear was done at settlement, but that only a certain block of land was assigned to such a village in which the Government and village rights remained undefined. Before notification under the Forest Act it accordingly appears to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary that the whole tract of land in those tahsíls in which the boundaries have to be laid down should be placed under settlement under the Land Revenue Act, and the work of laying down village boundaries immediately taken in hand. When this has been done, action can be taken and notification issued under the Forest Act, and claims investigated accordingly. If the Financial Commissioner have no objection to offer to this course, His Honor will be glad if Major Wace be instructed to this effect, and a new notification drawn up and submitted at a very early date for approval.

No. 1298 S., dated 2nd December 1878.

From—F. C. CHANNING, Esquire, Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 387 F., dated 30th October, and in reply to forward a copy of a letter received from Major Wace, No. 90 F., dated 27th November. The views expressed in that letter are generally concurred in by the Financial Commissioner, and a reconsideration of the orders contained in your letter above quoted is therefore solicited. Should, however, His Honor still be of opinion that proceedings should be taken under the Land Revenue Act, the Financial Commissioner asks for instructions as to whether the former settlement of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta is, with reference to the facts datailed in Major Wace's letter, to be treated as a summary or as a regular settlement.

No. 90 F., dated 27th November 1878.

From—Major E. G. Wace, Deputy Commissioner, on Special Duty, Lahore,

To—The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 7218 S., dated 19th instant, with enclosures, concerning the notification which should be issued with a view to commencing the demarcation of village and forest boundaries in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district. The Secretary, Punjab Government's No. 387 F., dated 30th ultimo, directs that the whole tract of land in these tahsíls, in which the boundaries have to be laid down, should be placed under settlement under the Land Revenue Act, and the work of laying down boundaries be immediately taken in hand.

2. I beg to point out that there is a difficulty in framing a notification for this purpose under the Land Revenue Act which does not appear to have been anticipated. A notification can be framed only in the manner described in Section 11 of the Act, and it is necessary to state in the notification that the settlement will be one of the three kinds described in Section 10—summary, first regular, or re settlement.

3. If the notification states that my proceedings will be of the nature of a re-settlement, then it is clear from Section 19 that I shall not have power to re-adjust the boundaries to which the zamíndárs were permitted silently to set up a claim twenty years ago. Compare paragraphs 121—123 of the settlement report.

4. If the notification is to state that the new proceedings will be a first regular settlement it will be necessary first to decide that the previous settlement was a summary settlement. The Government's decision on the subject would be conclusive (Section 10, Clause 1). There would be two main reasons as regards tahsíls Murree and Kahúta for such a decision—first, that in these tahsíls no maps were made; secondly, that the settlement was in fact never completed, that is to say, that the forest demarcations (which the Settlement Officer reported would shortly be finished, and which the Government of India in passing orders on the report believed to have been finished) never were finished. On the first point, see paragraph 131 of the settlement report, and on the second point, see paragraph 387 of the same; also paragraph 8 of Commissioner's review, paragraph 18 of Financial Commissioner's review, and paragraphs 3 and 4 of the orders of the Government of India on the report. On the other hand, the settlement was certainly at the time accepted by Government, and has been since continuously treated as a regular settlement; it has never been regarded as of a provisional nature; and a reference to the definition of a summary settlement (in Section 10 of the Land Revenue Act) will show that this last point, rather than casual incompletions in the records, is the essential characteristic of a summary settlement.

5. Moreover, the declaration by Government that the previous settlement of these tahsíls was a summary one, would deprive Government of what is now perhaps its strongest title to the forests which they contain, *viz*., the statutory declaration contained in Section 28 of the Land Revenue Act. That section declares that in regular settlement made before the Act was passed the waste lands belong to Government, unless the presumption can be contradicted from the reports and records of the settlement—a contradiction which, as will have been seen from the portions of the reports above quoted, is not possible in the cases of these two tahsíls.

6. If the views above expressed are accepted by Government, we are in this position: The proceedings about to be commenced cannot be a first regular settlement; and if declared to be a re-settlement, I should have no effective power to demarcate off villages and Government forests. The revenue partition rules are quite unsuited to such proceedings, and a bare demarcating authority, such as every revenue officer possesses under Section 22 of the Land Revenue Act, is insufficient; for the zamíndárs' privileges and the rights of Government overlap each other in every forest.

7. In undertaking a difficult work such as that in prospect, I am anxious that my proceedings should be based on a very clear basis of law. I do not see any such basis except in the rules of 1855. The waste lands of these tahsíls, though clearly claimable by Government under the intention of the settlement and by virtue of Section 28 of the Land Revenue Act, are honey combed in every direction by privileges of usance. The rules of 1855 were obviously framed for these hills. The Legislature has lately had two opportunities of repealing them, but did not do so—first, when passing the Punjab Laws Act of 1872 (they are expressly saved in its schedules); and again, when passing the new Forest Act this year. The rules of 1855 throughout go on the following principle; that we may make any demarcations and frame any rules which are necessary for the preservation and development of the forests; provided always (see Section 6 of the rules) sufficient provision is made for the real wants of the occupants and owners of the adjacent villages. If I am permitted to act under these rules, the notification required will be to the following effect: "Major Wace, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, is placed on special duty, and directed to make a forest settlement of the hill tracts in the Ráwalpindi district, under the Forest Conservancy Rules of 1855."

No. 447 F., dated Lahore, 14th December 1878.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1298 S., dated 2nd instant, submitting, for reconsideration of the orders already passed, a communication from Major Wace on the subject of the manner in which the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tracts should be taken up, Mr. Ouseley generally agreeing in the views expressed.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, for the purpose in view, it would be better to consider the settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls as summary, no maps having been made and the property of Government not having been defined, but left expressly for subsequent decision. His Honor considers that it would be harsh to declare the settlement a summary one should this involve the revision of the assessment; but he sees no injustice in declaring it summary for the purpose of defining Government lands. Nor does the Lieutenant-Governor follow Major Wace's argument in paragraph 5 of his letter. If the settlement were summary, there is no need for the presumption in favour of Government which the 28th Section of the Punjab Land Revenue Act gives in certain regular settlements, and the Settlement Officer will be free to act. His Honor is therefore pleased to declare the settlement of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta a summary settlement, and to empower the Settlement Officer to demarcate the villages and Government lands. This decision will give him the legal basis for his proceedings which he desires more effectually than the rules of 1855 would do, and which it is undesirable to revert to, seeing that a Forest Act has been passed to regulate the very matters of which the rules treat.

Note by Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. WACE, Second Financial Commissioner, Punjab, on the Murree and Kahúta Forest Settlement, dated 18th September 1885.

See the further papers on the Murree and Kahúta Forest Settlement.
(Pages 5—12) Conservator of Forests' No. 306, dated 28th April 1885, and No. 307, dated 8th May 1885.
(Pages 13—31) Commissioner of Ráwalpindi's No. 405, dated 20th June 1885, and Settlement Officer's No. 807, dated 11th idem, with enclosures, and No. 801, dated 9th May 1885.

THE further reports on this subject, called for by my note of the 3rd February last, from the local authorities and from the Conservator of Forests, having been received, and all the authorities consulted being substantially agreed as to the appropriateness of the Settlement Officer's demarcations, and as to the proposed arrangements for future management, I shall make my further remarks on the subject as brief as possible. The points requiring the orders of Government divide themselves into the following principal heads :—

(i) The notification of the forest reserves under Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

(ii) The notification of the demarcated protected forests.

(iii) The treatment of the waste lands lying outside these demarcations.

(iv) Management orders for the guidance of the District and Forest Officers who will administer these forests.

I will deal with these several matters in the above order.

(i) *Notification of the Forest Reserves.*

Paras. 7 to 11 of my note dated 3rd February 1885.
Para. 3 of Commissioner of Ráwalpindi's (Major Nisbet) No. 273, dated 5th May 1885.
Para. 2 of Conservator of Forests' No. 306, dated 28th April 1885.
Para. 5 of Commissioner of Ráwalpindi's No. 405, dated 20th June 1885.
Paras. 30 to 32 of the Settlement Officer's note, dated 11th June 1885.

2. The papers under consideration justify the conclusion that the demarcation and settlement of the reserved forests have been carried out with great care and good judgment, and that there need be no hesitation in giving to this part of the settlement the final sanction of Government. I invite attention to the summary of results, and to the opinions of the local officers contained in the portions of the correspondence which are referred to in the margin.

Mr. Robertson, the Settlement Officer, says he is convinced that the great body of the people are perfectly satisfied with his arrangements, and that they are in the main as simple and fair as can be arrived at. The Conservator says that no further examination of the tract would be likely to result in a demarcation materially different from that now carried out. Major Nisbet, writing as Officiating Commissioner, who has for a long time been associated with these tracts—first as Assistant Commissioner and subsequently as Deputy Commissioner—

says that he is surprised to find how much the people seem to have come into the proposed forest arrangements, and to have confidence that the system will be worked without severity or trouble. And the Commissioner, Mr. Perkins, who at first expressed some anxiety on the subject, now says that he is prepared to support the whole of the Settlement Officer's proposals. The work was carried out mainly under my own direction as Settlement Commissioner; and I am, therefore, able to recommend it for the acceptance of Government on the ground of my own knowledge of its character and details. But I wish to lay less stress on this than on the circumstance (evidenced by the above quotations) that it has the confidence and approval of the local and departmental officers who will be responsible for the administration of the forest settlement. They do not say that the proposed arrangements will guard against all future difficulties, but they are agreed that these arrangements are the best that can be devised under existing local circumstances, and that under fair administration they will give satisfaction to the residents of these tracts, and also sufficiently protect public interests.

3. Therefore I ask for the early issue of the final Notification of the reserved forest of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls under Section 19 of the Forest Act. The draft Notification will be found at Appendix II of the Settlement Officer's report forwarded by the Commissioner in January last. The date on which the reservation will have effect should be stated in the Notification as 1st January 1886, or such other later date as will admit of the Forest Officers complying with the provisions of Section 20 of the Act.

4. The Conservator of Forests has suggested that the Notification should describe the boundaries in greater detail, and that a statement of rights should be published at the same time. As regards the first of these two suggestions, I am of opinion that the Notification as drafted by the Settlement Officer sufficiently complies with the requirements of Section 19 of the Act, and that no further verbal amplification of it will serve any present use. I am able to say of my own knowledge that a precise verbal description of these boundaries is almost impracticable, and no such description can supersede the necessity for a reference to the survey record. But I would add, at the end of the Notification, this further clause, *viz.*—

Conservator's No. 306, dated 28th April 1885, paras. 3 and 4.

"The exact boundaries of the said forests are as recorded in the settlement record prepared by the Forest Settlement Officer."

As regards the proposal to publish a statement of right—if by this is meant that such a statement should be notified in the *Gazette*—I would point out that the Act does not require any such notification; nor does the notifying of such a statement give any validity to the entries in it, nor even any real publicity to those entries. Such real publicity as can in the existing conditions of the country be obtained, is secured by placing in the hands of the patwári of each village copies of such of the entries in the forest settlement record as concern the village; and this I have provided for. There remain only the measures necessary to inform our officers and subordinates concerning those entries. It is true, no doubt, that in the Jhelum district the Forest Officers did not find the record to be in a form convenient to their use. But, as will be seen from my instructions above quoted, in the Ráwalpindi district great pains have been taken to provide a clear, precise and well-arranged settlement record; and in addition to this the Settlement Officer's reports now under consideration contain two very complete English abstracts of those records. I think that these arrangements will meet all the objects which the Conservator had in view when he made the suggestions.

See para. 5 of the instructions on the subject, appended to my No. 26 C., dated 28th July 1883.

See Appendix VII of Settlement Officer's first report, forwarded by the Commissioner in January 1885; also the village statement now submitted with Settlement Officer's No. 807, dated 11th January 1885.

5. Finally, I observe from the last page of the printed papers that all compensation claims in the proposed reserves have now been settled, or referred to court for decision. There are also no appeals pending from the Settlement Officer's orders, so that there is no obstacle whatever to the final notification of these reserved forests, as desired in my para. 3 above.

Settlement Officer's No. 801, dated 9th May 1885, to Commissioner.

6. Before passing on to the second part of my subject, I wish again to draw attention to the correspondence ending with this office No. 4136, dated 10th June 1885, to the address of Government. In that correspondence apprehension was expressed that some of the Settlement Officer's appropriation proceedings had been of a severe character. Consequently a very complete and exhaustive review of those proceedings was submitted by the Settlement Officer to the Commissioner, who, in forwarding that review, expressed his opinion that no material hardship had occurred in any case.

(This correspondence is forwarded in manuscript.) See also para. 10 of Financial Commissioner's note, dated 3rd February last.

(ii) *Notification of the Demarcate Protected Forests.*

7. The opinions on the demarcation of the reserved forests, quoted by me in para. 2 of this memorandum, apply equally to the demarcation of the protected forests. The areas so demarcated are rather less than one-sixth of the whole mountain waste. The survey, record, and demarcation by pillars is practically complete; and appended to the Settlement Officer's report of June last will be found a complete list of the

Paras. 13 and 14 of Financial Commissioner's note, dated 3rd February 1885; and para. 13 of Settlement Officer's report, dated 11th June 1885.

See pages 20, 21 of the later printed papers.

demarcated waste areas lying outside the reserved forests, and the notification of which as protected forests is desired under Section 28 of the Forest Act. The form of the notification, as drafted by him, needs correction; but to this I will recur later on.

Para. 15 of Financial Commissioner's note, dated 3rd February 1885.
Conservator's No. 307, dated 8th May 1885, para. 5.
Settlement Officer's report of June last, para. 23.

8. Both the Conservator of Forests and the Settlement Officer wish that the rights of user recorded in the settlement record of these demarcated protections be notified at the same time. The opinion expressed by me in para. 4 above applies equally to this proposal. The proper place for the definition of these rights is not the official *Gazette*, but the settlement record; and that record only is conveniently available to the right-holders and to our subordinate officials. The higher class of officers can refer to the abstract of the entries in the record appended to the Settlement Officer's report. A Notification in the *Gazette* stating these rights has no legal validity, and will secure no additional convenience: while, in so far as such a notification suggests a reference to the *Gazette* instead of to the settlement record, when questions as to rights arise, it will be distinctly misleading.

See Appendices III and IV of Settlement Officer's report of January 1885.
Conservator of Forests' No. 307, dated 8th May 1885, paras. 6 and 7, and Appendices C, D and E.
Settlement Officer's report of June last, paras. 28 and 29, and appended Draft Rules.

9. Next comes the question of the acts to be prohibited and trees to be reserved under Section 29 of the Act in these demarcated protected forests; also the management rules to be issued under Section 31.

I think the proposals of the Settlement Officer and Conservator on these heads should be accepted. But, as regards the form of the rules, I prefer the Settlement Officer's draft. Some verbal corrections being necessary in that also, corrected drafts are appended to this note.

(iii) *Protection of Waste Lands lying outside the Demarcated Forests and included in Village Areas.*

10. The forest demarcations, so far discussed, cover only 111,000 acres, or 42 per cent. of the mountain waste of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta. The remaining 58 per cent. of the area has been included in village bounds; the details thereof being:—

[Area stated in hundreds of acres.]

Detail.	Tahsíl Murree.	Mountain portion of tahsíl Kahúta.	Total.
Cultivated	298	130	428
Uncultivated	734	828	1,562
Total	1,032	958	1,990

Paras. 17 to 19 of Financial Commissioner's note of February 1885.
Punjab Government Notification No. 457 F., dated 10th November 1879.
Conservator of Forests' No. 307, dated 8th May 1885, paras. 3 to 6.
Commissioners' No. 405, dated 20th June 1885, paras. 4 and 5.
Settlement Officer's No. 807, dated 11th June 1885, paras. 1 to 20 of enclosed note.

That is to say, it still remains to deal with an area of mountain waste included in village bounds exceeding in extent that included in the reserved and protected demarcations, and equal to more than three times the area cultivated. The Settlement Officer's proposal, which the Commissioner supports, is to maintain the Government's ownership of this waste area, and to gazette it as protected forest, and to meet the claims of the owners of the cultivated lands by giving them free use of all the waste included in their village bounds, even to the extent of allowing them to partition and cultivate it (in which latter case the ownership of the cultivated land would pass to the villagers). And Section 32 (*d*) of the Forest Act is relied on as providing a sufficient check on mischievous firing.

Para. 5.
(See Appendix X to Settlement Officer's note of June last, page 30 of further printed papers.)

The Commissioner says in his letter that he supports the whole of the Settlement Officer's proposals, though in the margin of the draft entry in the settlement record, in which these proposals would find their ultimate expression, he still expresses doubts whether the rights of the owners of the adjacent cultivated lands have been sufficiently appreciated. The Conservator of Forests also supports these proposals.

11. In dealing with a question of such undoubted difficulty, it is with much unwillingness that I dissent from proposals thus supported by the joint opinion of the local and departmental authorities. The chief reasons for my dissent are as follows:—

(i) I think that to include the waste in village bounds, and at the same time to record it as owned by the State, and not by the co-parcenary body of owners

in each village, is in too great contrast to the course followed in the settlement of other portions of the Ráwalpindi division and in the adjacent district of Hazára. The liberty of user, partition and cultivation, which it is proposed at the same time to affirm and record, does not soften this contrast; on the contrary, it brings it out into stronger relief, and suggests the remark that the usances conceded leave to the State an ownership of little value.

(ii) To record lands as protected forests, and at the same time to refrain from all action with the object of regulating their use and reproduction, as is desired in the proposals under consideration, is to go through a meaningless form.

(iii) And if no trees are reserved in these lands under Section 29, there will be no power to punish under Section 32 (*d*) for firing the forest. Firing is punishable under that section, only if done without taking reasonable precautions to prevent injury to reserved trees or closed tracts.

12. In framing for Government's sanction my final proposals on this head, I am anxious that the public interests and difficulties involved should be kept well in view. These extensive waste lands bear large supplies of valuable timber; most of the waste area cannot suitably be used, except for the production of grass and other forest produce; and the adjacent plain country, which is very fully populated, has a very scanty supply of wood and fuel. Moreover, there are in the vicinity very large military cantonments, expensive lines of railway, and towns of some importance growing up in connection therewith. One of the clearest and least disputed points in the whole case is the right of the State to treat this fuel-supply as its own, to protect it from waste, and to provide for its reproduction. On the other hand, there stands out equally clearly the right of the village-owners to supply all their wants from these wastes, and (subject always to prohibition in the interests of forest preservation) to bring the waste under cultivation. The habit of partitioning the waste is of quite recent origin, as hitherto such partitions have been few and rarely necessary.

Then again I did not realise until lately what very little hold the cultivating communities have over a large portion of this Murree and Kahúta waste. Of the entire Murree tahsíl only one-fifth is cultivated, and of the mountain tract in Kahúta only one-tenth. And it would not be right to deny that such a great disproportion between the area cultivated and the area waste goes far to weaken the claim of the owners of the cultivation to the ownership of the waste. On the other hand, we have largely reduced the waste area still open to the village communities by demarcating reserved and protected forests.

Finally, we have the opinion of the Settlement Officer—an opinion with which the other authorities consulted concur—that the mere prohibition of firing, and restrictions on the sale of wood to cities, railways and public departments, would not suffice to prevent the denudation of these village waste lands.

Para. 19 of Settlement Officer's report of June last.

And, for reasons with which I believe Government concurs, the local authorities are unwilling to avail themselves of the moribund provisions of the Government rules of 1855.

13. On a review of all those circumstances, I propose to ask Government to consent to our recording (i) the waste now included in village bounds in tahsíl Murree and in the mountain portion of Kahúta as owned by the village proprietary body, and (ii) the forest and trees growing thereon as owned by the State. This condition of rights exists in the Kángra district; and the definition of them in this form seems to me to accord with past practice in these tracts. The Government will then have authority, under Section 79 of the Forest Act, to issue regulations for the management of the waste lands or its produce, and under Section 75 to make rules for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees; the breach of these rules being punishable under Section 76.

These rules should—

(i) Give wood free to all residents for their own use (but not for sale) on the terms already sanctioned for the rest of the Ráwalpindi district by para. 3 of Notification No. 457, dated 10th November 1879;

(ii) Authorize the Revenue Officers of the district to forbid partition or cultivation of the waste, where they consider these operations are likely to materially injure the forest produce;

See para. 4 of the Resolution last quoted, but the terms used need modification.

(iii) Forbid charcoal and lime-burning, except under permit;

See para. 5 of same Resolution.

(iv) Authorize the enclosure by the Deputy Commissioner of land on which timber has been cut or destroyed, in order to the reproduction of that timber;

(v) Forbid the burning of grass on forest lands, except in open spots where it is probable that the conflagration will not so spread as to injure trees and adjacent forests.

These rules will apply to all the waste included in village bounds in tahsíl Murree. A ist of the lands in tahsíl Kahúta to which they will apply is appended.

14. I also hold very strongly that paras. 6, 7 and 10 of the local rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner under the Government of India's rules of 1855, by which lambardárs, watchmen, owners and occupants of land are held responsible for forest conflagrations occurring within their bounds, and are punishable for neglecting that responsibility, should not be repealed. I speak from an acquaintance with the subject which has extended over many years, and which has been gathered in the districts of Hazára, Ráwalpindi, Kángra and Simla; and I invite attention to what Mr. Robertson says in para. 17 of his report, dated June last. In all hill districts with which I am acquainted the chief reason of these fires is not that they are necessary for the reproduction of grass or pasturage. They no doubt have that result; but they are resorted to mainly in those tracts where the grass and grazing area is larger than the agriculturists can clear annually in the ordinary course of husbandry and grazing. There is no need whatever to burn grass land, off which the hay is year by year cut or grazed clean; but if the area is larger than can be cleared by cutting or by grazing, firing is then resorted to as the most direct and easy way of clearing off old produce before the time when the grass will spring up again. It is also, no doubt, resorted to in forests of *Pinus longifolia* (chír), in order to clear the land of the dry needles dropped by these trees. But I presume it is not necessary to contend for the prevention of fires where they are likely to injure large timber and to destroy young trees.

See para. 19 of Financial Commissioner's note of February last, and rules appended.

I am increasingly convinced that our predecessors, thirty years ago, took a right and sound view of the absolute necessity of keeping down with a strong hand the firing of hill wastes. The practice is not necessary to careful husbandry. It is resorted to only where waste land is superabundant. Fire once started on a hillside easily becomes uncontrollable; and its mischievous and wasteful results have been too often described to need repetition by me here. It destroys everything except the grass and the coarsest and hardiest trees, and it makes impossible the improvement alike of the forest trees and of the soil on which those trees depend for their vigorous growth. At the same time, where there are extensive stretches of mountain waste, conflagrations are so apt to occur accidentally during the dry months preceding the autumn rains, and, when they occur, it is so difficult to ascertain whether they were accidental or not, and (which is more to the point) to extinguish them, that unless the land-owners are held responsible for exerting themselves actively to prevent and extinguish these conflagrations, any other law or rule on the subject will have only a very uncertain effect in preventing these fires.

15. To the exclusion of the plains portion of tahsíl Kahúta (commonly known as the Kallar Assessment Circle) from the proposed measures, there is no objection. It has been understood all along that this was so.

Para. 4 of Commissioner's No. 405, dated 20th June 1885, and para. 7 of Settlement Officer's report of same month.

(iv) *Management Orders for the guidance of District and Forest Officers who will administer these Forests.*

Settlement Officer's report of January 1885, paras. 23, 25, and 28 to 30.
Financial Commissioner's note, dated 3rd February 1885, para. 12.
Conservator's No. 306, dated 28th April 1885, paras. 5 and 6, and No. 307, dated 8th May 1885, para. 8.
Commissioner's No. 405, dated 20th June 1885, paras. 6 and 7.
Settlement Officer's report, dated 11th June 1885, paras. 19, 20, 24, 27, and rules appended.

16. The proposals under this head can be disposed of very briefly.

The Commissioner and the Settlement Officer recommend that a rule be issued under Section 75 putting restrictions on the impounding of cattle and on prosecutions for cattle trespass, in certain cases in which a reserved forest has not been fenced. The Conservator objects; but I think the rule is both fair and necessary.

Further, it is proposed, all officers concurring, to make a rule requiring that a fourth of the whole reserved area be kept open to the grazing of kine and other quadrupeds, not being camels, sheep and goats, and to fix the fees chargeable. In this I concur; but I think the grazing fees should be at least four annas for buffaloes and two annas for other quadrupeds. The Settlement Officer's fees are too low.

The management orders drafted by the Settlement Officer with his report of June last I have incorporated into the draft of rules under Section 31, so far as they are needed.

As to the grant to lambardárs of a share of the fees paid on licenses granted to right-holders, as the Commissioner does not attach importance to this proposal, and as the Conservator and Settlement Officer are opposed to it, it may drop.

It will be an instruction to the Deputy Commissioner that forest guards shall be appointed as far as possible from among the lambardárs and owners of the villages interested therein.

The Commissioner's proposal, that the Forest Officer shall have no concern with the administration of the forest lands included in village boundaries, is opposed to the orders of Government, as expressed in the recent Circular defining the relations of Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers; and I am therefore unable to support this. In this,

as in all other matters, the Forest Officer will work under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner; and this arrangement will sufficiently meet the apprehensions by which the Commissioner's proposal is prompted.

Privileges of Murree Municipality. Para. 2 of Commissioner's No. 1094, dated 11th February 1885.

17. I regret to see that the report on the privilege at present exercised by the Murree Municipality of granting permits to cut wood and grass in these forests has not yet been furnished. The Commissioner should be asked to submit it without further delay. It is certain that the privilege must either be terminated or commuted to a form other than that on which it at present exists.

Résumé.

18. The proposals to be submitted to Government can now be summed up—

(a) The settlement of the reserved forests has to be completed by the issue of the final Notification under Section 19 of the Forest Act. The draft Notification will be found at Appendix II of the Settlement Officer's report of January last; but a sentence has to be added at the end, as proposed in para. 4 of this note.

Para. 3 of this note.

(b) The demarcated areas which it is proposed to constitute protected forests have to be notified under Section 28 of the Forest Act. I append to this note a corrected draft Notification.

Para. 7 of this note.

(c) The orders and rules to be enforced in these protected forests, under Sections 29 and 31 of the Act, have to be notified. Corrected drafts are appended.

Para. 9 of this note.

(d) The proposed rules under Section 75 of the Forest Act have to be notified. Pending acceptance of my proposals in this respect I have not drafted these rules.

Para. 15 of this note.

APPENDICES.

Draft Notifications.

A.—Reserved Forests. [See Appendix II of Settlement Officer's report dated January 1885, with addition as noted in para. 16 above.]

B.—In the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 28 of Act VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare the provisions of Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, applicable to the demarcated areas in tahsíls Kahúta and Murree of the Ráwalpindi district, detailed below, over which the Government has proprietary rights, and of which a settlement record has been prepared.

[For list of protected forests, see pages 20 and 21 of further printed papers, being an appendix to Settlement Officer's report of June last.]

C.—In the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 29 (*a* and *c*) of Act VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that in the protected forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, in the Ráwalpindi district, above detailed,

(1) the following trees shall be reserved :—

Deodár,	Tun,	Rhin,	Shamshád,
Biár,	Kanjor,	Kain,	Imli,
Paludar,	Drawa,	Phulái,	Jhand,
Chír,	Sum,	Khair,	Siris, and
Akhrot,	Barangi,	Kao,	Bamboos ;
Táli,	Kalakát(wild cherry)		

(2) the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime and charcoal, the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest produce, and the breaking up or clearing any land for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle, or for any other purpose, shall be prohibited.

This Notification shall have effect from the 1st day of January 1886.

D.—In the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, makes the following rules for the management of the protected forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, in the Ráwalpindi district, detailed in Notification No. , dated :—

Rules under Section 31 for the management of Demarcated Protected Forests in Tahsíls Murree and Kahúta.

A.—*Cutting and Removal of Trees and Timber; Collection and Removal of Forest Produce.*

1. The following trees only shall be lopped for fodder of cattle :—

Rhin (*Quercus incana*).
Barangi (*Quercus dilatata*).
Baren (*Quercus annulata*).
Dhámàn (*Grewia oppositifolia*).

Such loppings shall in no case be taken higher than two-thirds of the total height of the tree lopped.

2. Grass may be cut, stacked or removed at any time during the year for the personal use of the right-holders.

3. Fallen dry wood and brushwood may be cut and removed by right-holders at any time: but no "reserved" trees, however young, may be cut.

4. Wood of any kind, except deodár and *Pinus excelsa* (biár), may be taken by right-holders, as required, for agricultural implements free of charge, and no license need be applied for on this account.

5. Wood of any kind, except deodár and *Pinus excelsa* (biár), may be taken by all persons free of charge and without license for graves and for the cremation of dead bodies.

B.—*Granting of Licenses to Adjacent Inhabitants for their own use, and the Production and Return of Licenses.*

6. No trees shall be cut, except on a license granted by the Forest Ranger, Deputy Conservator of Forests, or Deputy Commissioner. And a license to cut trees shall not authorize the cutting of any trees not already marked for this purpose.

7. A sufficient number of trees for the probable requirements of right-holders shall be marked by the Forest Rangers for felling every year, in the Kahúta tahsíl in December and January, and in the Murree tahsíl in March, April and May.

8. Applications for licenses to cut timber shall ordinarily be made to the Forest Ranger during the same months; but in cases of urgency may be made at any other time.

9. In all cases in which the Forest Ranger refuses to grant a license to the applicant, a further application may be made to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, or to the Deputy Commissioner.

10. In granting licenses to right-holders, the Deputy Commissioner and Forest Officers shall have regard to the following considerations :—

(i) Licenses shall be limited to the actual requirements of the right-holder for his own dwelling-house and cattle-sheds, the house and shed being reckoned according to those now ordinarily in use among the right-holders. The license shall not ordinarily give leave to fell more than three chír trees (or, where chír trees are not available, biár trees), with a proportionate quantity of small timber; nor be granted oftener than once in five years.

(ii) Licenses shall ordinarily be granted to a right-holder in the forest in which he has rights.

(iii) Applications for license to cut a larger number of trees, or for the grant of trees at shorter intervals than five years, or in a forest other than that in which the applicant has rights, shall be referred to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who will pass such orders on each case as will suffice to meet the reasonable requirements and conveniences of the applicant as defined in the first sentence of clause 1 of this rule.

Period at which trees granted must be cut and removed.

11. Trees granted by the Forest Ranger during his annual tour in March, April or May must be cut and removed—

In Murree before the end of July, } next after the granting of the trees.
In Kahúta before the end of April, }

Trees granted on special application at other times shall be cut and removed within three months of the grant, if the trees have been already marked; or otherwise within three months of the marking of the trees.

In case the trees granted have not been cut and removed within the period fixed by the license as above, the license shall lapse, unless renewed by the Forest Ranger.

12. All permits granting permission to applicants to cut trees must be returned to the village lambardár within one month of the expiry of the period within which they were ordered to be cut and removed; and the lambardár shall deliver them to the Ranger on demand.

Permits how to be returned.

Persons holding unexpired licenses shall exhibit them on demand to any Forest Officer.

C.—*Granting of Licenses to fell and remove Timber and Forest Produce for Trade.*

13. The granting of licenses to fell and remove trees, timber or other forest produce for trade, the production and return of such licenses, the payments to be made in respect thereof, the places where such payments shall be made, and the examination of produce covered by such licenses before it leaves the forest, shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, acting under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Such licenses shall not be so granted as to interfere with the due supply of the right-holders.

D.—*Payments for Produce cut and removed for Personal Use.*

14. For every license to cut trees granted to a right-holder under rule 16 there shall be payable, before it is made over to the applicant, a fee of one rupee; a similar fee shall be payable on renewal under rule 11.

G.—*Clearings for Cultivation or other purposes.*

15. Right-holders in any demarcated protected forest shall only be allowed to break up and cultivate forest land within such forest after the Commissioner of the Division shall have notified that permission to break up land within such forest may be granted, and the clearance of forest land for such purposes shall be permitted only subject to the following rules.

16. Any person owning land in a village adjacent to a protected forest in which he has rights may apply to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for permission to cultivate land in that forest. The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's *parcha* of ownership, and shall contain the following particulars :—

(1) The name, parentage and residence of petitioner.

(2) The land owned by the petitioner.

(3) The revenue paid by him.

(4) The extent of the uncultivated waste of the village or villages in which he is a sharer, and in respect of which he holds rights in the forest.

(5) His reasons for desiring to break up land within the forest in question.

(6) The date and amount of any prior grant to him of the same nature in the same or other demarcated protected forest.

17. The Deputy Conservator of Forests may at once reject the application, or may cause the land to be demarcated and measured by the village patwári, and, after such enquiry as may be necessary, may authorize the cultivation.

18. If cultivation is authorized, the entire block to which the permission extends shall be thereon excluded from the protected forest, and be added to the lands of the village in which the applicant owns land.

19. An appeal from an order of the Deputy Conservator of Forests refusing permission to clear land for cultivation shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order shall be final.

I.—*Pasturing of Cattle.*

20. No camels, sheep or goats shall be pastured in protected forests; other animals, *boná fide* the property of right-holders, may be pastured in the forests over which their owners have rights.

J.—*Hunting and Shooting.*

21. The shooting of birds is prohibited from 16th March to 15th September (Chetar to Bhádon, inclusive).

No call-birds, nets or snares shall be used.

L.—*Exercise of Rights.*

22. There are no restrictions on passage and on access to water in the protected forest.

E.—In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following rules, and directs that they shall apply to the reserved and protected forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, notified in Notification No. , dated :—

Management Order for the Administration of Reserved Forests.

No person liable to punishment for cattle straying from his homestead into neighbouring forest, unless properly fenced.

(1). No person shall be liable to punishment on account of his cattle straying into any forest, the boundaries of which are within 150 local *kadams* (275 yards) of his holding, nor shall any such strayed cattle be impounded unless the portion of the forest adjacent to his holding shall have been properly fenced for the purpose of keeping out cattle; and no owner of cattle, or person in charge of cattle, who has a right of way through a forest, or into a forest, for the purpose of watering such cattle, or any similar purpose, shall be punished on account of the straying of such cattle from such a road or path or water-supply, nor shall such strayed cattle be impounded unless such road, path or water-supply has been properly fenced for the purpose of keeping out such cattle.

Not more than three-fourths of any "reserved" forest to be closed at one time.

(2). Not more than three-quarters of the whole area of reserved forests in each tahsíl shall be closed to grazing at any one time.

Fees payable for grazing in open portions of "reserved forest."

(3). The fees to be charged in any open portion for grazing to other than persons, if any, possessing rights of free grazing in such portion, are as follows:—

Monthly fees—

Cows	2 annas per head.
Buffaloes	4 " "
Other kine	2 " "
Mules, horses, donkeys	2 " "

No charge to be made for the young of these animals under one year of age.

Sheep, goats and camels not to be permitted to graze in reserved forests

(4). No camels, sheep or goats shall be permitted to graze in any reserved forest.

List of Hill Waste Lands included in Village Boundaries in Tahsíl Kahúta, District Ráwalpindi, in respect of which it is proposed to make rules under Section 75 of the Forest Act (vide para. 13 of this Note).

No.	Name of Mauza.	Present waste area, in acres.
	PAHÁR ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	
1	Bihága	963
2	Sáogrián	1,632
3	Bhatián	907
4	Kámra	2,035
5	Thún	4,709
6	Narar	6,672
7	Parindla	Including No. 4.
8	Chhént	251
9	Kamkot Pír Bakhsh	} 639
10	Kamkot Haidar	
11	Bhángal	438
12	Kannián	626
13	Danoi	1,044
14	Sangián	351
15	Khuián	734
16	Saur	1,833
17	Marinián	286
18	Letrár-bála	821
19	Letrár-pain	1,009
20	Dharmuta	Including No. 23.
21	Bagga	789
22	Jántra	1,675
23	Chilla	1,979
24	Mahra Bíro	88
25	Sang	2,509
26	Keral	1,249
27	Chajuián	238
28	Salambar	993
29	Kaloián	418
30	Barhati	202
31	Soha	448
32	Kultcha	189
33	Utrina	194
34	Lower	574
	Total of Pahár Assessment Circle ...	36,495

No.	Name of Mauza.	Present waste area, in acres.
	KAHRU ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	
35	Bandeha	78
36	Rajrot	574
37	Chhor	106
38	Dhanlehri	423
39	Salitha	1,214
40	Balriha	599
41	Jewara	1,081
42	Dhut	121
43	Dewángarh	706
44	Bewar	2,806
45	Gúra	652
46	Karot	380
47	Kanaud	475
48	Las	408
49	Jauhathal	1,729
50	Khalol	1,399
51	Barhampúra	55
52	Paláh	303
53	Chanuur	452
54	Batli	252
55	Baria	394
56	Phagúin	593
57	Káhang rh	479
58	Kathil Dúrga Dás	488
59	Baghár Brahmánán	55
60	Sambal	232
61	Ail	223
62	Tarnoch	310
63	Mawára	599
64	Gúrhat	763
65	Nala Brahmánán	497
66	Baghár Musalmánán	345
67	Letori Saiadán	6
68	Kathil Hún	32
69	Bamaniál	311
70	Balhár	120
71	Baruthi	73
72	Nára	1,786

List of Hill Waste Lands included in Village Boundaries, &c., &c.—concluded.

No.	Name of Mauza.	Present waste area, in acres.	No.	Name of Mauza.	Present waste area, in acres.
	KAHRU ASSESSMENT CIRCLE—*continued.*			KAHRU ASSESSMENT CIRCLE—*concluded.*	
73	Band	252	89	Baladdi	33
74	Panjwár	294	90	Pind Bainso	1,007
75	Seri	484	91	Nala Musalmánán	2,201
76	Lehri Brahmánán	} 1,423	92	Sakrána	1,184
77	Lehri Musalmánán	}	93	Banáhil	4,384
78	Sáil Suheri	Including No. 50.	94	Bálimáh	1,670
79	Sálgráon	1,300	95	Máil Mohabat	71
80	Sehr	1,648	96	Dángli Duda Hakáni	119
81	Mamiál	} 1,234	97	Dángli Sháh Kháki	58
82	Ghoi	}	98	Palala Malahán	696
83	Mamiáno	}	99	Káli Dhanmoa	2,689
84	Bagla	139	100	Sabáli Umar Khan	2,454
85	Kharián	172			
86	Kandiári	704		Total of Kahru Assessment Circle ...	46,297
87	Sai	244			
88	Dodili	718		Grand Total ...	84,792

Note.—The areas in column 3 are obtained by deducting the cultivated areas, as given by our new measurements, from the total area of the villages as given in the revenue survey map, all "reserved" and "protected forests" having been first excluded from the calculations.

No. 191, dated 8th January 1885, from the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

With reference to your No. 5372, dated 21st November, to the address of Government, I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to forward, for very early attention, copy of a letter No. 3, dated 2nd instant, in para. 3 of which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor calls for a "statement, more or less in detail, of the cases of great hardship" in which the expropriation of lands, in order to the establishment of reserved forests, has led to the "permanent ruin of families." The statement should be furnished in the Form A appended to this letter; and the Forest Settlement Officer should be called on to supply it with as little delay as possible, in order that the request expressed in para. 4 of the Government's letter may be complied with. The Settlement Officer should be required to state against each case of this nature, in column 13 of Statement A, what mitigations of the hardships suffered (of the nature contemplated in para. 3 of Government's letter) are practicable and desirable.

2. In so far as para. 3 of Government's letter expresses an apprehension that cultivated lands have been expropriated in order to the formation of protected forests, this is a misunderstanding which has arisen in the Government Secretariat; and when finally forwarding the case for the orders of Government, it will be pointed out that neither have any expropriations been made in protected forests, nor did your letter of the 21st November say that the cases to which you referred had occurred in the protected forests.

3. The Financial Commissioner further thinks it will be convenient if the entire expropriations, which have been made in order to the formation of reserved forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, be brought under review; and I am therefore to request that whatever expropriations have been made which the Settlement Officer is unable to certify as cases of extreme hardship, be returned in a list in the Form B appended. Cases in which the claims of occupants were disallowed on the ground that they had no real title to the land claimed need not be entered in Statement B.

Note, 1st June 1885.—Settlement Officer afterwards asked my permission to omit cases in which compensation had been arranged amicably.—E. G. Wace.

As Mr. Robertson has an intimate knowledge of all these cases, it is hoped that the preparation of this list will not delay the submission of Statement A.

4. The final report of the Forest Settlement of Murree and Kahúta has, it is understood, been received in your office. Mr. Robertson's proposals were framed after consulting Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, who recently held the office of Settlement Commissioner and controlled the forest settlement while it was in progress. But Lieutenant-Colonel Wace desires me to say that he is most anxious to give the Deputy Commissioner complete control of the forest administration, and to establish whatever rules and usages will secure to the zamindárs freedom from official worry and petty restrictions. He hopes that in the management both of the protected forests and of the reserves it may be possible to utilise the village headmen in preference to the multiplication of petty officials. And any proposals of this nature which you think will meet the anxieties of the leading headmen, and can be worked with some probability of ultimate success, will be favorably considered. The great object should be to enforce a few plain, uniform and easily understood restrictions; and with these exceptions to reduce, as much as possible, all other occasions for official restriction and reference.

MURREE AND KAHÚTA TAHSÍLS.

A.— List of Cases of great Hardship in which the Expropriation of Lands in order to the establishment of Reserved Forests has led to the permanent ruin of Families.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tahsíl.	Village to which the expropriated person belonged.	Serial No. of case.	Name, father's name, and tribe of person expropriated.	Land Expropriated.		Compensation Paid.		Land still held by the Person expropriated in this or adjacent Villages.			Settlement Officer's explanation of special circumstances of hardship.	Settlement Officer's proposals for mitigating these circumstances, with Commissioner's recommendation.	Orders of superior authority.
				Class of land.	Area in acres.	Amount.	Rate per acre.	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Revenue assessment.			

B.—List of Cases that cannot be certified as involving great Hardship in which Owners or Occupants of Land have been expropriated in order to the establishment of Reserved Forests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tahsíl.	Village to which the expropriated person belonged.	Serial No. of case.	Name, father's name, and tribe of person expropriated.	Land Expropriated.		Compensation Paid.		Land still held by the Person expropriated in this or adjacent Villages.			Remarks where necessary.
				Class of land.	Area in acres.	Amount.	Rate per acre.	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Revenue assessment.	

No. 3, dated Lahore, the 2nd January 1885, from R. G. THOMSON, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Financial Commissioner, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Ráwalpindi Division, No. 5372 of the 21st November 1884, containing a report by Mr. Perkins as to some complaints relative to the proceedings of the Forest Settlement Officer in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, which were brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by an article in a newspaper.

2. The Financial Commissioner will observe that the Commissioner is of opinion that the expropriation proceedings of the forest settlement will inflict a great hardship upon the several families. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that in dealing judicially with the question of compensation for expropriation, each case must, no doubt, be strictly governed by the provisions of the Land Acquisition and Indian Forest Acts; still, when expropriations are carried out to an extent which, to use the language of the Commissioner, "occasions serious and general discontent," it becomes necessary to go beyond the merits of individual cases, and to deal with the whole subject executively and from a broader point of view than that of the mere literal construction of the Land Acquisition Act.

3. It may be found on enquiry that an unnecessarily large area has been included within the protected forests, or that an unnecessarily strict system of management has been introduced, and thus in either case unnecessary expropriations caused. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioner may be instructed to supply a statement, more or less in detail, of the cases of great hardship which have led, as he states, to the permanent ruin of families; and, further, it should be stated whether it is not possible to provide these expropriated owners with lands elsewhere, or to set aside for them some portion of the protected forests, or so to modify the forest arrangements as to mitigate the hardship of these expropriations without material injury to the interests of forest conservancy. If these cases have occurred wholly or partly within reserved forests, the matter may, no doubt, be more difficult. Still even in such cases the Commissioner should consider the whole bearings of the expropriation proceedings, and submit such recommendations as he may deem feasible and fit.

4. I am to desire that early attention may be paid to this letter, so that the Lieutenant-Governor may be in full possession of the facts before his camp reaches the Ráwalpindi district.

No. 265, dated Ráwalpindi, the 1st May 1885, from Major R. P. NISBET, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division, to R. G. THOMSON, Esq., Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 191, dated the 8th January 1885, I have the honor to forward copy of Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi's No. 790, dated 12th March, and enclosures in original.

2. I observe that in Appendix A only two cases are entered. With regard to the first case, in the Kahúta tahsíl, the proprietors only surrender a fourth of their holding, and the compensation offered them, either in land or cash as they please, is so extremely liberal that, if properly used, they might shortly be in a better position than they have ever been in before. The occupancy tenant of this holding suffers perhaps more than the landlord; but he is offered compensation, either in land or money, or both, and very slight exertion on his part would make his removal hardly felt by him at all.

3. With reference to the second case, in the Murree tahsíl, including four holdings under the same proprietor, who possesses only eight acres, I do not understand, when he can certainly find equally good land in the neighbourhood, and means are placed at his disposal for acquiring it, and the Settlement Officer shows that he merely asks for a reasonable delay before removing, that this is a case of hardship at all.

4. Merely two instances, much less those cases entered, would not, I consider, establish that permanent ruin had resulted to any families through the expropriation of lands in order to the establishment of reserved forests in Murree or Kahúta; and in my opinion these two cases should not have been entered in Appendix A at all, but the statement might quite properly have been returned by the Settlement Officer entirely blank.

5. In Appendix B the Settlement Officer furnishes a list of 140 holdings, many of them very small plots, belonging to the same owner in which compensation was not at once accepted by the proprietors. The whole area of land affected in these 140 holdings is 302 acres, more than two-thirds of which is either waste (182 acres) or (35 acres *jadíd*) lately cultivated. Again, this 302 acres represent less than one-fifth of the total lands expropriated in reserved forests. I think it was only to be expected that a certain percentage—and one-fifth is not too high—would hold back from immediately accepting whatever terms of compensation were offered; and therefore there is nothing in this proportion that impugns the liberality or sufficiency of the compensation, or the generally successful arrangements made by the Settlement Officer, who himself informs me that of these 140 holdings several are being settled day by day, and he contemplates no difficulty in arranging the whole of them within a reasonable time.

No. 790, dated 12th March 1885, from F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, to Major R. P. NISBET, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith two lists drawn in the forms prescribed by the Financial Commissioner in his Secretary's No. 191, dated 8th January last, of which a copy was forwarded by the Commissioner and Superintendent with his No. 184, dated 16th idem, of all cases of expropriation of land from reserved forests in tahsíls Murree and Kahúta in which the compensation tendered by me was not accepted.

2. I have appended ample remarks on each case in column 14 of the statements, so it is unnecessary to enter into details here.

3. It will be seen that only two *khátas* have been entered in Part A as regards tahsíl Kahúta, in both of which the owners are identical ; so that, in fact, it constitutes one case, the plots lying in the same reserve and at a short distance from each other.

Although I have included this in Part A, a glance at columns 11 and 12 will show at once that the permanent ruin of families is not involved in this case, in which 7 acres and 7 marlas have been expropriated, leaving the owners with 34 acres 7 kanáls and 14 marlas, of which 18 acres 7 kanáls and 8 marlas are cultivated, untouched.

The first plot, however, was cultivated by tenants with a right of occupancy, who have no other land, and whose case is, therefore, a hard one.

4. In tahsíl Murree I have entered four *khátas*. These also in reality constitute only one case. There are two plots of land and two huts, the property of the same owners. The owners in this case have no other land, but liberal terms have been offered to them, which they now appear to be willing to accept. These are detailed in column 14 of the statement.

5. The total area of land expropriated, in respect of which compensation was refused, amounted to—

	A.	K.	M.
Murree reserves	223	6	1
Kahúta do.	78	2	2
Total	302	0	3

The area being thus classified :—

	Huts.	Lipára.	Maira.	Rakkar.	Jadíd.	Banjar.	Total.
	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.
Murree reserves...	0 0 14	5 1 11	31 2 11	5 2 2	28 1 0	153 6 3	223 6 1
Kahúta do.	0 4 10	8 3 8	22 1 11	11 6 7	6 7 0	28 3 6	78 2 2
Total ...	0 5 4	13 4 19	53 4 2	17 0 9	35 0 0	182 1 9	302 0 3

The land actually under cultivation involved being altogether only 84 acres 6 kanáls and 14 marlas, with 35 acres of banjar jadíd. In no less than 84 cases, out of a total of 140, the land in respect to which compensation was refused was banjar, in many cases absolutely covered with forests, and in many cases in respect of which I am very doubtful indeed whether any compensation at all should have been offered. A few of the plots included in the Chila Cherah reserve of Kahúta belonged to the Ráwalpindi tahsíl.

6. In addition to the above, there were 527 cases involving 1,206 acres 5 kanáls and 18 marlas of land, classified as follows in the two tahsíls, in respect of which the compensation tendered was accepted :—

	Huts.	Hotar.	Lipára.	Maira.	Rakkar.	Jadíd.	Banjar.	Total.
	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	A. K. M.
Murree	0 6 1	0 1 12	25 1 14	54 5 4	27 7 15	36 3 6	701 5 0	846 6 12
Kahúta	1 0 11	...	9 6 17	33 3 2	59 2 7	69 7 8	186 3 1	359 7 6
Total	1 6 12	0 1 12	35 0 11	88 0 6	87 2 2	106 2 14	888 0 1	1,206 5 18

7. The total area under cultivation expropriated, including the 84 acres 6 kanáls and 14 marlas now under report, amounted only to 295 acres 3 kanáls and 5 marlas, and the total lately cultivated to 141 acres 2 kanáls and 14 marlas.

8. I regret very much the time which it has taken to forward these statements; but the filling in of the various columns required much care and time, and the whole piece of work was one which did not admit of hurried preparations.

9. In regard to the general question, I have no hesitation in saying that the refusals to accept compensation were in almost every case the result of a belief that expropriation could not be enforced unless the offers of compensation were accepted, and that as long as these plots continued to be occupied, the reserves could not be closed.

10. There were, of course, no expropriations from protected forests.

[No. 2]

No. 473, dated 7th November 1884.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Báwalpindi Division.

I AM directed to call your attention to an extract from a newspaper which has recently come to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, in which it is stated that the working of the Forest Department is said to be considered by the Punjab peasantry one of their greatest grievances. It is further added in the same article that "when the Duke of Connaught passed through Ráwalpindi, zamindárs and ryots alike petitioned against the *zulum* of the Forest Department."

2. With reference to this statement, I am to ask you to be so good as to report whether it is founded on fact; and if so, what were the specific complaints made by the petitioners.

Extract from Newspaper.

THE working of the Forest Department is said to be considered by the Punjab peasantry one of their greatest grievances, and the question is brought up whether it is altogether wise to allow the hitherto loyal people of the Punjab to fall into a state of discontent that forest rules may be rigidly enforced, and, in addition to underpaid policemen, a gang of forest guards on Rs. 5 per mensem be let loose upon the people. When the Duke of Connaught passed through Ráwalpindi, zamindárs and ryots alike petitioned against the *zulum* of the Forest Department.

[No. 3]

No. 5372, dated Ráwalpindi, 21st November 1884.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 473, dated 7th November, I have the honor to state that I have ascertained from one of the staff who accompanied His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught that complaints were made to the Duke on the road between Murree and Dewal regarding the Forest Officers.

2. This part of the country has recently been very carefully surveyed with a view to the fixing of forest boundaries and rights by Mr. F. A. Robertson, Forest Settlement Officer, and Mr. G. B. Scott, of the Revenue Survey, acting under the general instructions of Colonel Wace and Government in the Revenue Department. The people's complaints I have no doubt were directed against these proceedings, which have extended over large portions of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls.

3. I have also been consulted about them, and believe I am right in saying, roughly, that two-fifths of the common and jungle land have been given wholly to the people without any Government reservations whatever. Another two-fifths have been made protected forests with all rights of grazing freely conceded; and the remaining one-fifth will be strictly reserved, grazing being prohibited. It has, however, been carefully arranged that access to water-supplies shall in no case be restricted, the boundaries of reserved forests have been kept at a reasonable distance from habitations, and ample provision has been made in the records of rights that all promises made by the Forest Settlement Officer shall be entered as an inalienable right to the people. The former arrangement was that Government and the people had a mixed and

undefined interest in the whole of that land, of which two-fifths is now absolutely surrendered to the latter, one-fifth absolutely reserved, and all practical and useful concessions made in the remaining two-fifths.

4. In these arrangements we have flattered ourselves that both sides have gained, but the people refuse to see it in this light. They mistrust our promises; they know what a Forest Officer and, still more, what a Forest Jamadár can be; they consider the expropriation of certain cottagers an intolerable hardship, and there is no doubt serious and general discontent.

5. This expropriation, I believe, has been conducted with all humanity. Mr. Robertson has suffered a good deal of personal distress in carrying it out, and has endeavoured to avoid it wherever possible; while his experience of various Forest Officers has led him to see the necessity of defining the people's rights with great precision, so as to prevent future hardship to the people.

6. But there can be no doubt that the expropriation, with every care, has pressed with great severity in certain cases: the people have sometimes refused all compensation in money or land, at other times only in money, and then their cases have been referred to me as a civil court for adjudication of the amount which ought to be paid. My duty in every instance has been merely mechanical, because clause (2) of Section 26 of Act X of 1870 forbids the court in such a case to give more than the amount awarded by the Collector and the Assessors, and I always agreed that we could not give less; so it has come to pass that Mr. Robertson's valuations have been perforce accepted in every instance. Four or five cases are now pending before the Divisional Court of Jhelum in which like orders will almost certainly be passed.

7. These refusals by the people have of course arisen from the helplessness of despair. They know that Rs. 20 or Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 is next to useless to them; it will be spent in a few weeks or months, or in paying some old debt immediately, and they are then beggars for the rest of their life. Some few of the claims no doubt were false; people had suddenly ploughed up land in order to create a claim for compensation. Such fraud when detected was always punished, rightly enough, by compensation being disallowed; but there is no doubt that many a home has been permanently ruined by these operations, and the compensation offered has been useless, because it was impossible for the recipient to buy land equal to what he lost, and to move all his belongings and house, and to obtain subsistence for himself while his new crop could be growing, for anything like the amount offered.

8. On the whole, therefore, I am obliged to say that, although some of the complaints made are untrue, and some arise out of distrust of our promises, or ignorance of the real intentions of Government, there can be no doubt that cases of hardship have arisen. Colonel Wace, however, has twice spent several days on the spot, and is better acquainted with details than I can be. For any further information I would refer you to him.

[**No. 4**]

No. 3, dated 2nd January 1885.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Financial Commissioner, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Ráwalpindi Division, No. 5372 of the 21st November 1884, containing a report by Mr. Perkins as to some complaints relative to the proceedings of the Forest Settlement Officer in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls which were brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by an article in a newspaper.

2. The Financial Commissioner will observe that the Commissioner is of opinion that the expropriation proceedings of the forest settlement will inflict a great hardship upon several families. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that in dealing judicially with the question of compensation for expropriation, each case must no doubt be strictly governed by the provisions of the Land Acquisition and Indian Forest Acts; still, when expropriations are carried out

to an extent which, to use the language of the Commissioner, "occasions serious and general discontent," it becomes necessary to go beyond the merits of individual cases, and to deal with the whole subject executively and from a broader point of view than that of the mere literal construction of the Land Acquisition Act.

3. It may be found on inquiry that an unnecessarily large area has been included within the protected forests, or that an unnecessarily strict system of management has been introduced, and thus in either case unnecessary expropriations caused. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioner may be instructed to supply a statement more or less in detail of the cases of great hardship which have led, as he states, to the permanent ruin of families; and further, it should be stated whether it is not possible to provide these expropriated owners with lands elsewhere, or to set aside for them some portion of the protected forests, or so to modify the forest arrangements as to mitigate the hardship of these expropriations without material injury to the interests of forest conservancy. If these cases have occurred wholly or partly within reserved forests, the matter may no doubt be more difficult. Still even in such cases the Commissioner should consider the whole bearings of the expropriation proceedings, and submit such recommendations as he may deem feasible and fit.

4. I am to desire that early attention may be paid to this letter, so that the Lieutenant-Governor may be in full possession of the facts before his camp reaches the Ráwalpindi District.

[No. 5]

No. 645, dated Lahore, 10th June 1885.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 3, dated 2nd January last, regarding expropriations in the Murree forest settlement, I am directed to forward, in original, the correspondence on the subject marginally noted.

This office No. 191, dated 8th January 1885, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.
Commissioner's reply, No. 265, dated 1st May 1885, and enclosures.

2. I am to say that Colonel Wace concurs in the conclusions expressed in Major Nisbet's letter. It seems evident that Mr. Perkins was labouring under a mistaken impression when he reported in his letter of the 21st November last that many homes had been permanently ruined by these expropriations. Colonel Wace thinks it due to Mr. Robertson to notice on this occasion the very great trouble which that officer has taken to reduce expropriations to the lowest possible limit, and also to make liberal awards to the persons expropriated.

3. Colonel Wace knew these forests and the difficulties connected with their settlement before Mr. Robertson commenced his work, and he never expected that Mr. Robertson would have been able to limit his expropriations to 300 acres of cultivation and 1,200 acres of waste. To a casual observer the forest lands seem to be in many cases honeycombed with cultivation.

4. A copy of Colonel Wace's printed Note, dated 3rd February last, on the Murree forest settlement, is enclosed for information. This explains all the details of the forest settlement now in progress. The Commissioner's reply to this Note is awaited before finally submitting the case to Government. But meantime Colonel Wace is sure the Note will show that every effort is being made to avoid all unnecessary forest restrictions and to deal liberally with the people, and, at the same time, to meet whatever apprehensions may be expressed by the Commissioner.

[No. 6]

No. 334, dated Lahore, 16th July 1885.

From—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to return the enclosures of your letter No. 645, dated the 10th of June 1885, regarding expropriations in the Murree forest settlement, and to ask for their re-submission with Mr. Perkins' reply to Colonel Wace's Note.

[No. 9]

No. 80, dated 27th January 1886.

From—J. Wilson, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In continuation of my No. 645, dated 10th June 1885, on the subject of Murree and Kahúta forest settlement, I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to forward a complete copy of printed papers, as noted on the margin, containing the report of the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, and other correspondence on the subject, together with the final recommendations of the Financial Commissioner which have been embodied in a note dated 18th September 1885.

(1.) Correspondence on the subject of the Murree and Kahúta forest settlement.
(2.) Note by Second Financial Commissioner, dated 3rd February 1885.
(3.) Further papers.
(4.) Final recommendations.

2. I am to solicit early orders on the points detailed in the introduction and in the concluding paragraph of Colonel Wace's Note.

[No. 10]

No. 246, dated 7th April 1886.

From—H. E. Perkins, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to forward for orders copy of a letter No. 910, dated the 6th instant, regarding the grazing of camels, sheep and goats in the protected forests of Kahúta and Murree, and to say that the universal tendency to exclude sheep and goats from Government forests is rapidly diminishing the stock of these useful creatures. I look with concern on this, and think that Government should check the process.

No. 910, dated 6th April 1886.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I wish to address you on a point connected with the forest settlement of Murree and Kahúta which has just been brought prominently to my notice in connection with the Kálá Chitta rakhs. In the record of rights of protected forests I have inserted that all cattle may be grazed and pastured thereon, except camels, sheep and goats.

Camels should certainly be excluded from these tracts, but I am a little uneasy as regards sheep and goats.

I have lately attested the whole of the files of the reserved forests and explained the settlement myself to the people, and I think I may say that they are now all tolerably well satisfied, except in regard to this provision. When I fixed the boundaries of the protected forests I did not intend this restriction to be pressed, and my object in writing now is to obtain an expression of opinion from superior authority that this prohibition should not be enforced, except in the nature of a penalty. That is, I would not record a right to pasture sheep and goats in the forests, but I would ask that an order may be issued directing that their grazing is not to be interfered with so long as only the village goats are grazed. When it appears that any villages are pasturing large numbers of foreign goats in these forests, the prohibition can be enforced, and it appears to me that this is the only way in which it can be prevented.

If village goats are allowed to graze freely as a matter of right, it will be impossible to prevent outside goats from coming in in large numbers; whereas if they are allowed to do so of grace, the possibility of the withdrawal of this privilege can be held over their owners' heads *in terrorem*, and would, I think, prove an effectual check.

If this view be not taken, however, by my superior officers, I would recommend that the word "camels" alone be allowed to remain in the prohibition, and the words "sheep and goats" struck out; as, seeing how the boundaries of these forests have been laid down, I do not think it would be right under ordinary circumstances to exclude these animals from forests which in many places surround homesteads, and even hamlets. Camels, sheep and goats should in all cases of course be excluded from reserves.

I must apologize for bringing this matter up again at the eleventh hour, but the people themselves have been strongly urging the matter on my attention, which I trust will be taken as my excuse.

No. 3163, dated 6th May 1886.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to your No. 246, dated 7th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Financial Commissioner is unable to alter the proposals already made to Government relating to the Murree and Kahúta forests. Those proposals were arrived at after very careful consideration and prolonged discussion, and the Financial Commissioner does not think it would be right now to re-open them.

2. As regards the particular question now referred, I am to say that it was for the Forest Settlement Officer to decide in what land each village had rights, and the nature and extent of those rights. It has never been contended that the rights of the villagers extended to the whole mountain waste; and therefore the main point for consideration is whether a sufficiently liberal view has been taken of those rights.

3. Appendix I of the Settlement Officer's report of 1884 shows that at that time there were about 23,000 sheep and goats in the Murree tahsíl. Of the whole area of the tahsíl, 20 per cent. has been demarcated as reserved forests, and 16 per cent. as protected forests, leaving nearly two-thirds, or 103,000 acres, free of all restrictions on grazing. Of this 103,000 acres over 73,000 acres are waste. And it is difficult to believe that this 73,000 acres will not abundantly supply all necessary grazing to 23,000 sheep and goats, or even to twice that number.

4. In the mountain tract of the Kahúta tahsíl, out of 130,000 acres about three-fifths, or 77,000 acres, are free of all grazing restrictions, only one-sixth of this 77,000 acres being cultivated. The number of sheep and goats grazing in this area does not appear from the reports, but is believed to be about the same as in tahsíl Murree.

5. In neither tahsíl, therefore, is there any reason for believing that abundant grazing land has not been left outside the demarcations for the requirements of the goats and sheep. And these animals are so destructive of all forest growth that the Financial Commissioner is very unwilling to ask Government to relax the proposed rule excluding them from the demarcated forests.

Endorsement by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 432, dated Lahore, 6th May 1886.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, for information, in continuation of this office No. 80, dated 27th January 1886.

[No. 11]

No. 218, dated Lahore, 20th May 1886.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to reply as follows to your letter No. 80 of the 27th January 1886, in which the Financial Commissioner submits for orders his proposals for the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls.

2. It is unnecessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to go over in detail the history of the forest lands in these tahsíls, which is fully explained in the printed papers furnished by the Financial Commissioner. Proceeding at once to the proposals now made, it is sufficient to say that the areas of Murree and the mountainous portion of the Kahúta tahsíls may be shown thus, namely:—

	Murree.	Hill Kahúta.
	Acres.	Acres.
Total area	161,357	130,000
Of which cultivated	29,783	13,000
Waste	131,574	117,0[illegible]

These waste areas have been divided into categories, as follows :—

	Murree.	Hill Kahúta.
	Acres.	Acres.
Proposed reserves	32,734	34,194
Proposed demarcated protected forests ...	25,429	18,848
Forest or waste land of which the status has not yet been determined	73,411	63,958

And it will be convenient to discuss each of these categories separately.

3. First, in regard to the proposed reserved forests, I am to say that the areas selected appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to have been very carefully chosen and demarcated by the Forest Settlement Officer and the Deputy Conservator of Forests in conjunction. The general principle kept in view was to select areas of good quality and free from rights. This principle is undoubtedly a good one, and in the present instance has been followed with fair fidelity, so that the reserves proposed seem to be all of good or excellent quality, while not less than seven-eighths of their entire area are free from all rights of any description. These results are satisfactory, and as the areas to be reserved are accepted both by the Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests, the Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that they may now be gazetted. Before publishing the Notification of reservation under Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, I am, however, to request that the spelling of the draft Notification submitted by the Financial Commissioner may be carefully verified; for in some instances it would appear to be dubious. I am also to point out that the draft Notification does not in all respects agree with the original Notification No. 399 F., dated 21st September 1881, which was published by the Punjab Government under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act. I am, therefore, to inquire whether the discrepancy between these two Notifications is such as to require any further action before the Notification of reservation can be finally gazetted.

4. The Conservator of Forests has proposed to add to the Gazette Notification a statement of rights in the reserves and a detailed boundary description of each forest area. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Colonel Wace in thinking that any boundary description, beyond that which is included in the draft Notification, will be unnecessary; but in regard to the statement of rights, he is inclined to think that the publication in the Gazette of a properly arranged schedule is advantageous. This course was always adopted in the reservation of forests in British Burma, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see it generally adopted in the Punjab. Accordingly, the schedule of rights which is appended to Mr. Robertson's letter No. 807 of the 11th June last will be gazetted along with the Notification of reservation.

5. In addition to the reserved forests, which amount to about 67,000 acres, it is proposed to demarcate a further area of rather more than 44,000 acres as protected forests owned by Government. The rights of user, however, proved to belong to the village communities in these protected forest lands are so extensive that what remains to Government amounts to little beyond the bare name of property in the soil, together with the real property in most of the trees and the power to prohibit cultivation. The people are secured in the exercise of free rights of way, free grass, free grazing (except for camels, goats and sheep), free water, free lopping in certain cases, free timber in certain cases, and all brushwood and fallen dry trees. With such a liberal catalogue of unrestricted usages the Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in accepting the proposals of the Financial Commissioner in regard to all these demarcated

protected forests, and the necessary Notification in the Gazette will be published accordingly.

6. The remaining forest lands of Murree and Hill Kahúta amount to about 137,000 acres, and there is some difference of opinion between the Financial Commissioner and the local officers as to the method upon which these areas should be treated. The whole of these lands have been included within village boundaries; but, notwithstanding this, the local officers wish to retain the Government ownership, although they would make over almost the entire control and use to the village communities concerned, except that the sale and barter of wood, charcoal-burning for the purpose of trade, and the firing of forests, would be interdicted. The Financial Commissioner, on the other hand, would prefer to record these lands as owned by the respective villages concerned, the trees upon them being recorded as owned by Government. He thinks that if this course were followed it would be possible to promulgate rules under Section 79 of the Forest Act for the regulation of the respective rights and usages of Government and the people. After careful consideration of this question, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that it is unnecessary and misleading to record a nominal Government ownership of land included within village boundaries, and really belonging to the people when no actual exercise of rights of ownership on the part of Government is intended to follow. In such circumstances it appears the best course to treat these lands in the way proposed by Colonel Wace, and I am therefore to request that the forest settlement record may be framed accordingly, and that the proposed draft rules under Section 79 of the Forest Act may be prepared and forwarded for sanction as soon as possible.

7. In regard to management orders for reserved forests, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the draft prepared by the Financial Commissioner, which will be published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act along with the Notification of reservation. I am to inquire, however, whether the words "and protected" should not be omitted in this draft Notification. Similarly, the Notification for reserving certain trees and prohibiting certain practices in the demarcated protected forests will be published in accordance with Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act. The proposed management orders under Section 31 for the treatment of these demarcated protected forests will require the sanction of the Government of India in accordance with Section 77 of the Indian Forest Act. An application for this sanction will be submitted accordingly.

8. Finally, I am to express the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments of the great patience, intelligence and consideration with which the work of this forest settlement has been conducted by all the officers concerned.

[No. 12]

No. 219, dated 20th May 1886.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the correspondence noted on the margin, which contains the proposals made and the orders passed by the Punjab Government on the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls in the Ráwalpindi district. The forest lands in these two tahsíls have practically been allowed to continue upon their old customary status ever since annexation. Government was recognised as the nominal owner of the soil, and as the real beneficial owner of the forest produce. On the other hand, the villagers had undoubted prescriptive rights to break up waste for cultivation, to enjoy free grazing for all their cattle, and to obtain a free supply of all forest produce for their private wants.

1. Financial Commissioner's No. 80 of 27th January 1886, with the fourth printed enclosure only.
2. This office No. 218 of 20th May 1886.

2. In the present forest settlement these conflicting rights have been investigated and reconciled. In one direction Government has acquired over a large area of the best lands an ownership and control which may be said to be absolute. In the other extreme, a still larger area has been assigned to

village ownership and enjoyment, subject only to the Government proprietary right in the trees and the regulations necessary to secure it. Lastly, in the intermediate area, the ownership of the soil and trees remains with Government, but large forest privileges are secured to the village communities. These arrangements, which have been sanctioned by the Punjab Government, have proved satisfactory to the villagers and have been practically agreed to unanimously by both the Civil and Forest Officers who have been concerned in the conduct of the case.

3. To come to particulars, it will be observed that an area of about 67,000 acres, which may be said to be almost entirely free from forest rights, and which comprises some of the best forest areas in the two tahsíls, has been set apart as reserved forest. A further area of about 44,000 acres has been demarcated as protected forest. In regard to this, Government will retain ownership both of the soil and of the timber, and all fresh cultivation will be prohibited; but very large forest privileges have been admitted as belonging to the villagers concerned and established by prescriptive right. The remaining waste lands of the two tahsíls amount to about 137,000 acres, the ownership of which will be assigned to the different villages concerned. The Government will, however, retain the ownership of the trees upon these lands, and the mutual rights and duties of the people and of Government will be regulated by rules issued under Section 79 of the Indian Forest Act.

4. The general nature of the forest settlement is indicated above, and it will be reported to the Government of India as a whole, along with the report of the re-settlement of the Ráwalpindi district generally. Meanwhile, it will be observed that it is proposed to issue certain management orders under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act for the regulation of the demarcated protected forests. These management orders will be found as draft Notification D at pages 6, 7 and 8 of the printed pamphlet headed "Final recommendations on the Murree-Kahúta Forest Settlement," which is forwarded herewith. It will be observed that as to the substance of these rules there is no difference of opinion among any of the officers concerned; and although the Conservator has proposed some minor alterations in the drafting, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the rules as finally framed by the Financial Commissioner may be adopted without modification. I am therefore to request that, in accordance with Section 77 of the Indian Forest Act, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council may be given to the proposed rules and to their publication in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

[No. 13]

No. 539 F., dated Simla, 26th June 1886.

From—A. P. MACDONNELL, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 219, dated the 20th ultimo, submitting, for the information of the Government of India, copy of correspondence on the subject of the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls in the Ráwalpindi district, and soliciting sanction, under Section 77 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), to the draft rules framed under Section 31 of that Act for the management of the protected forests in those tahsíls.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government of India concurs generally in the views expressed by the Punjab Government respecting the forest settlement in question. The settlement is, on the whole, satisfactory, and is creditable to the officers concerned.

3. As regards the proposed rules for protected forests, I am to observe that it may probably be the case that the substance of many of them has already been embodied in the record of rights relating to the settlement. If this be so, it may be considered unnecessary to repeat them in a separate Notification. But the Government of India does not wish on this ground to withhold its sanction from a course approved by His Honor the

Lieutenant-Governor, and the following observations are therefore offered on the supposition that Sir Charles Aitchison considers the publication of the rules in a separate form desirable.

4. It is suggested that in rule 1 the words "owned by right-holders" should be inserted after "for fodder of cattle"; in rule 12 the word "licenses" should be substituted for "permits"; and in rule 14 "rule 10" should be substituted for "rule 16."

5. Rule 18 (of the subsidiary rules regarding clearings by right-holders, for purposes of cultivation, of lands within protected forests) runs thus:—"If cultivation is authorized, the entire block to which the permission extends shall be thereon excluded from the protected forest, and be added to the lands of the village in which the applicant owns land." I am to point out, for His Honor's consideration, that this rule as framed might be held to empower the Deputy Conservator of Forests, with whom rests the direct management of the forests concerned, to remove on his own authority from the operation of the Forest Act land which the Local Government has declared to be protected forest. The Forest Act, it will be observed, does not provide for the investment of Forest Officers with any such power as that now referred to. Again, if the Government of India correctly interprets the intention of the rule in question, which possibly may be supplemented by some provisions in the record of rights calculated to obviate any actual misapprehension, questions will arise whether, if the block referred to is added to the lands of the village, any land revenue or other tax becomes payable thereafter, and if so, by whom? Another question which may arise is: "Will any responsibility be imposed on the co-sharers of the applicant who may not have been parties to his application?" I am accordingly to suggest, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, whether it is not desirable that, as rule 18 seems to go beyond the provisions of Section 31 (*g*) of the Forest Act, and may perhaps give rise to practical difficulties in its application, the question of dealing appropriately with land cleared for cultivation within a protected forest should be further considered by the Government of the Punjab.

[No. 14]

No. 596, dated Lahore, 1st July 1886.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to your letter No. 218 of 20th May last, on the subject of the forest settlement in Murree-Kahúta, I am directed to submit in original a letter from the Forest Settlement Officer (No. 2223 of 11th June 1886), and I am to add the following remarks.

2. In regard to paragraph 3 of your letter, I am to say that the Forest Settlement Officer has corrected the spelling of the draft Notifications, both of reserved and protected forests. He has also revised the boundaries of the reserved tracts.

3. The Forest Settlement Officer further expresses his opinion that the Notifications already published under Section 4 of the Forest Act are sufficient to cover what has been done. In these views the Financial Commissioner concurs, after reading Mr. Robertson's remarks, and comparing them with Punjab Government Notification No. 508 of 16th November 1882.

4. In regard to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to say that the Financial Commissioner desires that the question of the publication of a schedule of rights may be considered as decided in the sense of the orders given in paragraph 3 of Punjab Government letter No. 43 S. of 14th June 1886. That is to say, a Notification of rights should be published separately from the Notification of reservation. In connexion with this subject, I am to invite attention to paragraph 17 of the draft circular submitted with this office letter No. 50 of 19th May last, and I am to say that as soon as Government sanction is accorded to that circular, Colonel Wace, in accordance with paragraph 17 thereof, will call on the Forest Settlement Officer to furnish an abstract for publication.

Meanwhile the schedule appended to Mr. Robertson's letter No. 807 of 11th June 1885 should not be published until it has been carefully re-examined and corrected so as to agree with the completed record which will be drawn up in the manner contemplated by the draft circular.

5. I am to add that reservation of the reserved forests should have effect from 1st September 1886, so as to give time for compliance with the provisions of Section 20 of the Forest Act.

6. In regard to paragraph 6 of your letter, I am to say that rules under Section 79 of the Forest Act have been drafted and sent to local officers for opinion. The Financial Commissioner hopes to submit them shortly.

7. In regard to paragraph 7 of your letter, I am to say that the words "and protected" should be omitted from the management orders for reserved forests, as pointed out by Government.

No. 2223, dated 11th June 1886.

From—F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Râwalpindi,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 67 C. of 28th ultimo, I have the honor to forward the draft Notification under Section 19 of the Forest Act, with the spelling of the proper names duly corrected. I have, however, to draw attention to the fact that, owing to the demarcation of protected forests which has taken place since that Notification was made out, numerous alterations in the list of boundaries have become necessary, and those I have accordingly made for the sake of simplicity and despatch in the printed copy sent to me with your letter above noted.

I have also corrected the spelling throughout in the draft Notification at pages 20 and 21 of the blue-paper pamphlet as directed.

In regard to the second question, as to the correspondence between the Notification under Section 19 and Notification No. 399 of 21st September 1881, I must point out that this Notification is required to correspond with No. 399 F. of 21st September 1881 and No. 413 F. of 9th October 1880, taken together. This last has not been alluded to in your letter.

These Notifications, it appears to me, are most unnecessarily prolix and minute. All that was really necessary was to have notified "the forest lands of tahsíl Kahúta" and "the forest lands of tahsíl Murree" under Section 4 of the Act.

As it stands, however, seeing that the only village boundaries recognized by Government are the boundaries of village cultivation, the Notifications appear to me to be sufficient.

I have carefully compared the two Notifications with the Notification now proposed and with the maps, and I am of opinion that, under the circumstances of these tahsíls and tracts, they correspond sufficiently. The old Notifications are often very vague, and there are several misprints; but in general they include far more than has been included in the boundaries proposed by me for reserved forests, and it would be very difficult to pick out any portion of these reserves which is not covered by one or other of the Notifications.

I append herewith a list of the reserves now proposed, with the name and number of the forests in the original Notifications, which, in my opinion, include those now formed.

This point was carefully considered by me in drawing up the final order in each reserved forest file, but after full consideration I came to the conclusion that no reference was necessary on the point.

The village boundary as recognized by Government, it must always be remembered, is not the black line shown in the survey map, but is, in fact, the boundary of the lands actually held by the villagers in cultivating possession. This being so, I think no new Notifications under Section 4 are necessary, the whole of the forest land being unquestionably the property of Government. If any doubt be still entertained on the point dealt with above, the Notification need only be in the general form of "the forest lands of Murree" or "the forest lands of Kahúta"; but in my opinion no further action of this kind is necessary.

[No. 15]

No. 316, dated Lahore, 30th July 1886.

From—C. L. Tupper, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 432 of the 6th of May last, forwarding for information certain correspondence on the subject of the grazing of sheep and goats in the Murree and Kahúta forests.

2. In reply, I am to say that the answer of the Financial Commissioner, contained in his letter No. 3163 of the 6th of May 1886, to the address of the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, has sufficiently disposed of the general question, and that it is right not to re-open the recent decision. Hereafter if it is found in practice that any particular village complains of being pressed for grazing for sheep and goats, the complaint should be carefully heard by the local officers, and local arrangements made to meet any proved difficulty.

[No. 16]

No. 317, dated Lahore, 30th July 1886.

From—C. L. Tupper, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 218 of the 20th of May last, on the subject of the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, I am directed to forward, for the consideration and opinion of the Financial Commissioner, a copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 535 F. of the 26th of June 1886, conveying the orders of the Supreme Government on the case. A copy of my letter No. 219, dated 20th May, is also enclosed. The Notifications of reserved and protected forests, and of the rules for the management of the latter, will not be published until the reply of the Financial Commissioner to the present reference is received.

2. Since this letter was drafted your letter No. 596, dated 1st July 1886, has come under consideration, but does not seem to require further orders at present. Mr. Robertson's report therewith received is returned for re-submission with your reply.

[No. 17]

No. 766, dated Lahore, 27th August 1886.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to convey the following opinion of the Financial Commissioner on the suggestion made by the Government of India in regard to the proposed rules for the management of the Murree and Kahúta protected forests, communicated in your letter No. 317, dated 30th ultimo.

2. The Financial Commissioner concurs in the amendments proposed in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Government of India.

3. With reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 5 of the same letter, the Financial Commissioner recommends the entire omission of rule 18 from the rules. If Government approve of this omission, Colonel Wace will call on the Commissioner to make proposals providing for the assessment of land revenue on lands in protected forests of which the cultivation is authorized under rule 17.

[No. 18]

Gazette Notification.

The 27th October 1886.

No. 431.—*Notification.*—In continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 399 F., dated 21st September 1881, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 19 of Act VII of 1878, to declare the lands specified below reserved forests with effect from the 15th of December 1886.

[NOTE.—In the Boundaries P. F. stands for *Protected Forest.*]

District.	Tahsíl.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Approximate area in acres.
Ráwalpindi.	Murree.	1	Gianthal ...	Tahsíl boundary, district Hazára.	P. F. Pael. Lands of Mauza Namb-Rumál. P. F. Dewal.	River Jhelum...	Lands of Mauza Dewal.	448
		2	Burban ...	Lands of Mauza Rawát.	Lands of Mauza Aliot.	Lands of Mauza Rawát. Mauza Aliot. P. F. Potha.	Lands of Mauza Mohra Iswál. Mauza Malot-Dhudan Kahia.	600
		3	Masot ...	Mauza Masot...	Mauza Sandián	Mauza Khanitak Masot. P. F. Khanitak. Mauza Sandián.	Tahsíl Hazára, Thaba Cantonment.	350
		4	Kohati ...	Mauza Phagwári " Namb-Rumál. Dhok Gosrága of Mauza Kohati.	Mauza Kákrai. " Kohati. " Sehanna.	The river Jhelum	Mauza Kohati. " Sehanna. P. F. Potha.	800
		5	Birgráon ...	Mauza Ghoi. P. F. Ghoi.	Mauza Gail ...	Mauza Mahula	Mauza Birgráon	535
		6	Patriáta. Papúndhi.	Gail. Mauza Gail. " Wagal. " Chajána. P. F. Chajána.	Mauza Kotli. P. F. Darnoián. Dhok Papúndhi. Mauza Chárihán.	Mauza Wagal. " Chalavra. " Dhirkot Khetwálán. " Dhirkot Satián. P. F. Dhirkot. Mauza Sarmandal. P. F. Dhirkot. " Balaura.	Mauza Chárihán P. F. Bagla.	4,800
		7	Chárihán ...	Murree Municipality. Mauza Hokraker.	Mauza Chárihán. P. F. Phapril.	Mauza Chárihán.	P. F. Phapril. Mauza Phapril. " Sambal-beh " Ariári.	2,110
		8	Kachut ...	Mauza Awain...	Mauza Kachut	Mauza Phapril. " Gura.	Mauza Saneo. " Nambal.	480
		9	Seribári ...	Mauza Gora Galli P. F. Gora Galli. Murree Brewery Company's lands.	P. F. Nandkot	P. F. Saneo. Mauza Lakot.	Mauza Nandkot. " Sámli Tijál. " Gora Galli.	2,670
		10	Daleh ...	District Hazára	Mauza Daleh. P. F. Karlot Salgirán.	District Hazára. Mauza Arukas.	P. F. Karlot Salgirán. District Hazára.	1,190
		11	Baroha ...	District Hazára	Mauza Karlot	Mauza Baroha. P. F. Karlot Salgirán.	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	1,125
		12	Salgirán ...	Mauza Baroha. Dhok Salgirán of Mauza Mánga.	Mauza Mánga...	Mauza Mánga...	Mauza Hotrún-be-Chirágh. P. F. Karlot Salgirán.	600
		13	Mánga ...	P. F. Nandkot...	P. F. Salketar...	Mauza Mánga ...	Mauza Mánga. Dhok Salgirán of Mauza Mánga.	1,250
		14	Samli-bheramál	Mauza Kachut...	Mauza Angúri. " Juma.	Mauza Samli-bheramál. P. F. Angúri. Mauza Angúri.	Mauza Juma. P. F. Juma. Mauza Mánga. " Samli-bheramál. " Lakot.	1,840
		15	Chaka ...	Mauza Samli-bheramál. Mauza Sain.	Mauza Chaka. " Mangal.	Mauza Chárihán. " Chaka.	Mauza Mangal. " Angúri. P. F. Angúri.	2,960
		16	Sangseri ...	P. F. Bamrot ...	Mauza Ariári ...	Mauza Chárihán.	Mauza Ariári. " Chárihán.	400

District.	Tahsíl.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	Boundaries. South.	Boundaries. East.	Boundaries. West.	Approximate area in acres.
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Murree—concluded.	17	Kotli ...	P. F. Balaura ...	Tahsíl Kahúta ...	Chak Sarmandal. Mauza Kotli. „ Barhad.	Tahsíl Kahúta. Mauza Darnoián. „ Kotli.	880
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Murree—concluded.	18	Khanwás ...	Mauza Darnoián	Mauza Sangrián. „ Beága.	Mauza Darnoián. „ Sangrián.	Mauza Beága. „ Sangrián.	800
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Murree—concluded.	19	Kala-basánd ...	Mauza Kala-basánd. Mauza Ariári.	Mauza Kala-basánd Mauza Karor.	Mauza Ariári. „ Kala-basánd.	Mauza Dakháin P. F. Ambari. Mauza Dakháin.	780
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Murree—concluded.	20	Mangal ...	Mauza Khatár. „ Mangal.	Mauza Mangal...	Mauza Mangal...	Mauza Mangal...	1,080
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Murree—concluded.	21	Khatár ...	Mauza Salketar. „ Mánga.	Mauza Mangal. „ Khatár. Tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	P. F. Juma. Mauza Juma. „ Angúri.	Mauza Khatár. Tahsíl Ráwalpindi. Mauza Bobri Barita.	3,900
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Murree—concluded.	22	Kharatián ...	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi Mauza Mangal.	Mauza Dakháin. P. F. Simli. Tahsíl Ráwalpindi	Mauza Mangal. „ Dakháin.	Mauza Jhand-gráon. Mauza Kharatián „ Jandála.	2,450
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Murree—concluded.	23	Thún ...	Mauza Badnián. P. F. Badnián.	Mauza Thún ...	River Jhelum.	Mauza Thún. „ Barhad	680
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	1	Kámra ...	Mauza Kámra. P. F. Harúta. Mauza Thún.	Mauza Sangián.	Mauza Thún. „ Narar. „ Kámra.	Mauza Parindla. P. F. Parindla. Mauza Kámra.	2,055
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	2	Danohi ...	Mauza Bhatián.	Mauza Sor. „ Darohi. „ Letrárpaín.	Mauza Bhatián. „ Kámra. P. F. Parindla. Mauza Danohi. „ Parindla.	Mauza Letrárpaín „ Kanoián. „ Chent.	1,815
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	3	Bhángal ...	Mauza Beága ...	Mauza Letrárpaín.	Mauza Kamkot. P. F. Chent. Mauza Bhangal. „ Kanoián. „ Letrárpaín.	Mauza Letrárpaín. „ Baga. Dhok Belgála-dákhili Bhángal. Mauza Kamkot Haidar.	1,423
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	4	Baga ...	Belgála-dákhili Bhángal.	Mauza Jantra ...	Mauza Baga. „ Letrárpaín.	Mauza Baga. Tahsíl Murree.	500
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	5	Jantra ...	Mauza Baga ...	Mauza Jantra ...	P. F. Dhamnuta.	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi Tahsíl Murree.	789
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	6	Salanga ...	Mauza Jantra ...	Mauza Jantra ...	Mauza Jantra ...	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	481
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	7	Jhila Cherah ...	Mauza Cherah. „ Kajnah. „ Jhila.	Mauza Dariot Wáris. Mauza Natot. „ Jagiot-Khálsa. P. F. Pharwála. Mauza Pharwála.	Mauza Jhila. P. F. Talhetar. Mauza Sand. „ Sambalgah. „ Dariot Wáris.	Mauza Cherah...	3,868
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	8	Sang ...	Mauza Jhila. Mohra Bhairo. Mauza Sang „ Letrárbala. „ Letrárpaín „ Danohi. „ Sor.	Mauza Sor, Reserved Forest. Kerl No. 9. Mauza Marinián. „ Sang. P. F. Pirphirián. Mauza Sang.	Mauza Sor ...	P. F. Talhetar. Mauza Jhila.	3,627
Ráwalpindi—(continued.)	Kahúta	9	Kerl ...	Mauza Marinián. Reserved Forest Sang No. VIII.	Mauza Dhanleri. „ Rájrot. „ Chor. „ Bára. „ Khadiot.	Mauza Sor. P. F. Chanjuián. Mauza Salámbar.	Mauza Sang ...	5,114

District.	Tahsíl.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Approximate area in acres.
RÁWALPINDI—(concluded).	Kahúta—(concluded).	10	Narar ...	Mauza Thún ...	Mauza Narar ...	Mauza Thún. „ Narar.	Mauza Narar ...	1,338
		11	Khuián ...	Mauza Narar ...	Mauza Khuián...	P. F. Kaloián Chakla.	Mauza Khuián. P. F. Chanjuián.	608
		12	Salámbar ...	Mauza Salámbar.	Mauza Panjár. „ Dhanleri.	P. F. Kaloián Chakla.	Mauza Salámbar	550
		13	Salitha ...	Mauza Duberan. „ Rájrot. „ Bardea. „ Salitha.	Mauza Tapiáli...	Mauza Salitha...	P. F. Maniand. Mauza Kahúta.	926
		14	Kajli Ban ...	Mauza Tapiáli. „ Balriha. „ Jevra.	Mauza Jevra. „ Balriha. „ Barutha.	Mauza Jevra ...	Mauza Tapiáli ...	370
		15	Panjár ...	Mauza Panjár. P. F. Kaloián Chakla. Mauza Barhati. „ Soha.	P. F. Bindla. Mauza Kulthea. „ Utrina. P. F. Utrina. Mauza Panjár. „ Salitha. P. F. Panathi.	River Jhelum...	Mauza Salitha...	2,120
		16	Kulthea ...	Mauza Jevra. „ Utrina. P. F. Utrina. „ Bindla.	Mauza Beor. „ Diwángarh.	River Jhelum ...	Mauza Diwángarh. „ Jevra.	1,210
		17	Gura ...	River Jhelum ...	Mauza Kanánd. „ Beor.	Mauza Gura. „ Karot.	Mauza Beor. Dhok Gidarpur of Gura.	671
		18	Palah ...	Mauza Palah. „ Diwángarh.	Mauza Chanor...	Mauza Palah ...	Mauza Kahngarh	200
		19	Las ...	P. F. Kanánd ...	Dhok Khalol ...	River Jhelum ...	Dhok Khalol ...	273
		20	Beor-Khalol ...	Mauza Beor. „ Las	P. F. Suel Sukeri	River Jhelum ...	P. F. Janhatal. Mauza Beor.	1,342
		21	Javand ...	P. F. Seri. Mauza Seri. „ Janhatal. P. F. Janhatal.	River Jhelum. Mauza Salgirán. P. F. Rajdháni.	River Jhelum ..	Mauza Lehri Musalmánán. Mauza Lehri Brahmánán.	1,760
		22	Nala Sehr ...	Mauza Sehr ...	Mauza Nala Musalmánán.	Mauza Banáhal	Mauza Nala Musalmánán.	610
		23	Banáhal ...	Mauza Banáhal. P. F. Rajdháni. Mauza Banáhal.	P. F. Khad ...	P. F. Bhaogarh. River Jhelum. Mauza Bálimah.	P. F. Khad ...	1,762
		24	Bálimah ...	P. F. Khad. Mauza Bálimah.	Paláia Malahán.	River Jhelum ...	Mauza Baruta. „ Dángálli. „ Bálimah.	780

[No. 19]

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 27th October 1886.

No. 432.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following rules, and directs that they shall apply to the reserved forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta notified in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 431, dated 27th October 1886 :—

Management Order for the Administration of Reserved Forests.

No person liable to punishment for cattle straying from his homestead into neighbouring forest, unless properly fenced.

(1). No person shall be liable to punishment on account of his cattle straying into any forest the boundaries of which are within 150 local *kadams* (275 yards) of his holding, nor shall any such strayed cattle be impounded unless the portion of the forest adja-

cent to his holding shall have been properly fenced for the purpose of keeping out cattle; and no owner of cattle, or person in charge of cattle, who has a right of way through a forest, or into a forest, for the purpose of watering such cattle, or any similar purpose, shall be punished on account of the straying of such cattle from such a road or path or water-supply, nor shall such strayed cattle be impounded, unless such road, path or water-supply has been properly fenced for the purpose of keeping out such cattle.

Not more than three-fourths of any "reserved" forest to be closed at one time.

(2). Not more than three-quarters of the whole area of reserved forests in each tahsíl shall be closed to grazing at any one time.

Fees payable for grazing in open portions of "reserved forest."

(3). The fees to be charged in any open portion for grazing to other than persons, if any, possessing rights of free grazing in such portion are as follows:—

Monthly Fees—

Cows	2 annas per head.
Buffaloes	4 " "
Other kine	2 " "
Mules, horses, donkeys ...	2 " "

No charge to be made for the young of these animals under one year of age.

Sheep, goats and camels not to be permitted to graze in reserved forests.

(4). No camels, sheep or goats shall be permitted to graze in any reserved forest.

[No. 20.]

No. 433, dated Lahore, 27th October 1886.

From—T. Gordon Walker, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 766, dated the 27th of August 1886, on the subject of proposed rules for the management of the Murree and Kahúta protected forests, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor will await the submission of draft rules providing for the assessment of land revenue on lands in protected forests of which the cultivation is authorized under No. 17 of the proposed rules.

2. A copy of two Notifications, Nos. 431 and 432, issued this day regarding the areas which it has been decided to treat as reserved forests, and the management order for the administration of such forests, is forwarded herewith. The other Notifications will be published when the proposed rules are sanctioned.

[No. 3.]

No. 952, dated 5th November 1886.

From—R. E. Younghusband, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Colonel E. G. Wace.

In continuation of my No. 766, dated 27th August, proposing rules for the management of the Murree and Kahúta protected forests, I am directed to forward in original a further communication from the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, No. 659, dated 11th ultimo, suggesting a modification of the rule affecting the lopping of trees, and to state that there is no objection to the proposed addition, which is in accordance with the principles urged by officers of the Forest Department. The proposed clause should be added at the end of section 1 of the proposed rules under Section 31 of the Forest Act.

No. 659, dated 11th October 1886.

From—H. E. Perkins, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 405, dated 20th June 1885, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 983, dated 4th current, from the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, on the subject of forest settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, and to state that I agree in the need of the rule.

No. 983, dated 4th October 1886.

From—. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Báwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IF not yet too late I have the honor to suggest that at the end of paragraph (2) of Rule A for the management of demarcated protected forests in tahsíls Murree and Kahúta under Section 31, head "Cutting and removal of trees and timber, collection and removal of forest produce," be added the words "But no tree shall be lopped which is less than 16 feet high." Sixteen feet = ten *háths* in this district.

This provision should be inserted in order to save young trees from destruction. Lopping will do comparatively little harm to well-grown trees, but it will absolutely destroy young growth if permitted. I have inserted this provision in the Wájib-ul-arz, but I hope there is yet time to insert it in the rules also.

[No. 4.]

No. 30, dated 12th January 1887.

From—R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ADVERTING to your No. 433, dated the 27th October last, I am desired to say that the Settlement Officer has been directed to prepare draft rules providing for the assessment of land revenue on lands broken up in protected forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district.

Colonel E. G. Wace.

2. In the meantime, I am to suggest for the consideration of Government that these protected forests and the rules for their management, which have already been approved, should be gazetted without further delay. It is believed that the Settlement Officer, Mr. Robertson, will complete his work and apply for furlough in the course of three months, and it is in the Financial Commissioner's opinion desirable that the administrative arrangements necessitated by his operations should, as far as possible, be initiated before he leaves the district.

3. The Financial Commissioner would submit that the proposals are as complete as can be expected in a large case of this nature, and that no inconvenience is likely to be caused by the subsequent separate notification of the rules regulating cultivation.

[No. 5]

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 17*th February* 1887.

No. 63.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the provisions of Chapter IV of the said Act applicable to the demarcated areas in tahsíls Kahúta and Murree of the Ráwalpindi district detailed below, over which the Government has proprietary rights, and of which a settlement record has been prepared :—

[NOTE.—In the Boundaries R.=Reserved Forests ; P.=Protected Forests.]

District.	Tahsíl.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	Boundaries. South.	Boundaries. East.	Boundaries. West.	Approximate area in acres.
RÁWALPINDI.	MURREE.	1	Dewal ...	Dewal and R. Giánthal (1).	Phagwári, Dehlah and Namb-Rumál.	Namb-Rumál ..	Ausia and Namb-Rumál.	862
		2	Aucha ...	Ausia ...	Mohra Iswál ...	Namb Badriál, Aucha, Bandi and Malot Dhúndán.	Kunher Naddi, Hazára district.	800
		3	Khaniták ...	Masot, Malot and Mohra Iswál.	Tapáker, Aura, Murree, Khaniták.	Aliot and Sher Hadot.	Khaniták, Bankutal, Daria Galli and Masot.	920
		4	Potha ...	Aliot, Fatot, Dehlah.	Sehana, Potha, Aliot.	R. Koháti (4) ...	Aliot, R. Búrban (2)	706

District.	Tahsil.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	Boundaries. South.	Boundaries. East.	Boundaries. West.	Approximate area in acres.
RÁWALPINDI—(CONTINUED).	MURREE—*continued.*	5	Pael ...	R. Giánthal (1)...	Namb-Rumál...	River Jhelum ...	Namb-Rumál ...	358
		6	Ghoi ...	Sehana, Potha...	Dhándi, Mahúla and Bírgráon (5)	Koháti, Kakrái, Báddár and Panathi.	Ghoi ...	1,673
		7	Kaseri ...	Sehr-Hadot ...	Hokráker ...	Sehr-Hadot, Bírgráon and Hokráker.	Murree, Dhok Kaseri.	587
		8	Dhár ...	Sandián ...	Murree, Dhár, Jáwa.	Murree ...	Hazára district	334
		9	Gora Galli ...	Namb Bheiramál	Gora Galli ...	Brewery ...	Gora Galli ...	647
		10	Bara Hotar ...	Bara Hotar ...	Arwári, Bara Hotar.	Murree ...	Musiári ...	317
		11	Hokráker ...	Hokráker ...	R. Chárihán (7). P. Bagla (15).	Gail ...	Chárihán Hokráker.	465
		12	Chajána-Malot...	River Jhelum ...	P. Jáwa (13), Anwáli, Chajána and Malot.	Malot ...	Wagal Chajána	1,887
		13	Jáwa ...	Malot Sattián, Jáwa and P. Chujána (12).	Anwáli and Jáwa.	River Jhelum ...	Anwáli ...	586
		14	Dhírkot ...	Dhírkot Sattián, Dhírkot Khetwálán, Chilaura and Dhangráon.	Khutián and Balaura.	Anwáli and Santh Sarulla.	R. Patriáta (6), Sarmandal and Bhan.	1,406
		15	Bagla ...	P. Hokráker (11), Chárihán.	Chárihán ...	Chárihán ...	Chárihán ...	829
		16	Phapríl ...	Phapríl ...	R. Chaka (15), Sáin.	Chárihán, R. Chárihán (7).	Gura, Sáin ...	960
		17	Saneo ...	Murree ...	Saneo ...	Nambal, Kachut and R. Kachut (8).	R. Seribári (9)	198
		18	Nandkot ...	Hazára district, Tret Nandkot, R. Seribári (9) and Saneo.	R. Mánga (13) and Mánga.	Samli-bheramál	Arúkas ...	2,068
		19	Karlot-Salgirán	Hazára district, R. Daleh (10), Daleh and Arúkas.	Hotrán, Beehirágh, Chattar.	Arúkas, Sálgráon, Baroha and R. Sálgráon (12).	R. Baroha (11), Baroha.	1,500
		20	Salkhetar ...	Sila, Salkhetar, Mánga and R. Mánga (13).	Mánga, Salkhetar, tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	Mánga ...	Sila ...	695
		21	Juma ...	Mánga ...	R. Khatar (21)...	Juma ...	Mánga ...	962
		22	Angúri ...	R. Samli-bheramál (14).	Angúri, R. Chaka (15).	Samli-bheramál, Angúri, R. Chaka (15).	Angúri, Juma ...	340
		23	Bamrot ...	Chárihán ...	Chárihán, R. Sangseri (16).	Chárihán ...	Chárihán ...	573

District.	Tahsíl.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	Boundaries. South.	Boundaries. East.	Boundaries. West.	Approximate area in acres.
Ráwalpindi—(continued).	Murree—(concluded).	24	Darnoián ...	Paphúndi (Dákhili Kotli).	Darnoián ...	R. Paphúndi, Patriáta (6), Darnoián and Parchan.	Darnoián ...	300
		25	Balaura ...	Balaura, Khotián, Dhok Sarmandal, Koranna Kalán.	Kotli, R. Kotli (17), Dhok Sarmandal, Koranna Kalán.	Koranna Kalán	R. Paphúndi, Patriáta (6).	760
		26	Badnián ...	Koranna Kalán.	R. Thún (23) ...	River Jhelum...	Badnián, Dhok Sarmandal, Koranna Kalán.	560
		27	Ariári ...	Chaka, R. Chaka (15), Chárihán.	Ariári Kala-basand, R. Kala-basand (19).	Ariári ...	Dakháin, Mangal, Chaka and R. Chaka (15).	2,268
		28	Samli ...	R. Kharatián(22)	Samli ...	Samli ...	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi, R. Kharatián (22).	320
		29	Ambáni ...	Dakháin ...	Karor, tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	R. Kala-basand (19), Dakháin, Karor.	Dakháin, Samli	982
		30	Cháma ...	Kala-basand ...	R. Baga (4), tahsíl Kahúta.	Bel Gala, tahsíl Kahúta.	Karor, Kala-basand.	380
	Kahúta.	1	Harúta ...	Thún ...	R. Kámra (1) ...	Thún ...	Kámra ...	256
		2	Parindla ...	Kámra ...	Parindla ...	R. Kámra (1)...	Danohi and Kámra.	906
		3	Chent ...	Kamkot, Sángrián, Bhatián.	Kanoián ...	Chent, Kanoián	Bhángál, Kamkot	774
		4	Dhamnúta ...	Baga, R. Baga (4)	Dhamnúta, Jantra.	Letrárpain ...	R. Jantra (5) ...	329
		5	Talhetar ...	Jhila, R. Sang (8)	R. Jhila (7), Sang, Jhila.	Sang ...	Jhila, R. Jhila(7)	798
		6	Pirphirián ...	R. Sang (8), Pirphirián, Marinián.	R. Kerl (9), Sang	R. Kerl (9) ...	Sang ...	759
		7	Chanjúián ...	Sangián, R. Kámra (1).	Salámbar, Chanjúián, R. Kerl (9).	Sangián, Narar and Khuián.	R. Kerl (9), Sor	1,721
		8	Kaloián-Chakla	Thún ...	Narar, Soha, Barhati, R. Panjár (15), Panjár.	River Jhelum ...	R. Salámbar (12), Kaloián, Khuián, R. Khuián (11), Narar.	2,672
		9	Bindla ...	R. Panjár (15)	R. Kulthea (15)	Jhelum river ...	Kulthea ...	606
		10	Utrina ...	R. Panjár (15), Utrina and Kulthea.	Utrina, Jerra ...	R. Kulthea (16), P. Bindla (9).	Panjár ...	522
		11	Panathi ...	Salitha, R. Salitha (13).	Balriha, Panathi.	Panathi ...	Tapiáli, Salitha	797
		12	Maniand ...	Maniand, Doberan.	Kahúta ...	R. Salítha (13)	Kahúta ...	515

District.	Tahsíl.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Approximate area in acres.
RÁWALPINDI—(concluded).	KAHÚTA—(concluded).	13	Pharwála ...	R. Jhila Chera (7)	Jagiot-Khálsa, Aliot and Narála.	Jagiot-Khálsa ...	Pharwála ...	798
		14	Hanesar ...	Mauri, Hanesar	Bagár-Brahmánán, Bagár-Musalmánán, Sambal, and Ail.	Kaithal-Durgadás	Tarnoch, Mauri	798
		15	Kanánd ...	Las and Kanánd	Janhatal ...	R. Las (19) ...	R. Beor (20) ...	482
		16	Suheri ...	R. Beor (20), River Jhelum	River Jhelum ...	River Jhelum ...	Suheri ...	324
		17	Janhatal ...	Beor ...	R. Javand (21), Suheri.	R. Beor (20), Suheri.	Janhatal ...	1,286
		18	Seri ...	Seri ...	Lehri ...	R. Javand (21)...	Panjwár ...	500
		19	Dodili Mator ...	Mator ...	Dodili ...	Mator, Maira, Dodili & Khandiári.	Dodili, Khandiári, Maira and Mator.	524
		20	Thoa ...	Thoa Khálsa ...	Sái Jocha Mamdot	Sái Thoa Khálsa	Bhalákhur ...	199
		21	Bhalákhur ...	Bhalákhur ...	Piháí-Mehrali, Bhalákhar.	Palála Sayadán...	Dhok-Phagwári, Gala.	449
		22	Thuthar ...	Sehr ...	Sehr ...	Sehr ...	Sehr ...	369
		23	Rajdháni ...	Banáhal, R. Naláser (22).	Banáhal, R. Banáhal (23).	River Jhelum, Banáhal.	Banáhal, Nala, R. Naláser (22).	836
		24	Bhaogarh ...	Banáhal ...	R. Banáhal (23).	River Jhelum, Banáhal.	R. Banáhal (23)	812
		25	Khad ...	Banáhal ...	R. Bálimáh (24), Bálimáh.	R. Banáhal (23), Bálimáh.	Bálimáh, Sakrána and Banáhal.	1,628
		26	Chinám ...	Dakháli ...	Gangoti Brahmánán, Chinám, Bamrot.	Dakháli, Chinám, Gangoti Brahmánán.	Bamrot, Mohra-Hayat, Dheri-Madhu Arazi, Gujrál, Ghar and Dakháli.	1,125

[No. 6]

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 17th February 1887.

No. 64.—*Notification.*—In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 29, clauses (*a*) and (*c*), of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that in the protected forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, in the Ráwalpindi district, detailed in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 63, dated the 17th of February 1887—

(1) the following trees shall be reserved :—

Deodár,	Tun,	Rhin,	Shamshád,
Biár,	Kanjor,	Kain.	Imli,
Paludar,	Drawa,	Phulái,	Jhand,
Chír,	Sum,	Khair,	Siris, and
Akhrot,	Barangi,	Kao,	Bamboos ;
Táli,	Kalakát (wild cherry),		

(2) the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime and charcoal, the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest produce, and the breaking up or clearing any land for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle, or for any other purpose, shall be prohibited.

This Notification shall have effect from the 1st day of April 1887.

[No. 7]

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 17th February 1887.

No. 65.—*Notification.*—In the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, makes the following rules for the management of the protected forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, in the Ráwalpindi district, detailed in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 63, dated 17th February 1887 :—

RULES UNDER SECTION 31 FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DEMARCATED PROTECTED FORESTS IN TAHSÍLS MURREE AND KAHÚTA.

A.—*Cutting and Removal of Trees and Timber; Collection and Removal of Forest Produce.*

1. The following trees only shall be lopped for fodder of cattle owned by right-holders :—

Rhin *(Quercus incana)*.
Barangi (*Quercus dilatata*).
Baren (*Quercus annulata*).
Dháman (*Grewia oppositifolia*).

Such loppings shall in no case be taken higher than two-thirds of the total height of the tree lopped. But no tree shall be lopped which is less than 16 feet high.

2. Grass may be cut, stacked or removed at any time during the year for the personal use of the right-holders.

3. Fallen dry wood and brushwood may be cut and removed by right-holders at any time; but no "reserved" trees, however young, may be cut.

4. Wood of any kind, except deodár and *Pinus excelsa* (biár), may be taken by right-holders, as required, for agricultural implements free of charge, and no license need be applied for on this account.

5. Wood of any kind, except deodár and *Pinus excelsa* (biár), may be taken by all persons free of charge and without license for graves and for the cremation of dead bodies.

B.—*Granting of Licenses to adjacent inhabitants for their own use, and the Production and Return of Licenses.*

6. No trees shall be cut except on a license granted by the Forest Ranger, Deputy Conservator of Forests, or Deputy Commissioner. And a license to cut trees shall not authorize the cutting of any trees not already marked for this purpose.

7. A sufficient number of trees for the probable requirements of right-holders shall be marked by the Forest Rangers for felling every year,—in the Kahúta tahsíl in December and January, and in the Murree tahsíl in March, April and May.

8. Applications for licenses to cut timber shall ordinarily be made to the Forest Ranger during the same months; but in cases of urgency may be made at any other time.

9. In all cases in which the Forest Ranger refuses to grant a license to the applicant, a further application may be made to the Deputy Conservator of Forests or to the Deputy Commissioner.

10. In granting licenses to right-holders, the Deputy Commissioner and Forest Officers shall have regard to the following considerations.

(i) Licenses shall be limited to the actual requirements of the right-holder for his own dwelling-house and cattle-sheds, the house and shed being reckoned according to those now ordinarily in use among the right-holders. The license shall not ordinarily give leave to fell more than three chír trees (or, where chír trees are not available, biár trees), with a proportionate quantity of small timber, nor be granted oftener than once in five years.

(ii) Licenses shall ordinarily be granted to a right-holder in the forest in which he has rights.

(iii) Applications for license to cut a larger number of trees, or for the grant of trees at shorter intervals than five years, or in a forest other than that in which the applicant has rights, shall be referred to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who will pass such orders on each case as will suffice to meet the reasonable requirements and conveniences of the applicant as defined in the first sentence of clause (i) of this rule.

Period at which trees granted must be cut and removed.

11. Trees granted by the Forest Ranger during his annual tour in March, April or May must be cut and removed—

In Murree before the end of July } next after the granting of the trees.
In Kahúta before the end of April }

Trees granted on special application at other times shall be cut and removed within three months of the grant if the trees have been already marked, or otherwise within three months of the marking of the trees.

In case the trees granted have not been cut and removed within the period fixed by the license as above, the license shall lapse, unless renewed by the Forest Ranger.

Permits how to be returned.

12. All licenses granting permission to applicants to cut trees must be returned to the village lambardár within one month of the expiry of the period within which they were ordered to be cut and removed; and the lambardár shall deliver them to the Ranger on demand.

Persons holding unexpired licenses shall exhibit them on demand to any Forest Officer.

C.—Granting of Licenses to fell and remove Timber and Forest Produce for Trade.

13. The granting of licenses to fell and remove trees, timber or other forest produce for trade, the production and return of such licenses, the payments to be made in respect thereof, the places where such payments shall be made, and the examination of produce covered by such licenses before it leaves the forest, shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, acting under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Such licenses shall not be so granted as to interfere with the due supply of the right-holders.

D.—Payments for Produce cut and removed for Personal Use.

14. For every license to cut trees granted to a right-holder under rule 10 there shall be payable, before it is made over to the applicant, a fee of one rupee. A similar fee shall be payable on renewal under rule 11.

G.—Clearings for Cultivation or Other Purposes.

15. Right-holders in any demarcated protected forests shall only be allowed to break up and cultivate forest land within such forest after the Commissioner of the Division shall have notified that permission to break up land within such forests may be granted, and the clearance of forest land for such purposes shall be permitted only subject to the following rules.

16. Any person owning land in a village adjacent to a protected forest in which he has rights may apply to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for

permission to cultivate land in that forest. The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's *parcha* of ownership, and shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) The name, parentage and residence of petitioner.

(2) The land owned by the petitioner.

(3) The revenue paid by him.

(4) The extent of the uncultivated waste of the village or villages in which he is a sharer, and in respect of which he holds rights in the forest.

(5) His reasons for desiring to break up land within the forest in question.

(6) The date and amount of any prior grant to him of the same nature in the same or other demarcated protected forest.

17. The Deputy Conservator of Forests may at once reject the application, or may cause the land to be demarcated and measured by the village patwári, and, after such enquiry as may be necessary, may authorize the cultivation.

18. An appeal from an order of the Deputy Conservator of Forests refusing permission to clear land for cultivation shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order shall be final.

I.—*Pasturing of Cattle.*

19. No camels, sheep or goats shall be pastured in protected forests; other animals *bonâ fide* the property of right-holders may be pastured in the forests over which their owners have rights.

J.—*Hunting and Shooting.*

20. The shooting of birds is prohibited from 16th March to 15th September (Chetar to Bhádon inclusive).

No call-birds, nets or snares shall be used.

L.—*Exercise of Rights.*

21. There are no restrictions on passage and on access to water in the protected forest.

[**No. 8**]

No. 66, dated Lahore, 17th February 1887.

From—T. Gordon Walker, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 30, dated 12th January 1887, I am directed to say that the Notifications relating to the areas in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls which it has been decided to treat as protected forests, and the rules for their management, will be published in the next issue of the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

2. I am to request that the draft rules for the assessment of land revenue on lands broken up in these protected forests may be submitted as soon as possible.

3. The recommendation contained in your letter No. 952, dated 5th November 1886 (the enclosures of which are returned), has been adopted.

[**No. 9**]

No. 67, dated Lahore, 17th February 1887.

From—T. Gordon Walker, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 434, dated the 27th of October 1886, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, three printed copies each of three *Punjab Government*

Gazette Notifications, Nos. 63, 64 and 65 of this day's date, referring to the areas in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district which it has been decided to treat as protected forests.

2. It will be observed that the alterations suggested in paragraph 4 of Mr. Macdonnell's letter No. 539, dated 26th June 1886, to my address, have been carried out. With reference to paragraph 5 of that letter, I am to explain that it has been decided to omit the rule 18 there referred to, and this has accordingly been done. The local authorities have been instructed to submit proposals for the assessment of land revenue on lands in protected forests of which the cultivation is authorized under rule 17; and the rules framed for this purpose may, when approved, be issued in continuation of the present Notifications. But it has not been considered desirable to delay further the issue of these Notifications, which have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

[No. 6]

No. 326, dated Lahore, 16th April 1887.

From—R. E. Younghusband, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Colonel E. G. Wace.

I am directed to invite attention to your letter No. 66, dated the 17th February last, and to Notification No. 63 of the same date, which declared certain forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district to be protected forests.

2. I am to express the regret of the Financial Commissioner that he omitted to cause the list of protected forests to be checked by the Settlement Officer before he asked Government to publish it in the Gazette. Subsequent correspondence with the Settlement Officer showed that the list was inaccurate, and I am now desired to submit in original a letter, No. 97, dated the 7th March 1887, from the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, containing a corrected list, and to suggest the republication of the corresponding pages of the Gazette.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of your No. 66 of the 17th February, I am to say that draft rules for the assessment of land revenue on lands broken up in protected forests have been prepared by the Settlement Officer, and are now under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

No. 97, dated 7th March 1887.

From—Colonel R. Parry Nisbet, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to Punjab Government Notification No 63, dated 17th February 1887, publishing a list* of protected forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta, has the honor to forward herewith a revised list thereof showing the corrected areas and boundaries, and a statement of the villages enjoying rights over each, received from the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, and to ask that pages 52 to 54 of the Gazette may be re-printed if considered advisable.

* *Vide* Notification No. 63, dated 17th February 1887.

2. A copy of Settlement Officer's No. 1044, dated 23rd February 1887, on the subject is attached.

No. 1044, dated 23rd February 1887.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I have the honor to enclose a list † of the protected forests of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta with corrected areas and boundaries, and a statement of the villages enjoying rights over each.

† Published with Notification No. 63, dated 17th February 1887.

2. I had hoped that this would have reached its destination before the publication of the Gazette Notification of these forests, which I see has come out in the Gazette of 17th February. As the present list has been very completely revised, however, I forward it in case it is considered worth while to re-print pages 52, 53 and 54 of that Gazette.

[No. 7]

No. 45 C. L., dated 2nd May 1887.

From—Major F. BAILEY, R. E., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to bring to notice that the approximate areas of the reserved and protected forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, Ráwalpindi district, turn out to be very incorrectly stated in Gazette Notifications No. 341, dated 27th October 1886, and No. 63, dated 17th February 1887.

2. I now beg to submit draft Notifications giving the correct areas as ascertained from the settlement records; and to request that, if this course is thought desirable, they may be issued.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

THE correct areas, as taken from the settlement records, of the forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, declared reserved forests in Gazette Notification No. 431 of the 27th October 1886, are as follows:—

Murree. Name of Forest.	Area in acres.	Kahúta. Name of Forest.	Area in acres.
Gianthal	448	Kámra	2,140
Barbán	607	Danohi	1,819
Masot	475	Bhangal...	1,346
Koháti	752	Baga	656
Birgráon	548	Jantra	675
Patriáta	4,026	Salanga...	494
Chárihán	2,005	Jhila Cherah	4,251
Kachut	628	Sang	2,711
Seribári	2,380	Kerl	5,287
Daleh	1,173	Narar	1,369
Baroha	899	Khuián	549
Salgiran	698	Salámbar	518
Mánga	1,273	Salítha	949
Samli-bheramál...	1,454	Kajli Ban	468
Chaka	2,734	Panjár	2,016
Sangseri	365	Kulthea	1,235
Kot'i	899	Gura	715
Khánwás	636	Palah	293
Kala-basánd	1,225	Las	284
Mangal	1,049	Beor-Khalol	1,614
Khatár	2,924	Javand	2,147
Kharatián	2,630	Nala Sehr	740
Thun	634	Banáhal	1,985
		Bálimáh	901
TOTAL	30,462	TOTAL	30,162

Draft Notification.

The correct areas, as taken from the settlement records, of the forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district declared to be under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, in Gazette Notification No. 63 of the 17th February, are as follows :—

Murree.		Kahúta.	
Name of Forest.	Area in acres.	Name of Forest.	Area in acres.
Dewál	657	Harúta	253
Aucha	609	Parindla	896
Khaniták	861	Chent	748
Potha	632	Dhamnúta	315
Pael	306	Talhetar	759
Ghoi	1,583	Pirphirián	749
Kaseri	561	Chanjúián	1,083
Dhár	235	Kaloián-Chakla	2,043
Gora Galli	125	Bindla	589
Bara Hotar	286	Utrina	515
Hokráker	400	Panathi	779
Chajána-Malot	1,827	Maniand	504
Jáwa	670	Pharwála	792
Dhirkot	1,359	Hanésar	573
Bagla	912	Kanaud	480
Phapril	683	Suheri	323
Sanco	138	Jauhatal	1,263
Nand Kot	1,958	Seri	465
Karlot-Salgiran	1,464	Dodili Mator	484
Salkhetar	678	Thoa	193
Juma	895	Bhálakhur	420
Angúri	347	Thuthar	364
Bamrot	480	Rajdháni	830
Darnoián	579	Bhaogarh	812
Balaura	752	Khad	1,612
Badnián	591	Chinam	1,082
Ariári	1,759		
Samli	608		
Ambáni	927		
Chama	350		
Total	23,232	Total	20,126

[No. 8]

No. 172, dated Lahore, 23rd May 1887.

From—C. L. Tupper, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your letter No. 326, dated 16th April 1887, forwarding a revised list of the protected forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls for publication in the Gazette in substitution of the list published in the

Notification of February 17th, 1887, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter, No. 45, dated 2nd May 1887, from the Conservator of Forests, in which that officer brings to notice that the areas specified in both the Gazette Notifications, No. 431, dated 27th October 1886, and No. 63, dated 17th February 1887, are incorrect, and requests that the Notifications be republished with the areas corrected.

2. The Gazette Notification of February will shortly be corrected by a republication of the corresponding pages of the Gazette, and I am to ask that the Conservator may be informed accordingly. With regard to the Notification No. 431, dated 27th October 1886, I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Financial Commissioner, that, in view of the fact that the areas therein detailed are stated to be approximate areas only, it may perhaps be sufficient to publish in the Gazette the revised draft now submitted by the Conservator. If the Financial Commissioner concurs in the suitability of this course, action will be taken accordingly.

[No. 9]

No. 181, dated Lahore, 27th May 1887.

From—C. L. Tupper, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. 67, dated 17th February 1887, I am directed to submit an amended Gazette Notification of the Murree and Kahúta forests.

Financial Commissioner, to Punjab Government, No. 326, dated 16th April, and enclosures.

2. The circumstances under which a republication of the Notification became necessary are explained in the correspondence marginally noted, copies of which are herewith submitted.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 17th February 1887.

No. 63.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the provisions of Chapter IV of the said Act applicable to the demarcated areas in tahsíls Kahúta and Murree of the Ráwalpindi district, detailed below, over which the Government has proprietary rights, and of which a settlement record has been prepared :—

(Note.—In Boundaries R.=Reserved Forests : P.=Protected Forests.)

District.	Tahsíl.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Area in acres.	Villages with rights.
Ráwalpindi.	Murree.	1	Dewál... ...	Dewál and R. Giánthal (1).	Phagwári, Dellah and Chak Namb-Rumál.	Namb-Rumál ...	Ausia and Chak Namb-Rumál.	656·81	M. Dewal, Namb-Rumál, Phagwári, Ausia.
		2	Aucha... ...	Ausia	Mohra-Iswál ...	Namb Badriál, Aucha Kahia, Bandi and Malot-Dhúndán.	Hazára District, Malot-Dhúndán.	608·52	Namb Badriál, Aucha, Ausia, Bandi, Malot-Dhúndán.
		3	Khaniták ...	Masot, Hazára District, Malot-Dhúndán, Mohra-Iswál.	Tapáker, Aura, Municipal Murree, Khaniták.	Aliot and Sehr-Hadot.	Khaniták, Bankutál, Daria-Galli and Masot R. Masot.	800·71	M. Masot, Malot-Dhúndan, Aura, Mohra-Iswál, Tapáker, Khaniták, Ban kutál.
		4	Potha	Aliot, Fatot, Dellah.	Sehána, Potha, Aliot.	R. Koháti (4) ...	R. Burbán (2) ...	631·83	M. Aliot, Fatot, Dellah, Sehana, Potha.
		5	Pael	R. Giánthal (1) ...	Namb-Rumál ...	River Jhelum ...	Namb-Rumál ...	306·29	M. Namb-Rumál.
		6	Ghoi	Sehána, Potha ...	Dhándi, Mahula and R. Birgráon (5).	Koháti, Kakrái, Badhár and Panhatti.	Ghoi	1,582·80	M. Sehána, Kakria, Badhár, Panhatti, Mahula, Ghoi, Potha.
		7	Kaseri... ...	Sehr-Hadot ...	Hokráker	Sehr-Hadot, Birgráon and Hokráker.	Murree Municipal, Hokráker, Birgráon, Sehr-Hadot.	560·82	M. Sehr-Hadot, Birgráon, Hokráker.
		8	Dhár... ...	Sandián	Municipal Murree, Dharjáwa.	Municipal Murree	M. Sandián ...	235·05	M. Sandián, Dharjáwa.

District.	Tahsil.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Area in acres.	Villages with rights.
RÁWALPINDI—(continued).	Murree—(concluded).	9	Gora-Galli ...	Namb Bhairamál...	R. Seribari (9) ...	Murree Brewery...	Gora-Galli ...	125·12	M. Namb Bhairamál, Gora-Galli.
		10	Bara-Hotar ...	Bara-Hotar ...	Arwári, Bara-Hotar	Municipal Murree	M. Musiari ...	285·81	M. Bara-Hotar, Arwári, Sambalbeh.
		11	Hokráker ...	Hokráker	R. Chárihán (7), P. Bagla (15).	M. Gail, Chárihán.	Chárihán, Hokráker.	399·59	M. Gail, and Dhok of Chárihan north of R. Patriáta-Paphundi.
		12	Jhujána-Malot.	M. Jhujána, River Jhelum.	M. Malot-Satián, P. Jáwa (13).	M. Jhujána, M. Malot-Satián.	M. Anwali, M. Wagal, R. Patriáta, Paphundi (6), M. Jhujána.	1,826·67	M. Jhujana, Malot-Satián, Wagal.
		13	Jáwa	M. Malot-Satián, M. Jáwa, and P. Jhujána-Malot (12).	Anwáli and Jáwa.	River Jhelum ...	M. Anwáli ...	670·14	M. Jáwa, M. Anwáli.
		14	Dhirkot ...	Dhirkot-Satián, Bhan, Dhirkot, Khetwálán, Dhangráon and Chilaura.	M. Kuthián and Balaura.	M. Anwáli and Chak Dákhili Dhirkot-Khetwálan, M. Santh-Sarulla.	R. Patriáta-Paphundi (6), M. Sarmandal and Bhan, Dhirkot-Khetwálán.	1,359·04	M. Dhirkot-Satián, Dhirkot-Khetwálán, Dhangráon, Chilaura, Anwáli, Balaura, Sarmandal, Bhan.
		15	Bagla	P. Hokráker (15), M. Chárihán.	M. Chárihán ...	R. Patriáta-Paphundi (6), M. Chárihán.	M. Chárihán, R. Chárihán (7).	912·26	M. Chárihán.
		16	Phapríl ...	M. Phapríl ...	R. Chaka (15), M. Sáin.	M. Chárihán, R. Chárihán (7).	M. Gura, M. Sáin.	683·15	M. Phapríl, M. Gura, M. Sain.
		17	Saneo	M. Murree Brewery, Municipal Murree.	M. Lakot	M. Awáin, M. Namal, M. Kachut and R. Kachut (8).	R. Seribari (9) ...	138·14	M. Nambal, M. Saneo, M. Lakot.
		18	Nandkot ...	Hazára District, M. Tret, M. Nandkot, R. Seribári (9), Dhok Baroha, Dákhili Saneo.	R. Sambli-bhairamál (14), M. Mánga, R. Mánga (13).	Sambli-bhairamál,	M. Arúkas ...	1,958·33	M. Arúkas, M. Tret, M. Nandkot, Saneo, M. Mánga.
		19	Karlot-Salgráon.	Hazára District, R. Daleh (10), M. Daleh and Arúkas.	M. Hotran Bechirágh, M. Chattar.	M. Arúkas, M. Manga, M. Baroha and R. Salgraon (12).	R. Baroha (11), M. Baroha.	1,463·81	M. Baroha, Daleh, Salgráon, Dákhili Mánga, Hotran, Bechirágh, Chattar, Karlot.
		20	Salkhetar ...	M. Sila, M. Salkhetar, M. Mánga, R. Mánga (13).	M. Mánga, M. Salkhetar, Tahsíl Rawalpindi.	M. Mánga ...	M. Sila ...	678·23	M. Sila, M. Salkhetar, M. Mánga.
		21	Juma ...	M. Mánga	M. Juma ...	M. Juma, R. Sambli-bhairamál (14)	R. Khatar (21)	894·77	M. Mánga, M. Júma.
		22	Angúri ...	R. Sambli-bhairamál (14).	M. Chaka ...	M. Sambli-bhairamal, M. Angúri, R. Chaka (15).	M. Angúri, M. Juma, R. Sambli-bhairamál (14), M. Sambli-bhairamál.	347·08	M. Angúri, M. Sambli-bhairamal.
		23	Bhamrot ...	M. Chárihán ...	R. Sangseri (16)	M. Chárihán ...	M. Chárihán ...	480·10	M. Chárihán.
		24	Darnoián ..	Dhok Paphund, Dákhili Kotli.	M. Darnoián ...	R. Patriáta-Paphundi (6), M. Darnoián, Dhok Parchan, Dákhili Kotli.	M. Darnoián ...	579·39	M. Darnoián, Dhok Paphundi, Dákhili Kotli.
		25	Balaura ...	M. Balaura, M. Kuhian, Dhok, Sarmandal, M. Kuranna Kalán.	R. Kotli (17), Dhok Sarmandal, M. Kuranna Kalán.	M. Kuranna Kalán	M. Kotli ...	752·35	M. Balaura, M. Kuhián, M. Kuranna Kalán, Dhok Sarmandal, M. Kotli.
		26	Badnián ...	M. Kuranna Kalán	R. Thún (23) ...	River Jhelum ...	M. Badnián, Dhok Sarmandal, M. Kuranna Kalán.	591·06	M. Badnián, Dhok Sarmandal, Dákhili Sarmandal, M. Kuranna Kalán.
		27	Ariári ...	M. Chaka, R. Chaka (15), M. Chárihán.	M. Ariári, M. Kala-basand, M. Karor, R. Kala-basand (19).	M. Ariári ...	M. Dakháin, R. Kharatián (22). M. Mangal, M. Chaka and R. Chaka (15).	1,758·87	M. Chaka, M. Chárihán, M. Ariári, M. Kala-basand, M. Dakháin.
		28	S. Sámli ...	R. Kharatián (22).	M. Sámli ...	M. Sámli ...	Tahsíl Ráwalpindi, R. Kharatián (22).	607·51	M. Sámli, M. Kharatián.
		29	Ambáni ...	M. Dakháin ...	M. Karor, Tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	R. Kala-basand (19). M. Dakháin, M. Karor.	M. Dakháin, M. Sámli.	926·94	M. Karor, M. Dakháin.
		30	Cháma ...	M. Kala-basand.	R. Baga (4), Tahsíl Kahúta.	Belgala, Dákhili Bhangal, Tahsíl Kahúta.	M. Karor, M. Kala-basand.	350·45	M. Karor, M. Kala-basand, Belgala, Dákhili Bhangal.

District.	Tahsil.	No.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Area in acres.	Villages with rights.
RÁWALPINDI—(concluded).	KAHUTA.	1	Harúta ...	M. Thún ...	R. Kámra (1) ...	M. Thún ...	M. Kámra ...	253·14	M. Kámra, M. Thún.
		2	Parindla ...	M. Kámra ...	M. Parindla ...	R. Kámra (1) ...	M. Danohi and Parindla, R. Danohi (2).	896·44	M. Kámra, M. Parindla.
		3	Chent ...	M. Kamkot, M. Sangrián, M. Bhatián.	R. Bhangal (3) ...	M. Chent, M. Kanoián.	M. Bhangal, M. Chent, M. Kamkot Hardo, R. Bhangal (3).	748·42	M. Kamkot Hardo, M. Chent, M. Kanoián, M. Bhangal.
		4	Dhamnuta ...	R. Baga (4) ...	M. Dhamnuta, M. Jantra.	M. Letrár paín ...	R. Jantra (5), M. Baga.	315·12	M. Letrár-paín, M. Dhamnuta, M. Jantra.
		5	Talhetar ...	M. Jhila, R. Sang (8).	R. Jhila-Charah (7), M. Sang, M. Jhila.	M. Sang ...	R. Jhila-Charah (7).	758·89	M. Jhila, M. Sang.
		6	Pirphirián ...	R. Sang (8), M. Sang, M. Marinián.	R. Kerl (9), M. Sang.	R. Kerl (9) ...	M. Sang ...	749·47	M. Marinián, M. Sang.
		7	Chanjuián ...	M. Sangián, R. Kámra (1).	M. Salambar, M. Chanjuián, R. Kerl (9).	S. Sor, M. Khuián, M. Narar, M Chanjuián, R. Khuián (11).	R. Kerl (9), M. Sor.	1,683·13	M. Sor, M. Khuián, M. Chanjuián, M. Sangián.
		8	Kaloián Chakla	M. Thún ...	M. Narar, M. Soha, R. Panjár (15), M. Panjár, M. Barhati.	River Jhelum ...	R. Salambar (12), M. Kaloián; M. Khuián, R. Khuián (11), M. Narar.	2,642·79	M. Narar, M. Soha, M. Barhati, M. Panjár, M. Kaloián.
		9	Bindla ...	R. Panjár (15) ...	R. Kulthea (16) ...	River Jhelum ..	M. Kulthea, P. Utrina.	588·59	Bindla, Dákhili Beor, M. Kulthea.
		10	Utrina ...	R. Panjar (15), M. Utrina and Kulthea.	M. Utrina, M. Jewára.	R. Kulthea (16), P. Bindla (9).	M. Panjár ...	514·91	M. Utrina.
		11	Panáthi ...	M. Salitha, R. Panjar (15).	M. Balriha, Panáthi Dákhili, Jewara.	Panathi Dákhili, M. Jewara.	M. Tapiáli, M. Salitha.	778·65	M. Salitha, M. Jewara, M. Balriha.
		12	Maniand ...	M. Kahúta, M. Maniand, M. Duberan.	M. Kahúta ...	R. Salitha (13) ...	M. Kahúta ...	503·61	M. Maniand, M. Duberan, M. Kahúta.
		13	Pharwála ...	R. Jhila-Charah (7).	M. Jagiot-Khálsa, M. Aliot, and M. Narála.	M. Jagiot-Khálsa	M. Pharwála ...	792·14	M. Pharwála, M. Narla, M. Jagiot-Khálsa, M. Aliot.
		14	Hanesar ...	M. Mauri, M. Hanesar.	M. Bagar-Brahmánán, M. Bagar-Musalmánán, M. Sambal and Ail.	M. Kathil-Durgadas.	M. Tarnoch, M. Mauri.	573·09	M. Mauri, M. Hanesar, M. Ail, M. Tarnoch.
		15	Kanánd ...	M. Las and Kanánd.	M. Janhátal ...	R. Las (19) ...	R. Beor-Khalol (20)	479·71	M. Las, M. Kanánd, M. Janhátal.
		16	Suheri ...	R. Beor-Khalol (20), River Jhelum.	River Jhelum ...	River Jhelum ...	M. Suheri ...	323·16	M. Suheri.
		17	Janhátal ...	M. Beor ...	R. Jawand (21), Dhok Khalol.	R. Beor-Khalol (20), Dhok Khalol, M. Suheri.	M. Janhátal, Dhok Khalol.	1,262·54	M. Janhátal, Dhok Khalol, M. Suheri.
		18	Seri ...	M. Seri ...	M. Lehri-Brahmánán, M. Lehri-Musalmánán.	R. Jawand (21) ...	M. Panjwár ...	465·09	M. Seri, Panjwár, M. Lehri-Brahmánán, M. Lehri-Musalmánán.
		19	Dodili-Mator...	M. Mator ...	M. Dodili ...	M. Mator, M. Maira, M. Kandiári and Dodili.	M. Dodili, M. Kandiari, M. Maira and M. Mator.	483·71	M. Mator, M. Maira, M. Kandiári, M. Dodili.
		20	Thoa ...	M. Thoa-Khálsa ...	M. Sai, Chakjocha-Mamdot.	M. Sai, M. Thoa-Khálsa.	M. Palákhar ...	192·74	M. Thoa-Khálsa, M. Sai Chakjocha-Mamdot, Palákhar.
		21	Palákhar ...	M. Palákhar ...	M. Pihai Mehr Ali, M. Palákhar.	M. Palala-Sayadán.	Dhok Phagwári, Galla.	419·89	Dhok Phagwári Galla, M. Palákhar Pihai Mehr Ali, Palala-Sayadán.
		22	Thúthar ...	M. Sehr ...	M. Sehr ...	M. Sehr ...	M. Sehr ..	363·89	M. Sehr.
		23	Rájdháni ...	R. Nala-Sehr (22), M. Banáhil.	R. Banáhil (23), M. Banáhil.	River Jhelum, M. Banáhil.	M. Banáhil, M. Nala Musalmánán, R. Nala-Sehr (22).	829·74	M. Nala Musalmánán, M. Banáhil.
		24	Bhaogarh ...	M. Banáhil ...	River Jhelum, R. Banáhil (23).	River Jhelum, M. Banáhil.	R. Banáhil (23),	812·00	M. Banáhil.
		25	Khad ...	M. Banáhil ...	R. Bálimáh (24) ...	R. Banáhil (23), M. Bálimáh, River Jhelum.	R. Bálimáh (24), M. Bálimáh, M. Sakrana and Banáhil.	1,612·05	M. Banáhil, Bálimáh, Sakrána.
		26	Chinám ...	M. Dakháli ...	M. Gangoti-Brahmánán, M. Dera-Khálsa, M. Bamrot.	M. Dakháli Chinám Dakhili, Dera Khálsa, Gangoti-Brahmánán.	M. Bamrot, Mohra Hayát, Dheri Madho, Arazi-Gujral, Gar, and Dákhali.	1,081·70	M. Dakháli, Chinam Dakhili Dera-Khálsa, Gangoti-Brahmánán, Bamrot, Mohra Hayát, Dheri Madho, Arazi-Gujral, Gar.

[No. 7]

No. 258, dated Lahore, 9th May 1888.

From—H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 322 of 26th April, I am directed to state that the proposed rule under Section 14 (*c*) of the Indian Forest Act for the purpose of restricting the area which may be closed at one time in reserved forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district will be published in the next issue of the *Punjab Gazette*, Notifications No. 431 of the 27th October 1886, and No. 257, dated 10th August 1887, being thereupon cancelled.

2. The executive orders contained in the three rules also submitted with your letter under reply are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and should be issued for the guidance of the local Forest and Revenue Officers as soon as they have been completed—with the abstract statement of rights to which reference is made in rule (3).

[No. 8]

No. 259, dated Lahore, 9th May 1888.

From—H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

With reference to your letter No. 205 F., dated 15th March 1887, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 257 of this date, promulgating a rule under Section 14 (*c*) of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, applicable to the reserved forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, and cancelling the notification of rules under Section 75 of the Act to which exception was taken by the Government of India in your letter under reply.

2. In compliance with the suggestions of the Government of India the three rules under Section 75 of the Act which have not now been re-enacted will be issued as executive orders for the guidance of local Forest Officers.

[No. 4]

No. 336, dated Lahore, 1st May 1888.

From—T. Gordon Walker, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 322, dated 26th April 1888, I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to submit the enclosed abstract statement of rights in the reserved forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls to which reference was made in paragraph 5 of my letter quoted above. The statement has been corrected so far as was possible in this office; but as the proper names are in some instances not very clearly written, it will probably be convenient that a proof copy of the Notification should be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, for verification before final issue.

[No. 5]

Gazette Notification.

The 11th August 1888.

No. 390.—*Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 431 of 27th October 1888, the following statement of rights recorded in the forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district which were declared reserved forests under the said Notification, is published for general information.

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS IN THE RESERVED FORESTS, TAHSÍLS KAHÚTA AND MURREE, DISTRICT RÁWALPINDI.

Statement of Rights in the Reserved Forests, Tahsíls Kahúta and Murree, District Ráwalpindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
No. of Reserve.	Name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Name of villages, portions of villages, or persons exercising rights.	Number of houses.	Population.	*Present number of* Horned cattle.	*Present number of* Sheep and goats.	Nature and extent of rights.	Existing pathways and water-supplies.	REMARKS.
			TAHSÍL KAHÚTA.							
I	Kámra ...	2,140·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. From Panjpír shrine to Harúta and Thún. 2. From Anglas to Thal and to Kámra. 3. From Thún to Lachhman ferry. 4. Water-supply near Chodar, Dákhili Thún, and pathway thereto.	
II	Danohi ...	1,818·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Danohi to Dhok Dehra along the mountain spur.	
III	Bhángal ...	1,346·40	Bhángal (Mauza) ...	55	275	339	...	The village of Bhángal has right of grazing and grass-cutting over Block B, about 210·80 acres, half of which may be alternated by Forest Officer with portion of the closed block.	1. From Bhángal to Letrár-paín. 2. From Kamkot to Chaka and Belgala.	
IV	Bága ...	656·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Kahror to Kahúta.	
V	Jantra ...	675·10	Mauza Bága and the owners and their tenants of the 10 cultivated chaks excluded (*dákhili khárijí*) from the reserve, but situated within its bounds.	119	452	339	...	Right of grazing, grass-cutting and to fallen dry wood in Block B, about 403·10 acres, one-third of which may be closed by the Forest Officer.	Pathway to and from cultivated chaks (*dákhili khárijí*) included within boundaries of reserve.	For area and particulars of cultivated chaks see file of Reserve Jantra, No. V. There are 10 of these, aggregating 24 acres 3 kanáls 18 marlas.

NOTE.—In cases in which grazing rights have been given, the number of cattle which the right-holders will be entitled to graze will be a maximum of double the number entered in column 7, and the cattle must be *boná fide* the property of such right-holders. Sheep, goats and camels are excluded, except in the special cases of Dhok Burján in Rakh Banáhal, No. XXIII, tahsíl Kahúta, and Block B in Rakh Koháti, No. IV, tahsíl Murree. Hence in other cases only the numbers of horned cattle are given.

VI	Salanga ...	493·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Salanga and Padána to Jantra.	
VII	Jhila Cherah ...	4,250·80	Mauzas— Dariot-Wáris ... Nathiot ... Sambalgáh ...	27 38 53	113 210 232	309 292 206	... ...	Right of grazing, grass-cutting and dry fallen wood. Timber on application on the same conditions as laid down for demarcated protected forests once in five years over Block B, a portion of the rakh east of pathway from Nathiot to Las up to old Sambalgáh boundary, about 395·60 acres. Forest Officer may alternate half with portions of closed rakh.	1. From Nathiot to Dhok Las. 2. From Cherah to Dhoks Biám, Kund and up ravine and on to Kahúta. Water-supply in reserve between Cherah and Dhoks Biám and Kund. 3. From Talhetar to Narála.	
VIII	Sang ...	2,710·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. From Mariniún to Letrár-bálá. 2. From Mariniún to Sang. 3. From Talhetar to Dhalor through Parbhan. 4. From Kahúta to Kahror. 5. From Mariniún to Kámra.	Dhok Parbhan and a small portion of waste is surrounded on all sides by the reserve, but does not form part of it.
IX	Kerl ...	5,286·51	Mauzas— Khadiot ... Chhor ... Bara ... Rájrot ... All these rights. Mauza Chanjúián ... As regards Mauza Chanjúián, these rights only appertain to those whose lands are chaks within the bounds of the rakh.	76 11 39 32 6	446 59 215 135 27	479 57 178 152 38	... ...	Rights of grazing, grass and fallen dry wood and of timber once in five years on application, on the same conditions as laid down for demarcated protected forests. One-quarter of the open portion, Block B, which comprises about 2,183·71 acres, may be closed by the Forest Officer.	1. From Kerl to Chanjúián. 2. Ditto to Rájrot. 3. From Pihár to Jamhíri. 4. From Narar to Kahúta. 5. From Kerl to Kahúta.	These are 24 cultivated chaks excluded (*dákhili kháriji*) from this reserve, and included in various mauzas, aggregating 117 acres 7 kanáls 3 marlas.
X	Narar ...	1,368 80	Thún and Narar ...	...	...	...	...	Grass-cutting rights for three months in the year over half this rakh,—1st September to 30th November. Area subject to the right may be alternated at pleasure by the Forest Officer.	From Kerl Samláti to Dhok Bhauni.	

Statement of Rights in the Reserved Forests, Tahsíls Kahúta and Murree, District Ráwalpindi—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
No. of Reserve.	Name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Name of villages, portions of villages, or persons exercising rights.	Number of houses.	Population.	*Present number of*		Nature and extent of rights.	Existing pathways and water-supplies.	REMARKS.
						Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.			
			TAHSÍL KAHÚTA—*concld.*							
XI	Khúián ...	548·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. From Kund to Lobára. 2. From Kund to Bhid.	
XII	Salámbar ...	518·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XIII	Salitha ...	948·80	Mauzas—							
			Bandeha ...	20	97	67	...	In open portion, Block B, grass-cutting, grazing, fallen dry wood, timber on application once in five years on the same conditions as laid down for demarcated protected forests. Forest Officer may close ⅓th of this portion, which amounts to about 557·20 acres.	From Rájrot to Salitha.	
			Doheran ...	37	155	144	...			
			Tapiáli ...	69	211	163	...			
			Rájrot ...	32	135	152	...			
XIV	Kajli-Ban ...	467·60	Balríha ...	69	442	277	...	Grazing, grass, fallen dry wood, timber on application once in five years on the same conditions as laid down for demarcated protected forests over ⅓rd of this rakh. Open portion may be rotated at pleasure by Forest Officer. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.		
XV	Panjár ...	2,015·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Hall's District Road near banks of Jhelum. 2. From Panjár to Jewra through Saín. 3. From Soa to Kulthea. 4. From Salitha to Utrina. 5. From Utrina to Panjár. 6. From Kahúta to Lachhman ferry.	

1682

XVI	Kulthea ...	1,235·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Hall's District Road. 2. From Diwángarh to Kulthea.	
XVII	Gura ...	714·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Hall's Road. 2. From Kerl to Beár. 3. Pathway at north of rakh to water known as Corbyn's Road. 4 Water-supply at extreme north of reserve.	
XVIII	Paláh ...	293·20	Mauzas— Paláh ... Kahngarh ... All rights. M. Dhutt ... All except timber.	 27 71 28	 123 292 106			Right of grazing, grass, fallen dry wood, timber on application once in five years subject to the conditions laid down for demarcated protected forests over half the reserve. Area subject to right may be alternated at pleasure by Forest Officer.	From Jewra to Diwángarh.	
XIX	Las ...	284·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hall's Road.	
XX	Beár Khalal ...	1,614·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Hall's Road. 2. From Janhátal to Kahún. 3. From Tanchal to Suheri. 4. From Tanchal to tank and spring near it.	
XXI	Javand ...	2,146·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Hall's Road. 2. From Nala to Salgiráon. 3. Salgiráon to Janhátal. 4. Lehri to Paletar.	
XXII	Nala Sehr ...	740·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XXIII	Banáhal ...	1,985·03	Dhok Burján (a chak excluded from reserve and included in mauza Banáhal).	4	12	15	18	Grazing and grass over small portion, Block B, demarcated round chak, about 56·63 acres in all.	Water-supply near Dhok Burján ...	This is the only special case in which goats and sheep are not excluded in the tahsíl Kahúta.
XXIV	Bálimáh ...	900·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. From Khairi to Bálimáh. 2. From Paletar to Bálimáh.	

Statement of Rights in the Reserved Forests, Tahsíls Kahúta and Murree, District Ráwalpindi—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
No. of Reserve.	Name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Name of villages, portions of villages, or persons exercising rights.	Number of houses.	Population.	*Present number of* Horned cattle.	*Present number of* Sheep and goats.	Nature and extent of rights.	Existing pathways and water-supplies.	Remarks.
			Tahsíl Murree.							
I	Giánthal ...	448·40	Dewál ...	...	...	...	...	A right to cut grass down to the main stream on the Dewál side in Block B, from 1st September to 30th November, over about 194 acres.	Hall's Road.	
II	Burbán ...	606·80	The villagers of M. Káhia as defined in file.	37	212	208	...	Rights to graze and to cut grass and take fallen dry wood, also to lop certain trees of not less than 16 feet in height, up to two-thirds of their height, *i.e.*, báin, barangi, rhin and dháman, for fodder over half of the rakh. Open portion may be alternated at pleasure by the Forest Officer.	1. Water-supply at south-east corner of reserve known as Thandi Nal. 2. Murree-Kashmír Road. 3. Pathway from main road to Khwádar ferry. 4. Pathway from Aliot to Rawát.	
			The inhabitants of the main village of Rawát with hamlets.	89	267	376	...			
			The inhabitants of the village Aliot.	62	386	200	...			
III	Masot ...	474·85	Masot ...	...	...	...	...	Rights to cut grass up to the Murree-Abbottabad Road and east of it, Block B, for three months—1st September to 30th November—over about 160·40 acres.	Murree-Abbottabad Road.	
			Sandián ...	62	345	428	...	Right to graze and to cut grass in portion, Block B I, in south of rakh, about 120·00 acres, below pathway. Half may be alternated at pleasure. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.		

IV	Koháti ...	752·40	Koháti ...	38	198	176	89	Grazing and grass-cutting from the Koháti spur and survey pole down to the big stream in Block B, west of Koháti, about 105·60 acres.	1. Hall's Road. 2. Road from Koháti to Gosarga. 3. From Murree to the ferry at Khwádar.	For special reasons there is no restriction as to sheep and goats in this case. These rights are only granted to avoid cutting the village in two.
V	Birgráon ...	548·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VI	Patriáta-Papundhi	4,026·00	Gail ...	142	...	559	...	Fallen dry wood, grazing and grass-cutting in portion marked on map, Block B, 132·40 acres, to Dhok Bobri and B I to Gail, 62·40 acres. Half may be rotated with portion from closed Block A.	1. From Chalaura to Wagal. 2. From Tanda to Wagal. 3. Gail to Bobri and Bobri to Wagal. 4. The Murree-Kotli Road. 5. Dariagali to Dhírkot, &c. 6. Kalábat to Papundhi and Balaura.	
			Dhok Bobri ...	19	18	102	...			
VII	Chárihán ...	2,005·20	Chárihán ...	...	...	...	...	Right to cut grass throughout year in portion of rakh above Chárihán to top of ridge, Block B. To be alternated with equal portion adjoining it, about 281·20 acres.	1. Right of way from Luni Atal to Namb and Gora Galli. 2. From Sindwanián to Mohra. 3. Murree-Kotli Road. 4. Chárihán to Arwári. 5. Sindwanián water-supply.	
VIII	Kachut ...	628·40	Dhok, Danna Dákhili Nambal.	22	66	119	...	One-third of reserve to be open for grass and grazing. To be alternated at pleasure.	1. From Murree to Angúri and Ráwalpindi. 2. Path from Danna to Awáin.	
			M. Awáin ...	16	49	137	...			
			M. Kachut ...	12	90	114	...			
			Dhok Bosthal ...	11	20	245	...			
IX	Seribári ...	2,380·40	M. Gora Galli ...	39	298	261	...	Grass-cutting and grazing over portion above Gora Galli up to road made by Forest Officer to top of ridge, Block B. To be alternated with portion of closed reserve, about 140·00 acres.	1. From Gora Galli to Nambal. 2. From Nandkot to Sámli-Tijál.	
X	Daleh ...	1,172·95	Daleh ...	...	...	...	...	Right to cut grass from 1st September to 30th November over portion of rakh above Daleh north to top of ridge, about 140·00 acres, Block B.	1. Right of way from village to Dhok Gharana-Khetar, a chak *dákhili khárijí* within rakh, and to water in the ravine. 2. Road to Hazára.	Dhok Gharana-Khetar is excluded from the reserve as a *dákhili khárijí* chak, Dákhili Mauza Daleh = 21 acres 9 marlas. There are four separate cultivation blocks.

Statement of Rights in the Reserved Forests, Tahsíls Kahúta and Murree, District Ráwalpindi—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
No. of Reserve.	Name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Name of villages, portions of villages, or persons exercising rights.	Number of houses.	Population.	*Present number of* Horned cattle.	*Present number of* Sheep and goats.	Nature and extent of rights.	Existing pathways and water-supplies.	REMARKS.
			TAHSÍL MURREE—*concld.*							
XI	Baroha ...	899·30	M. Baroha ...	...	...	...	...	Mauza Baroha has a right to cut grass in parts of the reserve at the north and east of Nandna stream, Block B, about 136·20 acres, from 1st September to 30th November.	1. Through reserve to Dhok Urcha-Bagla. 2. Baroha to Karlot. 3. Baroha across rakh to Ráwalpindi tahsíl.	Dhoks Urcha-Bagla (8 acres 2 kanáls 1 marla), Dhok Baráni Bari (9 acres 1 kanál 18 marlas), Dákhili Baroha are excluded from the reserve as chaks *dákhili khárijí.*
			Dhoks Urcha-Bagla, &c. Báráni Bari ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Portion marked alongside of pathway, Block B I, open to dhoks only for grass-cutting and grazing, about 83·30 acres		
XII	Sálgiráon ...	698·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	The Murree-Ráwalpindi main road.	
XIII	Mánga ...	1,272·80	Sálgiráon, Dákhili Mánga.	...	...	...	...	Grass-cutting right over portion of reserve, Block B, about 313·20 acres, east of big ravine and bridge. The Forest Officer can alternate half of this with portions of closed block at will.	1. From Tret to Mánga. 2. Main road from Murree to Ráwalpindi. 3. From Mánga to Nandkot. 4. From Mánga to Dhok Thabna Samal.	
XIV	Samli-bheramál	1,453·60	Samli-bheramál ... Kachut ...	26 12	434 90	194 114	... ...	Grass-cutting and grazing to Samli-bheramál and Kachut in piece of rakh west of Kachut-Mánga road and below it, Block B, about 143·60 acres. Half may be alternated by Forest Officer with portion of closed block.	1. From Murree to Angúri and Ráwalpindi. 2. From Samli-bheramál to Sáin. 3. From Kachut to Mánga. 4. From Samli-bheramál to Juma.	

XV	Chaka ...	2 734·00	Chaka ...	56	439	287	...	Grazing and grass-cutting below and east of Mangal-Chaka road, Block B, about 182·00 acres. One-half may be alternated with portions of closed block. Camels, sheep and goats excluded.	1. New Forest Road. 2. From Angúri to Mangal. 3. From Sáin to Chaka. 4. From Angúri to Chaka. 5. From Sambal to Chaka and Mangal.	
XVI	Sangseri ...	365·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pathway from Satghara to water-supply across rakh.	
XVII	Kotli ...	899·38	Dhok Parchan ... Dhok Mánkiála and Dhok Kalar Chaks excluded from the reserve.	59 4	184 16	304 14	... ...	Grazing and grass-cutting in chak formed round Dhok Mánkiála, Block B, about 142·98 acres. One-half may be alternated with portions of closed block.	1. The road from Murree to Ráwalpindi. 2. Road from Kotli to Kholián. 3. Water-supply near Dhok Mánkiála.	A. K. M. Dhok Mánkiála ... 17 3 14 Do. Kalar ... 3 4 9 21 0 3 are cultivated chaks excluded (*dákhili khárijí*) from the rakh and included in Mauza Kotli.
XVIII	Khanwás ...	636·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Darnoián to Sangrián.	
XIX	Kala-basand ...	1,224·99	Kahror ...	100	322	828	...	Grazing and grass-cutting over about 64·19 acres, Block B. Half may be alternated by Forest Officer.	1. From Dhok Chama to Dakháin. 2. Do. do. to Kala-basand. 3. From Kahror village to water-supply on further side of the reserve.	A. K. M. Palasi ... 14 4 18 is a cultivated chak excluded from the reserve and included in Mauza Kahror (*dákhili khárijí*).
XX	Mangal ...	1,049·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	From Mangal to Ráwalpindi.	
XXI	Khatár ...	2,923·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. From Juma to Khatár. 2. From Khatár to Salkhetar.	
XXII	Kharatián ...	2,629·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. From Mangal to Kharatián. 2. From Kharatián to Jandála. 3. From Kharatián and Sámli to Dhok Sambal.	
XXIII	Thún ...	633·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Hall's Road. 2. Kotli to Thún. 3. Barhod to Hall's Road.	

[No. 6]

No. 391, dated 11th August 1888.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 336 of 1st May last, I am directed to state that, as considerable trouble has been taken in preparing the schedule of rights in the reserved forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, the Lietenant-Governor has ordered it to be gazetted for general information in continuation of the Notification constituting the reserved forests.

2. Sir James Lyall, however, is personally disposed to think that there is some danger in pursuing the course followed on the present occasion. The abstract of rights contained in the schedule has no legal force, and there is considerable danger that officers may fall into the habit of referring to it rather than to the records prepared by the Forest Settlement Officer, and which are of proper legal force. The preparation of the abstract necessarily involves a considerable amount of labour, and, as far as the mere publication in the Gazette is concerned, it can be of no use to the right-holders. His Honor would therefore wish the Financial Commissioner to reconsider, in communication with the Conservator of Forests, the desirability of preparing schedules of similar abstract statements in the case of forests which may be declared reserved in future, and to favor him with his further views upon the subject.

[No. 13]

No. 552, dated Lahore, 1st August 1888.

From—T. GORDON WALKER, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ADVERTING to paragraph 2 of your office letter No. 66, dated 17th February 1887, in which it was requested that the draft rules for the assessment of land revenue on lands broken up in the Murree and Kahúta protected forests might be submitted as soon as possible, I am directed to submit, in original, Commissioner, Ráwalpindi's letter No. 69, dated 14th February 1887, and its enclosure, and to say that as the rules framed by the Settlement Officer did not appear to be appropriate, the Officiating Financial Commissioner has had a fresh draft prepared, and I am to submit it herewith.

2. The rules in this draft have been framed with reference to the original rule No. 18, which will be found amongst the appendices to Colonel Wace's note dated 18th September 1885 (printed papers) and the remarks on that rule contained in paragraph 5 of Government of India letter No. 539 (F.), dated 26th June 1886; and the Officiating Financial Commissioner hopes that they will be found suitable. It appears to the Officiating Financial Commissioner that no formal lease is required in respect of cultivation permitted under the rules.

No. 69, dated 14th February 1887.

From—Colonel R. P. NISBET, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 8175, dated 9th December 1886, I have the honor to submit in original the documents noted on the margin, on the subject of assessment of land lying within the protected forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls.

> No. 1022, dated 24th January 1887, from the Settlement Officer, Rawalpindi; and draft rules.
> No. 326 G., dated 7th February 1887, from Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

The draft rules framed by Settlement Officer for assessment of land lying within protected forests and the property of Government are not so clear and full as they might be.

To rule 2 after the words "per acre" instead of rule (3) I would add: "and to this assessment one-fourth shall be added as proprietary dues, or málikána. The land shall also be subject to the payment of all general taxes and local taxes or cesses to which other revenue-paying lands are liable."

I would then strike out Settlement Officer's rule (3). The rules should, I think, clearly state whether the tenant shall have the right to purchase the proprietary title, and whether he can be ousted at will of Deputy Commissioner, and with or without any claim to compensation for unexhausted improvements.

Rule 6 is vague as to the meaning of "or as the Deputy Commissioner may order." What does this mean? Are further rules to be framed to define the powers of the Deputy Commissioner? Do the general rules for leases of waste lands apply to these lands or not; if they apply, then the matter is much simplified.

No. 1022, dated 24th January 1887.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reference to your No. 3891 of 22nd December 1886, and enclosures, I have the honor to submit a draft of rules to be framed for the assessment of land lying within protected forests and the property of Government, permission to cultivate which has been given.

Rules under Section 31 *(g) for clearing and breaking up of land in Protected Forests.*

(1). All the spontaneous growth of land granted under Section 31 (*g*) will be Government property, and it will rest with the Government either to sell, auction, or grant it gratis to the applicant.

(2). If such land is taken for cultivation purposes, applicant will have to pay Government revenue at Re. 1 per acre.

(3). On the land revenue assessed under rule (2) above 25 per cent. will be levied as owner's right, and in addition such cesses as may be leviable in the assessment circle in which the land is situate.

(4). For the first three years a reduced rate will be levied, *i. e,* one-half the sum assessed, and a deduction of one-half shall be allowed to the applicant; but there will be no deduction in regard to owner's right or cesses which will be levied upon the full assessment.

(5). When such land is cultivated and assessed it shall not be considered as a block excluded from the rakh, but will still remain a part of the rakh.

(6). Under rule (5) above, there will be no change in Government proprietary rights. The land will remain Government property and the cultivator a tenant-at-will, or as the Deputy Commissioner may order.

(7). No responsibility will lie with applicant's co-sharers who have not joined in application, and co-partners who have joined in the application and to whom the permission to cultivate has been given jointly with applicant will be held jointly responsible with him.

(8). If there are a number of applicants for permission to cultivate the same block of land, the Deputy Commissioner shall decide to whom, if any, such permission shall be given.

No. 326 G., dated 7th February 1887.

From—J. W. Gardiner, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I have the honor to return the original enclosures of your No. 234, dated 31st ultimo, and to state that I concur with the Settlement Officer's proposals; but I think the rules might be more clearly worded. Thus, I suppose in rule (1) the spontaneous growth of the land "existing at the time of the grant" is meant, and in rule (2) I do not understand the object of stating "if such land is taken for cultivation purposes." The whole of the correspondence refers only to land broken up for cultivation, and the grant of land for any other purpose is apparently not provided for. Supposing also that the land were granted for an orchard, I presume Re. 1 per acre would equally be payable. And in rule (3) I would suggest the charge "25 per cent. will be levied as owner's right, *together* with *such* cesses as are leviable," &c. In rule (7) the first "and" might be changed to "but," so that the rule would read "but co-partners who have joined," &c.

Draft Rules.

Supplementary Rules framed with reference to Nos. 15—18 *of the Rules published in Punjab Government Notification No.* 65, *dated* 17*th February* 1887, *regarding the assessment of lands situated within the Government protected forests of Murree and Kahúta, of which the cultivation is authorized under those rules, the disposal of the spontaneous produce of such lands, and other matters connected therewith.*

Payment for timber and brushwood standing on the land.

I. All timber growth and brushwood on land of which it is proposed to authorize the cultivation under No. 17 of the rules cited above, being the property of Government, shall either be made over to the applicant for permission to

cultivate without payment or offered to him before the order authorizing cultivation is passed at a valuation to be fixed by the Deputy Conservator of Forests as the Deputy Conservator may think fit. An appeal from an order of the Deputy Conservator fixing the valuation under this rule shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order shall be final. Payment of the price fixed under this rule shall be made by the applicant either in a lump previous to entry on the land, or by instalments as may be determined by the Deputy Conservator. In default of payment of any such lump sum or instalment, the Deputy Conservator may either, according to the circumstances, reject the application for permission to cultivate or cancel such permission if already granted.

Revenue cesses and málikána payable in respect of such land.

II. Land of which the cultivation is authorized under No. 17 of the rules cited above will be liable to an assessment of Re. 1 per acre, to which will be added one-fourth of such assessment as an additional annual payment by way of málikána. The land shall also be subject to the payment of all taxes, general or local, and cesses to which other revenue-paying lands are liable.

For the first three years after grant a deduction of one-half from such revenue and cesses shall be allowed, but the full málikána will be levied.

Land cultivated under the rules to remain a portion of the protected forest in which it is situated.
Status of cultivator of such land.

III. Land of which the cultivation has been authorized under rule 17 will not be excluded from the protected forest in which it is situated as a *dákhil-i-khárijí* chak and included in any estate, and the grantee will be recorded as in cultivating possession, subject to the payments specified in rule II above.

Rights and liabilities of persons other than the persons permitted to cultivate.

IV. No person other than a person whose name is specified in the order granting permission to cultivate, or the legal representative of a person so specified, shall be recognized as having any rights in land of which the cultivation is authorized under rule 17, nor will any joint liability in respect of the land of which cultivation is permitted attach to any person other than a person whose name is so specified, or a legal representative of such person who has succeeded to his interests in such land.

[No. 14]

No. 572 D. A., dated Lahore, 28th November 1888.

From— E. P. Henderson, Esquire, Government Advocate, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In reply to your un-official reference No. 224 of 2nd instant, I have the honor to submit herewith an opinion on the proposed draft rules for assessment of lands broken up for cultivation in the Murree and Kahúta protected forests.

2. I return the documents which accompanied your reference.

Opinion by Government Advocate.

I regret much to be unable to express an opinion favourable to the draft rules forwarded to me. Rules I and II appear admissible, subject to certain alterations: neither of the others does. Of each in turn :—

Rule I.—It is not the Deputy Commissioner, but the Deputy Conservator, who authorizes cultivation of land in the protected forests in question—see rule 17. The rule must be altered accordingly.

Next, the expression "timber-growth" is inappropriate. The Act,—to the definitions in which these rules should conform, in the absence at least of special definitions for their own purposes,—does not recognize such a thing as "timber-growth." Timber is trees, &c., *which have already fallen or been felled*: while standing the 'timber' is *trees*. Possibly both trees and timber are intended to be included in the rule. If so, both these terms should be used; but *not* brushwood; unless standing trees are intended to be excluded; because 'trees' include brushwood. The misuse of these terms throughout shows the necessity of studying the definitions in each Act. I was surprised the other day to learn that Government does *not* require officers who have to pass an examination in parts of the Registration Act to learn its definitions.

For these reasons I think that rule I should commence thus :

"I. In authorizing cultivation under rule 17 the Deputy Conservator of Forests shall, as he may see fit, either make over without payment to the person to whom the authority is granted all { trees and timber / timber and brushwood } *(as defined in the Forest Act, VII of 1878) upon the land to which such authorization refers, or offer the same to him," &c., &c.

The rest of the rule should be revised with reference to the above remarks.

* According to the intention of the rule.—E. P. H.

Rule II.—In so far as this rule relates to rent only, I see nothing in it positively inconsistent with Section 31 of the Forest Act, although, in view of the *express* provisions of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) as to *other* payments, this is not, to say the least of it, as clear as could be wished. (And the Junior Government Advocate, I find, is disposed to hold that the rule should be disallowed altogether.) Its marginal analysis, however, should be redrawn so as to exclude the reference to revenue and cesses. I think that the last four words might with advantage be omitted.

Rule III.—This is worse than surplusage. Undoubtedly the land must not be excluded from the protected forest. How the person granted permission to cultivate it shall be "recorded" is not, I should say, matter for a rule under Section 31.

Rule IV.—*Quoad* Section 31, this rule is *ultra vires*. It does appear to be competent to the Local Government, under Section 29 (*b*), to temporarily suspend the rights of private persons in a portion of a protected forest, subject to a proviso there stated. It is not competent to the Local Government to do this under Section 31.

[No. 15]

No. 41, dated Lahore, 14th January 1889.

From—H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In continuation of Mr. Walker's letter No. 67 of 17th February 1887, I am directed to forward, for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, two additional rules framed under Section 31 of the Forest Act for the regulation of cultivation in the protected forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district.

These rules, and two others which are not recommended for sanction, have been prepared by the local officers and accepted by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Rule I has been approved by the Government Advocate. As regards rule II, Mr. Henderson has remarked as follows :—"In so far as this rule relates to rent only, I see nothing in it positively inconsistent with Section 31 of the Forest Act, although in view of the *express* provisions of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) as to *other* payments, this is not, to say the least of it, as clear as could be wished."

Additional Rules.

Payment for trees standing on the land.

I.—In authorizing cultivation under rule 17, the Deputy Conservator shall, as he may see fit, either make over without payment to the person to whom authority is granted all trees upon the land to which such authorization refers, or offer the same to him before the order authorizing cultivation is passed at a valuation to be fixed by the Deputy Conservator of Forests. An appeal shall lie from an order of the Deputy Conservator fixing the valuation under this rule to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order shall be final. Payment of the price fixed under this rule for such trees shall be made by the person authorized to cultivate either in a lump previous to entry on the land, or by instalments as may be determined by the Deputy Conservator. In default of payment of any such lump sum or instalment, the Deputy Conservator may, according to the circumstances, either reject the application for permission to cultivate or cancel such permission if already granted.

Rent payable in respect of such land.

II.—Land of which the cultivation has been authorized under rule 17 shall be liable to the payment of a rent charge of 25 per cent. over and above the full land revenue assessment which may be imposed upon it.

No. 158 F., dated 22nd February 1889.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 41 of the 14th ultimo, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the proposed two additional rules framed under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act for the regulation of cultivation in the protected forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls, Ráwalpindi district.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 11th March 1889.

No. 128.—*Notification.*—In accordance with the provisions of Section 31 of Act VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of cultivation in the protected forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district:—

Payment for the trees standing on the land.

I. In authorizing cultivation under rule 17, the Deputy Conservator shall, as he may see fit, either make over without payment to the person to whom authority is granted all trees upon the land to which such authorization refers, or offer the same to him before the order authorizing cultivation is passed at a valuation to be fixed by the Deputy Conservator of Forests. An appeal shall lie from the order of the Deputy Conservator fixing the valuation under this rule to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order shall be final. Payment of the price fixed under this rule for such trees shall be made by the person authorized to cultivate either in a lump previous to entry on the land or by instalments as may be determined by the Deputy Conservator. In default of payment of any such lump sum or instalment, the Deputy Conservator may, according to the circumstances, either reject the application for permission to cultivate or cancel such permission if already granted.

Rent payable in respect of such land.

II. Land of which the cultivation has been authorized under rule 17 shall be liable to the payment of a rent charge of 25 per cent. over and above the full land revenue assessment which may be imposed upon it.

No. 129.

COPIES, with copy of the proceedings of this Government No. 13-15 A of January 1889, forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, with reference to Mr. Walker's letter No. 552, dated 1st August 1888, for the information and guidance of the Financial Commissioner.

[No. 1]

No. 1977, dated 20th December 1888.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel F. BAILEY, R. E., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to address you with reference to a very important change that has been made in the rule regarding the closure of reserved forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls.

2. In Notification No. 432 of the 27th October 1886 it was stated in rule 2 that "not more than three-quarters of the whole area of reserved forests *in each tahsíl* shall be closed to grazing at any one time"; but in Notification No. 257 of the 9th May 1888, by which the former Notification was cancelled, it is said that "not more than three-quarters of the whole area of any of the reserved forests * * * shall be closed to grazing at any one time." I beg leave to represent that it will not be practicable to carry out the closure in the only manner now permitted, and that unless the wording of the original Notification can be restored, a very large proportion of the forest must remain open altogether, and must consequently be destroyed; for it will not be practicable to carry out the amount of fencing that would be necessary in order to secure the effective closure of such a large number of small areas, our establishment being quite inadequate to the work that would be involved.

3. I ask reference to paragraph 12 of the Financial Commissioner's note on the settlement, dated 3rd February 1885, which deals with this subject, and shows, clearly I think, that although it was originally proposed to make such a rule as that now published in Notification No. 257, Colonel Wace, after consulting the Conservator of Forests, recommended the adoption of a rule "of a more liberal and at the same time more practical character." This he says was to limit closings "to half the whole area of reserved forests in each tahsíl." Writing again on the 18th September 1885 (see Final Recommendations, paragraph 16), Colonel Wace said: "further, it is proposed, all officers concurring, to make a rule requiring that a fourth of the whole reserved area be kept open * * . In this I concur * *"

I venture therefore to think that an oversight may have occurred in this matter, and to suggest that an amended Notification might be issued permitting closure to be carried out in accordance with the above-quoted arrangement.

4. In this connection I desire to call attention to the executive order, as printed in the Proceedings of Government in the Forest Department for May 1888 (No. 5) and communicated to me through the Financial Commissioner, and to suggest that the last six lines of paragraph (1) should be modified so as not to give immunity to owners who pasture their cattle intentionally in closed areas, or who, through gross and obvious negligence, permit them to pasture in such areas.

[No. 2]

No. 196, dated Lahore, 24th April 1889.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1977 of 20th December last (which should have been submitted to Government through the Financial Commissioner), and, in reply, to convey the following observations of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The change which Colonel Bailey has noticed in paragraph 2 of his letter was adopted after special consideration of the point, to which attention was drawn by the Financial Commissioner in paragraph 5 of his Secretary's letter No. 322 of 26th April last, and was made in the interests of the right-holders in the forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls. The Lieutenant-Governor does not altogether understand how the special difficulties which Colonel Bailey mentions will arise under the revised Notification, as under the existing rules it would have been impossible to have allowed the closure of entire large areas in one part of these tahsíls on the set-off of the non-closure of other entire areas in other parts which could in no way benefit the villages dependent on the first class of forests. His Honor is not therefore prepared to re-consider the present form of the Notification until actual experience has been gained by several years' working under it.

3. For the same reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept the suggestion made by Colonel Bailey in paragraph 4 of his letter. Where the forests are valuable enough to justify this, roads through them should be fenced. Where this is not the case, it can only be seen from experience whether the rule will work unfairly to the Forest Department or not. The executive rules in question will now be published in the Gazette, their previous publication having been omitted by an oversight.

No. 197.

COPY forwarded to the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information and guidance, in continuation of the letter of this office No. 258, dated 9th May 1888.

[No. 3]

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 24th April 1889.

No. 198.—*Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 390, dated 11th August 1888, the following executive* orders for the management of the reserved forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, notified in the Punjab Government Notification No. 431 of 27th October 1886, are published for the guidance of the local Revenue and Forest Officers, and for general information.

* *Vide* Proceedings, May 1888, 5-8 A, Forest Department.

[No. 26]

No. 398, dated 23rd May 1889.

From—E. D. MACLAGAN, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN your letter No. 218, dated 20th May 1886, regarding the settlement of the Murree and Kahúta forests in the Ráwalpindi district, three

questions were discussed, relating to (1) the proposed reserves, (2) the proposed demarcated protected forests, and (3) the forest or waste land of which the status had not yet been determined. The discussion regarding the reserved and protected forests has now been concluded by the Notifications noted in the margin, and it is with regard to the third or unclassified description of forest that the Financial Commissioner now desires to address Government. And with reference to this, I am to refer you to the statements made by the Forest Settlement Officer in paragraphs 13, 17 and 21 of his Forest Settlement Report,* and to the correspondence summed up and criticised by Colonel Wace in paragraphs 10 to 15 of his note, dated 18th September 1885, submitted with Mr. Wilson's letter No. 80, dated 27th January 1886. In paragraph 6 of your letter No. 218 of 20th May 1886 the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was accorded to the proposals of Colonel Wace regarding this description of forests, *viz.*, that the lands in these forests should be recorded as owned by the respective villages concerned, the trees upon them being recorded as owned by Government; and it was requested that draft rules under Section 79 of the Forest Act should be prepared and forwarded for sanction. And in paragraph 6 of this office letter No. 596, dated 1st July 1886, you were informed that the rules required had been drafted and sent to the local officers for opinion.

Notification No. 431, dated 27th October 1886.
Notification No. 63, dated 17th February 1887.
Notification No. 390, dated 11th August 1888.
Notification No. 128, dated 11th March 1889.

* Pages 13—20 of Appendix to Forest Department Proceedings Nos. 1-21, November 1886.

2. I am now directed to submit a copy of the rules drafted by the late Financial Commissioner, Colonel Wace, together with a copy of the letters† with which they were forwarded by this office to the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, the Conservator of Forests, and the Government Advocate: also the reply‡ of the Commissioner to the above, with its enclosures, and the opinion§ of the Government Advocate on the rules proposed. Colonel Wace had intended to discuss the subject with the local officers in March last, as he considered the subject a difficult one; but Colonel Nisbet has left the Division, and the Deputy Commissioner, as well as the Conservator and Deputy Conservator of Forests, who dealt with the case, are no longer in their places; and Mr. Young hesitates to add to the literature by inviting a new set of opinions. Moreover, after a perusal of the correspondence, he thinks there is sufficient information to enable Government to pass orders.

† Nos. 4052-3-4, dated 10th June 1886.

‡ No. 10, dated 6th January 1887, in original.

§ No. 50, dated 30th June 1886, in original.

3. It will be seen from the papers forwarded that there are four main points on which the local officers desire modifications in Colonel Wace's draft. These are—

I.—The permission to cut brushwood for retail sale given by Colonel Wace's draft rule No. 4.

II.—The permission given by Colonel Wace's draft rule No. 5 to cut without permit trees and brushwood for burning charcoal or kilns to the extent needed for personal wants.

III.—The provisions of Colonel Wace's draft rule No. 6 which forbid the permanent clearance of any trees or brushwood from any land except with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

IV.—The question whether these forests should be made protected forests, and, if not so made, whether rules should be issued under Section 75 or Section 79 (*b*).

4. With regard to the first of the proposed modifications, it is asserted by Mr. Robertson that the right of sale of brushwood has never been exercised, and this, the Financial Commissioner thinks, is clear from the whole correspondence. The successive sets of rules proposed contain no evidence that such a right existed, and when Colonel Wace, in paragraph 13 of his note of the 18th September 1885, first made his proposals, he does not seem to have contemplated such a provision. The Financial Commissioner does not think it necessary to grant the concession proposed in No. 4 of Colonel Wace's

draft rules. He supposes Colonel Wace's desire was to prevent vexatious interference with petty transactions, but this can be obtained by executive order, and the formulation of a permission to sell brushwood will probably be followed by an undue exercise of the right. The Financial Commissioner therefore agrees with the local officers and the Conservator of Forests in the view that village owners should cut neither trees nor brushwood for sale without license.

5. Secondly, with regard to Colonel Wace's draft rule No. 5, the local officers would not allow the landholders to cut trees for burning charcoal or kilns, even to the extent of their personal wants, without permit. In this the Financial Commissioner agrees. The requirement is a special one, and there is no hardship in prescribing a license. On the other hand, it would be almost impossible to prevent abuse if free permission were accorded.

6. With respect to the third point, arising from Colonel Wace's draft rule No. 6, I am to remark that the Commissioner has not noticed Mr. Robertson's important amendment in regard to clearing for cultivation. The Financial Commissioner has full sympathy with the latter's reluctance to interfere with the power of extending cultivation in village lands. Colonel Wace in paragraph 13 (ii) of his note of 18th September 1885 seems to have contemplated a somewhat less strict provision than that which he subsequently suggested in this draft rule, and the Financial Commissioner supposes that he was led to adopt this later attitude by his experience in other districts. In Hazára and Kángra it has been found necessary to require that permission be sought for clearing forest waste, and it is certain that there is nothing more fatal to forest conservancy than the free exercise of the power of breaking up for cultivation patches of forest land with a view to agricultural convenience. Mr. Shakespear's modification* of Mr. Robertson's rule is unobjectionable, but the Financial Commissioner doubts if in practice it would be any boon to the people. It is the breaking up of separate patches of waste land for cultivation that pays them. The permission to cultivate land next their fields would ordinarily be of no use to them. The proposed rule will, no doubt, impose upon them all the inconvenience of having to satisfy the subordinate officials of two departments before permission is accorded, for the distance and inaccessibility of these hill forests preclude the possibility of a superior officer visiting the spot in the case of every application. And when permission is given there will be difficulty in identifying the ground to which it applied, and but small means of seeing that cultivation is not extended beyond its limits. These arguments, however, are well known to Government, and the real question is whether it is safe in the interests of the forests and of the people generally to allow cultivation to the extent proposed by Mr. Robertson, *i. e.*, where the land does not contain reserved trees. If the map appended to Mr. Robertson's note, enclosed with his No. 807† of 11th June 1885, to the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, be referred to, it will be seen that the reserved and protected forests are dotted about at intervals all over the area in question. Mr. Robertson informs the Financial Commissioner that he does not think there is a single village in which there are not all three kinds of forests. He also tells the Financial Commissioner that in his communication with the people he led them to suppose that, as an equivalent for the demarcation of reserved and protected forests, they would have less restricted user of the remaining area, and the condition regarding cultivation of the waste entered in the administration paper (a sample will be found in Appendix No. 6‡ of the Forest Settlement Officer's Report) must no doubt have contributed to the idea that this concession would include the power to break up waste. The areas of each class of forest in the several tracts are as follows:—

* Paragraph 4 of his letter No. 177 of 20th October 1886.

† Submitted with Mr. Wilson's letter No. 80, dated 27th January 1886.

‡ Page xii of Appendix, Forest Department Proceedings, November 1886, Nos. 1-21.

		Murree Tahsil.	*Kahúta Tahsíl.*	*Total.*
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Reserved	...	32,734	34,194	112,951
Protected	...	25,238	20,785	
Unclassified	..	73,602	62,021	135,623
Total	...	131,574	117,000	248,574

It will be thus seen that the conservancy of 45 per cent. of the total forest area has been secured, and, in view of this fact and of the ubiquity of the reserved and protected plots, the Financial Commissioner is disposed to recommend that no restriction shall be placed on the cultivation of the remaining area, except where it contains reserved trees, in which case the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner should be obtained.

7. There remains the fourth question indicated in paragraph 3 above. The Financial Commissioner regrets the necessity of reopening the question how these forests should be treated. The decision conveyed in your letter No. 218, dated 20th May 1886, is to the effect that rules should be framed under Section 79* of the Forest Act. But Colonel Wace has shown† that the required rules cannot be framed under this section, and that if they are framed under Section 75,‡ it will be necessary to maintain certain of the rules of 1855 regarding forest fires.§ Mr. Young agrees that this is so, and he therefore strongly supports the proposal of the local officers, and recommends that the whole area be declared protected forest under Section 28 and the rules issued under Sections 29 and 31, the reserved trees being declared under Section 29. This is at once the simplest and safest course, and will have the advantages of bringing the whole of the Murree and Kahúta forests under the Act and doing away with the necessity of referring to the rules of 1855. Nor is there any difficulty in the proposal, for the conditions of Section 28‖ have been fully met by the record of the Settlement.

* 79. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Local Government may from time to time either—

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

(a) undertake the management of such forest, waste land, or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste land, or produce by the persons so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Local Government undertakes, under clause (a) of this section, the management of any forest, waste land, or produce, it may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions contained in Chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste land, or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

† See his remarks at end of his draft rules.

‡ 75. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

(a) * * * * * *

(b) * * * * * *

(c) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons.

§ *Vide* paragraph 3 of Financial Commissioner's No. 4052, dated 10th June 1886.

‖ Section 28 provides that lands may be declared "protected forests" when Government is entitled to the whole or any part of the forest produce thereof.

8. I append a draft of the Notifications which the Financial Commissioner proposes for issue under Sections 28 and 29 of the Forest Act, and of the rules under Section 31 embodying the recommendations contained in this letter.

DRAFT RULES BY COLONEL WACE.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 75 (c) of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following rules for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and brushwood belonging to Government, but grown on the village lands, of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta detailed in the schedule hereto appended :—

"on land belonging to the village proprietors of villages situate within the boundaries of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the district of Ráwalpindi."—*Government Advocate.*

1. In these rules the word 'trees' means and includes all trees of the following description :—

"'tree' includes all trees of the following description."—*Government Advocate.*

[Local officers will here insert the names of the more valuable trees.]

"Deodár, biár, pálundar, chír, táli, tun, rhin, barangi, phula, khair, bamboo and kunjar."—*Mr. Robertson.*

The word brushwood means all other trees and wild bushes.

"includes all trees other than those specified in the above description, and wild bushes."—*Government Advocate.*

2. All village residents are permitted to take wood for their agricultural and domestic purposes from the trees and brushwood of spontaneous growth* produced by the waste lands of the village in which they reside. Ordinarily no charge shall be made on account of this privilege, nor shall any permission be requisite prior to its exercise. But under special circumstances, for sufficient reason shown, the Deputy Commissioner may impose a fee, or require a written application, for the felling of timber.

"2. Except as hereinafter provided, every resident in a village to which these rules are applicable is at liberty to cut such wood as he may require for agricultural and domestic purposes from the trees and brushwood of spontaneous growth produced by the waste lands of the village in which he resides, free of charge. *Provided* that it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi district for the time being, whenever he shall consider that special circumstances exist for the adoption of such a course, to impose a fee not exceeding ,
or to require a written application to be made to him for permission to cut trees or brushwood for the purposes aforesaid, and to prohibit the cutting of trees or brushwood except upon payment of such fee, or unless permission has been obtained in the manner aforesaid."—*Government Advocate.*

* Whether reserved under Section 29, paragraph (*a*), or not.—*Mr. Robertson.*

3. Village owners shall not cut trees for sale except under permit.

"3. The landholders of villages to which these rules apply shall not cut trees for sale except under permit to be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided."—*Government Advocate.*

Mr. Robertson would add "nor brushwood" after "trees."

4. They may cut brushwood for retail sale, but wholesale transactions with Railways, Military or Civil Departments of Government, and contractors, are prohibited.

"4. Brushwood may be cut by the landholders of villages to which these rules apply for the purposes of retail sale, but large or wholesale transactions with Railway, Military and Civil Departments of Government, and contractors, are prohibited."—*Government Advocate.*

Mr. Robertson strongly urges that this rule should not be inserted.

5. Village-owners shall not cut trees and brushwood for burning charcoal or kilns, except under permit or to the extent needed for their personal wants.

"5. Except under permit to be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided, no landholder of any village to which these rules apply shall cut trees or brushwood for burning charcoal or kilns, beyond what may be necessary for his own personal wants."—*Government Advocate.*

"5. Village-owners shall not cut trees or brushwood for burning charcoal or kilns except under permit. Free permits may be granted to the extent needed for their personal wants."—*Mr. Robertson.*

6. Trees or brushwood shall not be permanently cleared from any land except with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained.

"to which these rules apply except with the previous written sanction of the Deputy Commissioner."—*Government Advocate.*

Mr. Robertson regrets the necessity for the insertion of this rule (6), and would insert the following:—

"Reserved trees shall not be permanently cleared from any land except with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained, but land not bearing any reserved trees may be cultivated without permit under the terms of the vill[illegible]e administration paper."

7. When land previously bearing trees or brushwood has been cleared by cuttings, or has been injured by fire, the Deputy Commissioner may close such land against all cuttings or grazing for a period not exceeding twenty years, and may during that period take on the land so closed whatever action is necessary for the reproduction of forest growth.

"it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to close," &c.

"and also during that period to take such measures as may be necessary for the reproduction of forest growth on the land so closed."—*Government Advocate.*

"7. When land previously bearing trees has been cleared by cutting, or land previously bearing trees or *brushwood* has been injured by fire," &c.—*Mr. Robertson.*

8. No person shall set fire to trees or brushwood on uncultivated lands; nor set fire to grass lands in their vicinity.

"to which these rules apply."—*Government Advocate.*

9. The permits referred to under rules 4 and 6 will be issued under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner at current values.

"at current or market value."—*Government Advocate.*

"9. Such permits as may be granted under rule 3 shall be issued under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner on payment of the usual fees at the rates then in force. Permits granted under rule 4 shall contain directions for the disposal of the reserved trees to clear which permission has been granted. Such trees shall be taken over by the Forest Department and disposed of by them."—*Mr. Robertson.*

SCHEDULE.

[This is for the local officers to draw up, presumably on the basis of columns 1, 2, 3 and 8 of the village statement submitted with Settlement Officer's report, dated 11th June 1885. Please see that the village names are very plainly and correctly written.]

"*Schedule.*—These rules apply to all forest waste and uncultivated lands not entered as cultivated or recently thrown out of cultivation at settlement, or subsequently cultivated from time to time in accordance with these rules, included in the tahsíl of Murree and in the 'Kahru' and 'Pahár' circles of the tahsíl of Kahúta, and which are not included in any Government reserved or protected forest. These rules do not apply to lands within the boundaries of the Murree Municipality."—*Mr. Robertson.*

REMARKS ON ABOVE RULES.

It is for consideration whether these rules should be issued under Section 75 of the Act, or under Section 79 (*b*). I propose to issue them under the former section for the following reason:—On a careful reading of Section 79 (*b*) it seems to me merely to give Government authority to issue certain directions to persons who are interested in land jointly with Government.

To such directions no penalty is attached, Government merely having the power under the previous clause (*a*) to take the land into its own management if these directions are neglected. In the case of the lands to which these rules apply our object is different. We do not wish to interfere in the management of these lands; we merely wish to provide [in the terms of Section 75 (*c*)] for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of the trees and brushwood; and if our rules are neglected, we desire to enforce them by penalties.

It is for the local officers to suggest the trees which should be enumerated in the 1st paragraph of rule 1. I hope they will be few. The villagers will under rule 5 be free to sell retail all trees not enumerated.

E. G. WACE,
2nd Financial Commissioner.

29th May 1886.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the provisions of Chapter IV of the said Act applicable to the undemarcated areas in tahsíls Kahúta and Murree of the Ráwalpindi district hereinafter described, *viz.*—

In the forest and waste lands of the Kahúta and Murree tahsíls, the trees in which are the property of Government and which have not been constituted reserved forests by Punjab Government Notification No. 431, dated 27th October 1886, or protected forests by Punjab Government Notification No. 63, dated 17th February 1887.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 29, clause (*a*), of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that in the undemarcated protected forests of tahsíls Kahúta and Murree in the Ráwalpindi district, specified in Punjab Government Notification No. dated , the following trees shall be reserved:—

Deodár, biár, palundar, chír, táli, tun, rhin, barangi, phulái, khair, kangar, bamboo.

This Notification shall have effect from .

Rules for the management of Undemarcated Protected Forest Areas in Tahsil Murree and the Pahár and Kahru Circles of Tahsil Kahúta in the Ráwalpindi District, made by the Local Government under Section 31 of Act VII of 1878.

IN these rules the words "reserved trees" mean and include all trees declared to be reserved by Punjab Government Notification No. dated

The word "brushwood" includes all trees other than those specified in the above description, and wild bushes.

2. Except as hereinafter provided, every resident in a village to which these rules are applicable is at liberty to cut such wood as he may require for agricultural and domestic purposes from the trees and brushwood of spontaneous growth, produced by the waste lands of the village in which he resides, free of charge. *Provided* that it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi district, for the time being, whenever he shall consider that special circumstances exist for the adoption of such a course, to impose a fee not exceeding the current or market value of the trees or brushwood, or to require a written application to be made to him for permission to cut trees or brushwood for the purposes aforesaid, and to prohibit the cutting of trees or brushwood except upon payment of such fee, or unless permission has been obtained in the manner aforesaid.

3. The land-holders of villages to which these rules apply shall not cut reserved trees or brushwood for sale except under license to be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Except under license, to be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided, no land-holder of any village to which these rules apply shall cut trees or brushwood for burning charcoal or for kilns. Licenses for such purpose may be granted, free of charge, by the Deputy Commissioner to the extent of the agricultural and domestic requirements of the applicant.

5. Reserved trees shall not be permanently cleared from any land to which these rules apply, except under license of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained, but land not bearing any reserved trees may be cultivated without license under the terms of the village administration paper.

6. No person shall set fire to reserved trees or brushwood on lands to which these rules apply, or set fire to grass lands in their vicinity except under such general permission to fire grass lands as may be given by the Deputy Commissioner from time to time, and after taking such precautions as may be prescribed by him.

7. Such licenses as may be granted under rules 3 and 4 shall be issued under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner on payment of fees at current or market value of the trees or brushwood in question. Licenses granted under rule 5 to clear land for cultivation shall contain direction for the disposal of the reserved trees to clear which license has been given. Such trees shall be taken over by the Forest Department and be disposed of by them.

8. These rules do not apply to lands within the boundaries of the Murree Municipality.

No. 4052, dated 10th June 1886.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

WITH reference to your letter No. 405 of 20th June 1885, and other correspondence, I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, three sets of the four printed

pamphlets which contain the entire correspondence which has taken place between the Financial Commissioner, the local officers and the Conservator of Forests as to the forest settlement of Murree-Kahúta, together with the final proposals made by the Financial Commissioner to Government. I am also to forward a copy of the marginally-noted letter, which contains the orders of the Punjab Government upon all the questions at issue.

No. 218, dated 20th May 1886.

2. It will be seen that Government has accepted all the proposals made by the Financial Commissioner as to reserved forests and demarcated protected forests. The forest settlement record can therefore be framed accordingly. Two minor technical questions have been raised as to the spelling of proper names and as to the sufficiency of Notification No. 399 F. of 21st September 1881. In order to save time Mr. Robertson has been called upon to report direct to this office upon these points.

3. In regard to the undemarcated forest land included within village boundaries, Government has resolved to adopt the course recommended by the Financial Commissioner at pages 3 to 5 of the pamphlet entitled "Final Recommendations on the Murree-Kahúta Forest Settlement." Under this plan the land will be recorded as owned by the various village bodies concerned, but the forest growth and trees growing thereon will be retained as State property. The forest settlement record should be framed accordingly. In regard to the rules to be framed for these lands under Sections 79 and 75 of the Forest Act, I am to enclose a draft prepared by Colonel Wace, and to ask that you will be good enough to return it at an early date with your own opinion, that of the Conservator of Forests, and those of the local officers. The Conservator has been requested to communicate with you upon the subject. Any additions or alterations which you or the other officers to be consulted may consider desirable will be readily considered by Colonel Wace. In connection with this subject, I am to enquire whether, if these draft rules are issued, there will be any objection to the repeal of the rules issued in 1856 (under the Governor-General's rules of 1855), with the exception of paragraphs 1, 6, 7 and 10, which, in Colonel Wace's opinion, should remain in force.

4. Finally, I am to draw your attention to the Financial Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 16 of his note of 18th September 1885 (printed in the pamphlet of Final Recommendations) as to the appointment of forest guards. Colonel Wace looks to you and to the Deputy Commissioner to see that the guards of each forest are appointed only from among the lambardárs and owners of the villages interested therein. Under paragraph 13 (*b*) of the rules issued under circular No. 42 of 1885, both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner have been given the authority necessary to secure this result.

No. 4053.

Copy of above, together with the same enclosures as were forwarded therewith, sent to the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information and guidance, and with a request that he will furnish to the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, his opinion on the draft rules for the management of the undemarcated forest land within village boundaries.

No. 4054, dated 10th June 1886.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Officiating Government Advocate, Punjab.

There are certain forest tracts in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district in which the ownership of the forest produce belongs to Government while the ownership of the soil belongs to village communities.

2. It is proposed to regulate the administration of these tracts, with reference to Section 79 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, by rules issued under Section 75 of the same Act. A draft of these rules as prepared by the Financial Commissioner is enclosed herewith, and as no similar rules have yet been issued in the Punjab, I am to request the favour of your opinion as to whether the rules in this draft are such as can properly and legally be issued under the section in question. In giving an opinion upon this question, the accuracy of the facts stated in the preamble of the draft may be taken for granted.

I am also to enquire whether in your opinion the Financial Commissioner is right in assuming that the penalties provided in Section 76 of the Indian Forest Act will apply to the breach of rules made under Section 75 without any express provision for such penalties in the rules themselves.

No. 10, dated 6th January 1887.

From—Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to reply to your letter No. 4052, dated 10th June 1886, in paragraph 3 of which you forward, for my opinion and that of the Conservator of Forests and

the local officers, a draft of rules prepared by Colonel Wace under Sections 79 and 75 of the Forest Act for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and brushwood grown on the village lands of tahsíls Murree and Kahúta.

2. This answer has been delayed for some time, principally due to the fact of Mr. Robertson being on three months' privilege leave. I now, however, annex copies of reply received from Conservator of Forests, Punjab, together with the opinions of Mr. Robertson, Settlement Officer, the District Forest Officer, and Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

3. I have myself considered the draft rules, together with the communications received on the subject from the officers before mentioned, and I am of opinion that Mr. Robertson, Settlement Officer, has furnished a valuable and carefully considered criticism of the draft rules, and after personal discussion of the matter with him I recommend the alterations he proposes in the rules for adoption.

4. I concur with Mr. Robertson in his proposals to issue the rules under Section 32 of the Act instead of Section 75, and also that the whole area be afforded the protection provided in Section 28 of the Act; and if this is done, then the rules of 1855 can be wholly repealed.

No. 12 C. L., dated 6th July 1886.

From—H. C. Hill, Esquire, Offg. Conservator of Forests, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

With reference to Financial Commissioner's office endorsement No. 4053, dated 10th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you with my opinion on the draft rules for the management of the undemarcated forest and waste land in the Murree and Kahúta tahsils, and in accordance with your verbal request of a few days ago, I have the honor of submitting that it would be well to await the return of Mr. Robertson, C. S., from leave before finally disposing of the draft rules.

2. The only strong point which I have to urge in regard to these rules is, that I consider it would be fatal to all regulation of the use of, or preservation of, what forest growth these lands bear if, as proposed, the villagers be allowed to sell any wood or brushwood. The moment the villagers have a tangible pecuniary interest in clearing off the growth, its clearance cannot be regulated by permits, and I would strongly urge that no practical line of distinction can be drawn between retail and wholesale transactions.

3. All that would seem to me necessary would be rules (1) absolutely prohibiting sale; (2) allowing free and unrestricted use for agricultural and domestic purposes; (3) possibly imp ; permits and fees when produce is used for lime-burning or other manufacturing purp

rmis

No. 984, dated 15th October 1886.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to your No. 2236 of 21st June 1886, I have the honor to submit the following.

The cause of the delay in reply is that the matter has been left over to be dealt with by me on my return from my privilege leave, which expired on the 13th September.

The Financial Commissioner has forwarded certain draft rules for the management of waste lands not included in reserved or protected forests, which are now for the first time under the orders of Government, to be recorded as the property of the villagers—the forest produce, however, still to belong to the State—and has been good enough to invite opinions on this draft and other questions connected therewith.

Financial Commissioner's draft rules.

2. As to the proposed rules themselves. In regard to *rule* 1 I append a list of the trees which I think should be held to come under the term "trees" in these rules, and I have made it as short as appears to me possible :—

Deodár, biár, palundar, chír, táli, tun, rhin, barangi, phulái, khair, bamboo and kangar.

On *rule* 2 also I do not desire to offer any remarks.

Rule 3.—I also consider suitable, but I would add the words "or brushwood" after "trees" as noted in my remarks on next rule.

Rule 4.—I desire to urge as strongly as lies in my power that this rule should not be inserted. In the first place I do not see how it is possible to draw a clear distinction in practice (it is not easy even in theory in this case) between "retail" and "wholesale" transactions, and I have no hesitation in saying, from my own experience and knowledge of this district, that any such restriction would be systematically and success-

fully evaded; and in the second place, I think this permission would lead to the complete denudation of the hill-sides in many places, and would cause great injury and loss to the Government by destroying the market for their own forest produce. As regards firewood, from the sale of which at present a large portion of the forest income is derived, the people have never had this right, and they do not claim it now.

Further, I think that the result of such a provision will only be to benefit a few strong lambardárs and Raíses, who will sell the brushwood for their own private gain, and the contractors with whom they deal. The ordinary zamindár will only be injured by it. We should also in a few years see all the lower hill-sides in Murree and Kahúta in the same bare condition as the Bhamartrar hill of the Ráwalpindi tahsíl is now. I sincerely trust that no such permission will be given. Further, it would render the protection of the Government forests most difficult, as it would be quite impossible to tell whether such brushwood came from reserved or protected forests or from outside. On every ground I urge that this rule be excised.

For *rule* 5, as drafted by the Financial Commissioner, I would substitute—

"Village-owners shall not cut trees or brushwood for burning charcoal or kilns except under permit. Free permits may be granted to the extent needed for their personal wants."

I would not allow any charcoal-burning or kilns except under permit. It is a power which would be almost certainly abused for purposes of sale.

Rule 6.—I am inclined to regret the necessity for the insertion of this rule. It practically re-introduces many of the evils resulting from the necessity previously imposed on the zamíndárs of applying to the tahsíl for permission to cultivate new lands. It has been my endeavour throughout this settlement to do away with this necessity, which is felt as one of the greatest annoyances connected with forest management by the people. I would not place any restriction on the increase of cultivation outside demarcated protected forests beyond that of the prohibition of sale of forest produce as regards brushwood, and I propose, instead of rule 6 as proposed by the Financial Commissioner, to insert the following:—

"Trees shall not be permanently cleared from any land," &c., as before, omitting the words "or brushwood."

Even this rule in the higher parts of the tahsíl will be a somewhat vexatious restriction, but it is desirable to keep up this protection as regards portions of actual forest, but if its sale is not permitted; as regards "brushwood," I would certainly withdraw the restriction, maintaining it only as regards "trees."

Rule 7.—I would therefore alter in the same direction and say—

"When land previously bearing trees has been cleared without permission, or land previously bearing trees or *brushwood* has been injured by fire," &c., as in the draft.

I would certainly keep up the power to close *any* waste land injured by fire on account of the extreme danger caused by such fires to neighbouring forests; but if brushwood cannot be sold, it will only be cleared for cultivation, and therefore this power is not required in any other case except that of injury by fire.

Rule 8 is clearly excellent.

Rule 9.—Instead of rule 9 I would propose—

"Such permits as may be granted under rule 5 shall be issued under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner on payment of the fees at the rates then prevailing.

"Permits granted under rule 6 shall contain directions for the disposal of the trees permission to clear which has been granted. Such trees when cut shall be taken over by the Forest Department and disposed of by them."

This I think will best meet the case. If a zamindár desires to cultivate certain land on which trees are growing, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that he should be allowed to do so, the State property in the trees will be taken over and disposed of by the Forest Department.

As regards the schedule of lands coming under these rules, I think the following description would be sufficient:—

"These rules apply to all forest waste and uncultivated lands not entered as cultivated or recently thrown out of cultivation at settlement, or subsequently cultivated from time to time in accordance with these rules, included in the tahsil of Murree and in the 'Kahru' and 'Pahár' circles of the tahsíl of Kahúta and which are not included in any Government reserved or protected forest. These rules do not apply to lands within the boundaries of the Murree Municipality."

Forest Rules of 1855.

3. There remains the question of the maintenance of paragraphs 1,6, 7 and 10 of the rules of 1885.

I think it very desirable to maintain the *provisions* of paragraphs 1, 6 and 10 (paragraph 7 I would omit), but at the same time I much regret the necessity of reverting to the moribund rules of 1855 to complete a settlement under the Act.

Forest Settlement Officer's proposals.

4. I would, however, beg further to suggest that the entry of the land as belonging to the villagers, and the produce as belonging to Government, an entry against which in itself I have no desire to cavil, does not prevent our gazetting these lands as "protected forests" (see end of 1st paragraph of Section 28, "or to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which Government is entitled"), and I therefore venture to urge—

(1) that the whole of this land may be declared "protected";

(2) that the rules now proposed under Section 75 be issued under Sections 29 and 31 instead, the trees enumerated in rule 1 under Section 75 being "reserved" under Section 29 instead;

(3) that seeing the value of the provision of Section 78 of Act VII of 1878 the rules of 1855 be repealed.

If my proposals be accepted, this Section 78, which I quote here in full for facility of reference, will give us all the power we require, and we shall, in my opinion, have arrived at a complete and symmetrical and as simple a solution of the whole question as circumstances allow:—

"*Section* 78.—Every person who exercises any right in a reserved or *protected forest*, or who is permitted to take any forest produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

"every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

"every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

"shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest Officer or Police Officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest offence, and shall assist any Forest Officer or Police Officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence; and

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender."

Conclusion.

5. I have appended my proposals on this point in a complete form, and trust sincerely that they will be adopted. The only points in which they practically differ from those contained in the body of this note are in the issue of these rules under Section 32 of the Act instead of Section 75, and the protection of the whole area under Section 28.

If, however, these proposals be not accepted, although inconvenient in many ways I would recommend the continuance of rules 1, 6 and 10 of the rules of 1855, omitting rule 7, but I very much prefer the other course, which I trust will recommend itself to superior authority: it will bring the whole settlement under the Act; it will enable us to repeal the 1855 rules; it will, I think, through Section 78 give us all the powers we require, and its administration will be far easier and will be far better understood by constantly-changing Civil Officers and Tahsíldárs than any settlement partly under the Act and partly under the rules. I ask permission therefore strongly to urge its adoption.

NOTIFICATION.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 28 of Act VII of 1878, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare that the whole of the forest and waste lands of the Murree tahsíl, not included in reserved forests formed under Chapter II of the Act, or demarcated protected forests already formed under Chapter IV of the Act, and which have not been recorded at settlement as cultivated or lately thrown out of cultivation, and the forest produce of spontaneous growth upon which is the property of Government, are "protected forests under *Section 28* of Act VII of 1878." From the date of this Notification His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare that all trees belonging to any of the classes enumerated below, growing in any of the undemarcated protected areas in tahsíl Murree of the Rávalpindi district, duly notified as protected under Chapter IV of Act VII of 1878, are to be considered as "reserved" under Section 29, paragraph (*a*), of Act VII of 1878:—

Deodár, biár, palundar, chír, táli, tun, rhin, barangi, phalái, khair, kangar, bamboo.

NOTIFICATION.

IN the exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 28 of Act VII of 1878, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare that the whole of the forest and waste lands of the "Pahár" and "Kahru" circles of the Kahúta tahsíl not included in reserved forests formed under Chapter II of the Act, or demarcated protected forests already formed under Chapter IV of the Act, and which have not been recorded at settlement as cultivated or lately thrown out of cultivation, and the forest produce of spontaneous growth upon which is the property of Government, are "protected forests under *Section 28* of Act VII of 1878." From the date of this Notification His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare that all trees belonging to any of the classes enumerated below, growing in any of the undemarcated protected areas in the "Pahár" and "Kahru" circles of the Kahúta tahsíl of the Ráwalpindi district, duly notified as protected under Chapter IV of Act VII of 1878, are to be considered as "reserved" under Section 29, paragraph (*a*), of Act VII of 1878:—

Deodár, biár, palundar, chír, táli, tun, rhin, barangi, phalái, khair, kangar, bamboo.

Rules for the management of undemarcated protected areas in tahsíl Murree and the Kahru and Pahár circles of tahsíl Kahúta, district Ráwalpindi, under Section 31 *of Act VII of* 1878.

(1). All village residents are permitted to take wood for their agricultural and domestic purpose from the trees and brushwood of spontaneous growth, whether "reserved" under Section 29, paragraph (*a*), or not, produced by the waste lands of the village in which they reside. Ordinarily no charge shall be made on account of this privilege, nor shall any permission be requisite prior to its exercise. But under special circumstances, for sufficient reason shown, the Deputy Commissioner may impose a fee or require a written application for the felling of timber.

Section 31, (*a*), (*b*), (*d*).

(2). Village owners shall not cut reserved trees nor brushwood for sale except on permit.

Section 31 (*c*).

(3). Village owners shall not cut trees or brushwood for burning charcoal or kilns except under permit. Free permits for such purposes may be granted to the extent of their agricultural and domestic requirements by the Deputy Commissioner.

Section 31 (*c*).

(4). "Reserved" trees shall not be permanently cleared from any land except with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained, but land not bearing any "reserved" trees may be cultivated without permit under the terms of the village administration paper.

Section 31 (*g*).

(5). When land previously bearing trees has been cleared by cutting, or land previously bearing trees or brushwood has been injured by fire, the Deputy Commissioner may close such land against all cuttings or grazing for a period not exceeding twenty years; and may during that period take on the land so closed whatever action is necessary for the reproduction of forest growth.

Section 31, (*g*) and (*h*).

(6). No person shall set fire to trees or brushwood on uncultivated lands, nor set fire to grass lands in their vicinity.

Section 31 (*h*).

(7). Such permits as may be granted under rule 3 shall be issued under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner on payment of the usual fees at the rates then in force.

Section 3 (*e*).

Permits granted under rule 4 to clear land for cultivation shall contain directions for the disposal of the reserved trees to clear which permission has been given. Such trees shall be taken over by the Forest Department and disposed of by them.

(8). There are no restrictions upon the cutting of grass or upon the pasturing of cattle within such undemarcated protected forest lands.

Section 31 (*i*).

No. 177, dated 20th October 1886.

From—W. SHAKESPEAR, Esquire, District Forest Officer, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

I HAVE the honor to return the enclosures to your No. 2073 G., with the suggestion that the rules might be altered as follows:—

2. *Rule* 3.—Expunge "except on permit"; and for "*reserved trees, &c.,*" read "*any trees, brushwood, grass or other minor produce on field boundaries or elsewhere*"; and after "*sale*" add "*or use outside village limits.*"

3. *Rule* 7.—Expunge first clause from "such permits" to "in force," as the necessary procedure is clear in rule 8. Bearing in mind the enormous strain there will be on these outside lands, I think it most inadvisable to countenance any *sales* of produce

off them. The immediate village requirements for extension of cultivation, house-building, thatching, hedging, firewood, grazing and browsing animals, charcoal, for making and repairing agricultural implements, surki and lime, will alone only too rapidly change the condition of these lands, and I think we ought to discourage all idea of *selling* anything from them—first, because, if admitted, the people will not look on the lands so much as communal ones as it is desirable they should; second, that a few influential men will reap a rich harvest at the expense and convenience of the larger, poorer and labouring body of the community; third, the danger to adjacent reserved and protected forests will be immeasurably increased as these outside lands become daily denuded (this is undoubtedly proved in the case of the plains' reserves). The possibility of procuring permits *for sale* of charcoal, &c., will at once act as an incentive to bring about all that in my opinion it is desirable should be avoided, it making little difference whether trees and brushwood be sold purely as such, or whether they be employed in the manufacture of marketable material; and I submit that every endeavour should be made to get the people to look on this part of the State property from a commonly vested interest point of view. Further, rule 7 as it stands implies the possibility of obtaining charcoal on payment permits under rule 3; but this latter essentially refers to "free" permits for material required for private use, and its object would appear to be to afford a greater protection against the illicit manufacture of a valuable marketable commodity.

4. *Rule* 4.—I quite agree with the Forest Settlement Officer that it does seem harsh to insist on previous sanction to extend cultivation in these outside lands, and beg to submit that if the lambardárs, patwáris, and petty officers of all departments work properly, and the *selling* of *any* produce be a penal offence, this insistance might be waived if the clearance is allowed on certain provisos. The rule might, with the object of leaving the people as free as possible, without withdrawing supervision and protection, be as follows, or modified as you may desire:—

"No land shall be permanently cleared in patches detached from previously cultivated land, or within fifty feet of any stream, nalla or ravine, without previous sanction. With the above exceptions it may be cleared by resident villagers without permission, all material fit for building purposes being collected in a central spot on the owner's land, the lambardár at once reporting cases of clearances under this rule to the patwári, and the latter recording them in a register and reporting them periodically with a statement of the material collected, and also a statement whether the land has been actually cultivated within six months of being cleared."

The adoption of this will, I venture to hope, make the people less reckless in every way, keep the village together more for its general good, do away, to some extent, with the present undesirable system of cutting wood one day and putting it into buildings the next, and serve to protect the hill spurs and streams that ought to be jealously guarded on all lands. My meaning about detached patches will be clearer by the following illustration:—

A might be cleared under the rule, but B not so. Without some insistance to actually cultivate cleared land within a reasonable time, I think the open permission might be unduly abused in many ways. On the other hand, the procedure indicated for control will not throw any appreciable extra work on the officials, as under the rule the clearances would always be immediately adjoining old field.

5. There is no definite allusion in the rules as to sale of grass being prohibited, and I think the implication in rule 8 *against* this is scarcely strong enough, and I would propose the insertion of "grass or any minor produce, &c.," after "brushwood" in rule 2 as given in first part of this letter. Grass is in its way just as valuable as a timber tree, and I cannot urge too strongly that its *sale* should be absolutely prohibited like that of anything else. The Financial Commissioner in his draft rules desired to concede sale of brushwood, but the Forest Settlement Officer has shown what the concession might and would surely lead to, and I would submit that the objection applies equally to the sale of grass, and that during the past two years the income on its account has appreciably suffered from the *ad interim* permission to sell it off the lands under report, and that the protection of the reserved and protected forests has been rendered almost impossible by the facility afforded for cutting grass in them and then asserting that it has come off village lands. Apart from the matter of revenue decreased by some hundreds of rupees, and the increased difficulty in protecting adjoining forests, I think the sale of grass should be discouraged in the interests of the people themselves, even if they did not rot the reserved and protected areas. The restriction will only really affect the villages near Murree and along the cart-road; but these are the very ones that supply the bulk of animals for draught and loading purposes, and any one can see that they do not get too much to eat, and consequently readily succumb to sickness. Starved and hard-worked as they are, the amount of cash earned by the sale of the grass can also be small after all, while the harm to all parties is very considerable. Taking into account the great advantage to the villagers by retaining for their own use the grass produced on these outside lands and their own field *boundaries* (an advantage they are of course still ignorant of), there is no hardship in strictly prohibiting

"its sale or use outside village limits." The rule must be absolute, and include grass on the field boundaries as though this is of spontaneous growth; still to allow its sale and withhold that from surrounding waste would not work, and the stacking or daily consumption of this at the occupants' door is, if possible, more essential than of that in the further removed "waste."

6. I have been led to report on the matter in hand at some length, recognizing its vast importance to the State and the people, and trust that the restrictions submitted for adoption may not be thought to have emanated from any sordid desire to raise forest income. They certainly have not. I have the interests of the people in view, and know that rules are repugnant to them, but know also that the maintenance of forest growth in a broad sense must tend ultimately to the benefit of these very people in a way that they can only be gradually led up to recognize.

7. The 1855 rules should certainly be repealed.

No. 2338 G., dated 17th November 1886

From—J. W. GARDINER, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit letter No. 984, dated 15th ultimo, from the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, to your address. This letter was sent to me by the Settlement Officer with a request that I would forward it with my own opinion and that of the Deputy Conservator of Forests. I have accordingly obtained the latter, and submit it herewith, together with a copy of some further remarks which the Settlement Officer has written at my request.

2. As regards my own opinion, I am afraid that I can offer little which would be of any value, as I have had little or no experience in this district. But, as far as I can judge, I agree with the opinion and remarks recorded by the Settlement Officer. I would, however, suggest that rule No. 7, as drafted by Mr. Robertson, might be made clearer by being worded "such permits as may be granted under the *first sentence (or clause)* of rule 3 shall be issued," &c.; and it might also be explained what is meant by "the usual fees at the rates then in force." If this means that these permits are to be granted on the same terms as similar permits are granted by the Forest Officer in the case of Government forests, this might be clearly stated. It seems unnecessary to add anything in support of the arguments by which Mr. Robertson supports his proposals.

No. 2379, dated 9th November 1886.

From—The Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

I HAVE read Mr. Shakespear's remarks upon the draft rules for the management of the demarcated waste areas. Except upon one point I have nothing to add to what I have already said.

I think there should be *no* restriction upon the sale of grass by the villagers from such land, and I think rule 8 makes this quite plain, and I would maintain it as it stands, or alter it only to make it still more plain that the sale of grass is permitted thereby.

No. 50 D. A., dated Lahore, 30th June 1886.

From—W. H. RATTIGAN, Esquire, Offg. Government Advocate, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN accordance with the desire expressed in your letter No. 4054, dated 10th June, I have looked through the rules forwarded therewith, which I have recast in stricter legal phraseology, and I now enclose a copy of the revised draft for the approval of the Financial Commissioner.

2. As regards the question whether the rules are such as can be properly and legally issued under Section 75 of the "Indian Forest Act, 1878," I am of opinion that this largely depends on whether the forest tracts to which these rules are intended to apply have been constituted into "reserved forests," "village forests" or "protected forests," as to which your letter under reply is silent. In the first two cases, subject in the case of "village forests" to any special rules which the Local Government might prescribe under Section 27, the provisions of Chapter II would be applicable; while in the case of a "protected forest" those of Chapter IV would be so, and under Section 29 (*b*) it would rest with the Local Government, by a Notification in the local official gazette, and not with the Deputy Commissioner, as provided by the rules proposed by the Financial Commissioner, to declare a forest "closed." If, however, the tracts to which the proposed rules are intended to apply have not been constituted into either "reserved," "village" or "protected" forests, then, in my opinion, the rules in question are such as may be legally framed under Section 75 (*c*). But this latter section also permits the framing of rules for the "preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees *and timber*," whereas the draft rules

exclude all mention of "timber." I am not sure whether this is intentional, but it is worthy of consideration, in view of the better conservation of forests, whether rule II might not be so altered as to restrict the right of villagers to cut "trees" or "brushwood" so long as there is sufficient "timber" (as defined in Section 2 of the Act) lying on the ground available for their purposes. If the rules are to be extended to "timber" as well, the provisions of Chapter VII must, however, be kept in view if any fee is to be demanded for its use.

3. In conclusion, I am of opinion that the penalties provided in Section 76 of the Forest Act for the breach of rules would apply of their own vigour to the breach of any of the proposed rules, without any express provision being made therein in that behalf.

DRAFT RULES.

IN the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 75 (c) of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and brushwood belonging to Government, but grown on land belonging to the village proprietors, of villages situate within the boundaries of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the district of Ráwalpindi:—

Definition clause. 1. In these rules the word "trees" includes all trees of the following description:—

[The local officer will here insert the names of the more valuable trees grown in the tahsíls in question.]

The word "brushwood" includes all trees other than those specified in the above description, and wild bushes.

2. Except as hereinafter provided, every resident in a village to which these rules are applicable is at liberty to cut such wood as he may require for agricultural and domestic purposes from the trees and brushwood of spontaneous growth produced by the waste lands of the village in which he resides, free of charge. *Provided* that it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi district for the time being, whenever he shall consider that special circumstances exist for the adoption of such a course, to impose a fee not exceeding , or to require a written application to be made to him for permission to cut trees or brushwood for the purposes aforesaid, and to prohibit the cutting of trees or brushwood except upon payment of such fee or unless permission has been obtained in the manner aforesaid.

[*N. B.*—The mode in which this fee is to be calculated should be specified.]

3. The land-holders of villages to which these rules apply shall not cut trees for sale except under permit to be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Brushwood may be cut by the land-holders of villages to which these rules apply for the purposes of retail sale, but large or wholesale transactions with Railway, Military and Civil Departments of Government, and contractors, are prohibited.

5. Except under permit to be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided, no land-holder of any village to which these rules apply shall cut trees or brushwood for burning charcoal or for kilns, beyond what may be necessary for his own personal wants.

6. Trees or brushwood shall not be permanently cleared from any land to which these rules apply except with the previous written sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

7. When land previously bearing trees or brushwood has been cleared by cuttings or has been injured by fire, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to close such land against all future cuttings or grazing for a period not exceeding twenty years, and also during that period to take such measures as may be necessary for the reproduction of forest growth on the land so closed.

8. No person shall set fire to trees or brushwood on uncultivated lands to which these rules apply, nor set fire to grass lands in their vicinity.

9. The permits referred to under rules 4 and 6 shall be issued under the order of the Deputy Commissioner at current or market value.

[No. 27]

No. 333, dated 24th September 1889.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Maclagan's letter No. 398, dated 23rd May 1889, regarding the unclassed State forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, and, in reply, to convey the following orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Of the four main points referred by the Financial Commissioner, His Honor concurs in the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Young in regard to (1) the cutting of brushwood for retail sale, (2) the cutting of trees for charcoal-burning and for kilns, and (3) the clearance of land for cultivation. As regards the question, however, whether these forests should be made protected forests, or whether rules should be made for them under Section 75 of the Forest Act, His Honor has decided to adopt the latter course. In view of the existing demarcation of large areas as reserved and protected forests, the Lieutenant-Governor is averse to treating the remainder also as protected, and prefers to make such rules as are required for this area under Section 75 of the Act, which in His Honor's opinion exactly fits the case where proprietary right in the soil and a right of cultivation has been conceded.

3. The rules proposed by the Financial Commissioner for issue under Section 31 of the Act are practically those which have been approved by the Government Advocate as within the powers conferred by Section 75, and these will now issue under the latter section. A specification of "trees" has been made in the first rule in place of the Notification of reserved trees which the Financial Commissioner proposed to issue under Section 29 of the Act, and rule 6 as to firing of forest lands has been somewhat modified. A copy of the Notification publishing these rules is forwarded herewith.

No. 334.

COPY, with copy of the letter to which it is a reply and of Punjab Government Notification No. 335 of this date, forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information and guidance.

[No. 28]

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 24th September 1889.

No. 335.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules under clause *(c)* of the said section for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government in the unclassed State forests of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district :—

RULES.

1. In these rules the word "tree" includes all trees of the following description :—

Deodár, biár, paludar, chír, táli, tun, rhin, barangi, phulái, khair, kangar and bamboo.

The word "brushwood" includes all trees other than those specified in the above description, and wild bushes.

2. Except as hereinafter provided, every resident in a village to which these rules are applicable is at liberty to cut such wood as he may require for agricultural and domestic purposes from the trees and brushwood of spontaneous growth produced by the waste lands of the village in which he resides, free of charge. *Provided* that it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi district for the time being, whenever he shall consider that special circumstances exist for the adoption of such a course, to impose a fee not exceeding the current or market value of the trees or brushwood, or to require a written application to be made to him for permission to cut trees or brushwood for the purposes aforesaid, and to prohibit the cutting of trees or brushwood except upon payment of such fee, or unless permission has been obtained in the manner aforesaid.

3. The land-holders of villages to which these rules apply shall not cut trees or brushwood for sale except under license to be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Except under license to be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided, no land-holder of any village to which these rules apply shall cut trees or

brushwood for burning charcoal or for kilns. Licenses for such purpose may be granted free of charge by the Deputy Commissioner to the extent of the agricultural and domestic requirements of the applicant.

5. Trees shall not be permanently cleared from any land to which these rules apply, except under license of the Deputy Commissioner previously obtained, but land not bearing any trees may be cultivated without license under the terms of the village administration paper.

6. No person shall set fire to trees or brushwood on lands to which these rules apply, and no person shall set fire to grass lands in their vicinity except under such general permission to fire grass lands as may be given by the Deputy Commissioner from time to time, and after taking such precautions as may be prescribed by him.

7. Such licenses as may be granted under rules 3 and 4 shall be issued under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner on payment of fees at current or market value of the trees or brushwood in question. Licenses granted under rule 5 to clear land for cultivation shall contain directions for the disposal of the trees to clear which license has been given. Such trees shall be taken over by the Forest Department and be disposed of by them.

8. These rules do not apply to lands within the boundaries of the Murree Municipality.

[No. 29]

No. 336, dated 24th September 1889.

From—H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin regarding the unclassed State forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district.

No. 333, dated 24th September 1889, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
Punjab, Government Notification No. 335, dated 24th September 1889.

No. 1906, dated 6th December 1889.

From—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In continuation of my No. 22 C. of 16th September 1889, I have the honor to ask you for an authoritative interpretation of the rules under the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district in the following points.

2. I make the reference purely from the point of view of administration, so as to secure and guarantee continuity of action on the part of the local Forest Officer and Deputy Commissioner.

3 (*a*). It is not clear to me whether the right of any one individual right-holder or of any community of right-holders to timber is cumulative; whether, in fact, that which they refrain from claiming at any one period in accordance with their right is again claimable at some future period.

For example, a village asks for 10 trees, but its maximum right as calculated by the rules is 100 trees. Must we reserve this balance of 90 trees as liable to be claimed at a future period, or may we at once dispose of it if it is sylviculturally exploitable?

I need hardly point out that in the former case it may happen that positive injury is being done to the forest by the non-removal of exploitable material, whereas our object should be to improve the productiveness of the forest.

(*b*). In the case where the necessity for, say, 100 trees has been proved, and the Forest Officer has satisfied himself that the undemarcated waste of the village applying cannot supply the timber, and that to take so much as 100 trees from the protected forest on which the right exists would be to cut more than the possibility of that forest, must we nevertheless grant the timber from this protected forest? This would mean encroaching upon the capital stock, jeopardising the future outturn, and if continued would lead to the ultimate destruction of the forest. Does not the inclusion of the permission to supply rights under certain circumstances from a forest other than that on which the rights exist, imply that under no circumstances are we compelled to fell in order to supply rights more than the possibility of the forest?

Had the Forest Settlement Officer contemplated the felling, in satisfaction of rights, of more than the possibility of the forest, would he not, under Section 14 of

the Forest Act, have set aside a certain portion of the forest in commutation of the right? Does not his avoidance of the use of that section show that he considered that the integrity of the forest should at all hazards be observed?

I think a definite ruling on the above points would be very useful to the local Forest Officer and also to the Deputy Commissioner to whom appeals against the action of the Forest Officer would lie, in their administration of these forests.

No. 906, dated 8th February 1890.

From—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1906, dated 6th December, asking for an interpretation of certain rules under the forest settlement of the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls in Ráwalpindi.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Financial Commissioner assumes you refer to the rules for the management of protected forests published in Punjab Government Notification No. 65 of 17th February 1887. The principle on which the rules are based is that the people have been exercising certain rights of user which the Government has decided to continue. Within the prescribed limits the right-holders are as much entitled to trees for building purposes so long as the forests contain them, as they are to the produce of their own fields. A discretion is left by rule 10 (ii) to give trees from forests other than those in which the right is held. The granting of licenses is limited to certain times, and unused licenses lapse after a given time; but subject to these conditions, the rules require that the right-holders shall have their rights.

3. The two questions raised in your letter refer to two extreme cases, *viz.*, (1) the case of a forest in which there are a considerable number of unclaimed zamíndári rights combined with an undue crowding of forest trees; and (2) the case in which the Forest Officer cannot, either from the forest in which the right is held or from some other forest, meet the requirements of the right-holders without serious damage to a forest. It is difficult to answer problems of this character until they arise, which Mr. Young hopes would seldom happen.

4. The first case cannot be very difficult to deal with. The Forest Officer will no doubt generally clear timber when by doing so the forest will be benefited, and if he anticipates large demands from the right-holders he will leave a margin for meeting such demands (cf. rule 7). The second case introduces a dilemma which, if the Forest Officer cannot himself solve, he must refer for orders. All the Financial Commissioner is able to say at present is that should such a dilemma arise the Forest Officer must no doubt give more trees than he would give if he were only bound by the strictest regard to forest conservancy.

5. As regards the question of cumulative demands, it is clear that no such right exists. The rights attach to individuals, not to communities. If an individual has not had the trees to which he is entitled within the period fixed, he may at any time claim that number, but he may never claim more trees than would bring the number supplied to him up to more than the number to which he is entitled during the period fixed for his demand. If, for instance, he is entitled to three trees in five years, he must not claim more than three trees in any period of five years wherever taken.

6. Mr. Young hopes these instructions will meet your requirements.

7. In conclusion, I am to point out that if the Financial Commissioner is right in thinking that your letter is concerned only with "protected forests," the reference to para. 14 of the Forest Act would appear to be erroneous.

No. 112, dated 10th February 1890.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commission r, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor a letter No. 1650, dated 30th October, in which the Conservator of Forests has asked whether the forest rules of 1856 have been cancelled by the issue of Punjab Government Notification No. 335, dated 24th September 1889.

2. The rules, which have been published under Section 75, were framed by the Financial Commissioner with the view of their being published under

Section 31 after the forests in question should have been gazetted as protected forests. If this had been done Section 78 of Act VII of 1878 would have applied, and this section would have provided the necessary means of calling to account any of the right-holders in cases of forest fires, &c., as pointed out by Mr. Robertson in para. 4 of his No. 984, dated 15th October 1886, printed in Forest Department Proceedings No. 26 of September 1889. The subsidiary rules of 1856 issued under the authority of the rules for hill forests, which are in force under the Punjab Laws Act, could then have been repealed or allowed to fall into abeyance.

3. But as the forests have not been gazetted as "protected forests," Section 78 of the Act does not apply, and the only provisions, except in cases of proved incendiarism, making the villagers responsible for conflagrations are those of Section 6 of the local rules of 1856, the authority for which is contained in Section 9 of the rules of 1855. Mr. Young had no opportunity of pointing this out, more particularly as the draft rules intended for issue under Section 31 were issued under Section 75 without further reference to this office.

4. Under present circumstances, the rules of 1856, which have not been repealed, are, the Financial Commissioner presumes, to be resorted to where necessary.

5. Both in Mr. Robertson's letter above quoted and in Conservator's present letter, the subsidiary rules of 1856 are quoted as 'the rules of 1855,'' which is somewhat confusing. The rules of 1855 in force under the Punjab Laws Act cannot of course be repealed except by an Act of the Legislature.

No. 1650, dated 30th October 1889.

From—R. H. C. Whittall, Esquire, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

With reference to the rules published in *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 335 of the 24th September last, I have the honor to ask if the forest rules of 1855 are thereby cancelled.

The question is a most important one. For under the rules of 1855 the lambardárs, zaildárs, and occupants of land are held responsible for forest conflagrations occurring within the boundaries of their villages.

I do not think that there is any other way of preventing forest fires in a country like Murree and Kahúta without holding the community of the village responsible, and I trust that the new rules do not in any way do away with that responsibility.

No. 94, dated 6th March 1890.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 112 of the 10th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to decide that the provisions of rules 6, 7 and 10 of the special subsidiary forest rules of 1856 for the Ráwalpindi district are to be still worked as regards the area of unclassed State forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls covered by Notification No. 335 of 24th September last until it can be shown that there is a practical necessity for this. Special restrictions have been imposed upon the reserved and protected areas, and His Honor would wish to be informed if cases of fires which cannot be dealt with under rule 6 of the above Notification have occurred during the past year in the unclassed areas in such numbers as to justify the decision for which the Conservator of Forests asks. If not, Sir James Lyall thinks that the matter should be allowed to stand over for the present, until at least a final conclusion is formed as to the policy of allowing firing under due restrictions in these and other low-lying mountain forests. If a number of cases of fires have occurred in these areas it should be explained, with reference to the circumstances of each, whether or not action could have been taken under rule 6 of the Notification of 24th September last.

No. 2167, dated 7th March 1888.

From—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

In compliance with the provisions of para. 9 of Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 42 of 1885, I have the honor to forward, for any remarks which the Financial

Commissioner may desire to record, a draft working-plan (with eight appendices and two maps) for the Kahúta-Murree forests of the Ráwalpindi district.

2. The plan has been prepared by Mr. J. L. Pigot, Assistant Conservator of Forests and bears the countersignature of the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi.

No. 6946, dated 26th November 1888.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

WITH reference to your letter No. 2167, dated 7th March 1888, I am directed to return the working-plan (with appendices and maps) of the Murree and Kahúta forests received therewith, and to request that it may be resubmitted when it has received the countersignature of the Commissioner as required by para. 7 of this office Circular No. 11 of 1888.

No. 455, dated 27th May 1889.

From—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

IN continuation of correspondence ending with your No. 6946 of the 26th November 1888, I have now the honor to resubmit the working-plan of the Murree and Kahúta forests countersigned by the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi as required by para. 7 of Circular No. 11 of 1888.

It will be borne in mind that the plan was first submitted under this office No. 2167 of 7th March 1888, when the procedure concerning such plans was regulated by the terms of your Circular No. 42 of 1885. But this Circular having in the meanwhile been replaced by Circular No. 11 of 1888, it was returned with your No. 6946 above cited.

No. 131 C, dated 8th July 1889.

From—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM directed to return the working-plan for the Murree and Kahúta forests received with your No. 455, dated 27th May last, and to communicate the following remarks.

2. At the top of page 64 of the working-plan and on pages 156-7 Mr. Pigot writes on the assumption that, as provided by Punjab Government Notification No 432 of 27th October 1886, not more than three-fourths of the whole area of reserved forests in each tahsíl would be closed to grazing at any one time. That Notification has, however, since been cancelled by Punjab Government Notification No. 257 of 9th May 1888, which provides that not more than three-fourths of the whole area of *any of the* reserved forests shall be closed to grazing at any one time. The proposals, therefore, made on page 157 of the working-plan, that grazing should be excluded altogether from the fuel reserves of the lower hills and from the oak forests of the upper hills, cannot be carried out as they stand, but will be subject to the opening of one-fourth of each of the forests as required by Punjab Government Notification No. 257 of 9th May 1888.

3. On page 118 the Forest Officer, in calculating the margin of produce available for the State, bases his estimate on the existing number of right-holders, adding that if the wants of future right-holders were considered, the protected forests would possibly not suffice to allow of timber being cut for trade. The Financial Commissioner agrees to this procedure on the understanding that the working-plan will be reconsidered after the expiry of ten years from its introduction.

4. In other respects the Financial Commissioner sees no objection to the working-plan so far as it affects the revenue administration. For the reason stated in para. 2 he has been unable to countersign it in its present form.

5. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi has been asked to report on the erection of tri-junction pillars, &c., mentioned in para. 72 of the report.

6. In conclusion, I am to say that the Financial Commissioner has lately, in a letter No. 398 of 23rd May 1889, recommended to the Punjab Government that the village forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls should be gazetted under Section 28 of the Forest Act as undemarcated protected forests.

No. 22 C., dated 16th September 1889.

From—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 131 C. of the 8th July 1889, I have now the honor of returning the working-plan of the Murree and Kahúta forests, with the passages referred to in your letter regarding the closing of three-fourths of the whole area of reserves in any one tahsil altered.

There are one or two points connected with the application of the plan by the local Forest Officer on which I will ask you for an authoritative opinion in a separate communication. As they do not affect the technicalities of the plan, and as the latter has been delayed from one cause and another a very long time, I venture to ask for your countersignature as early as possible to enable me to submit the plan for the technical scrutiny of the Inspector-General of Forests.

No. 5890, dated 7th October 1889.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM directed to return duly countersigned by the Financial Commissioner the working-plan of the Murree-Kahúta forests received with your letter No. 22 C. of the 16th ultimo.

No. 1549, dated 19th October 1889.

From—R. H. C. WHITTALL, Esquire, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Inspector-General of Forests, India.

I HAVE the honor to forward, under Government of India Circular No. 28 F. of 6th September 1889, the working-plan of the Murree and Káhuta forests for your technical scrutiny. With the history of this working-plan you are already familiar. But for a change in the procedure in such cases, made by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, the working-plan would have been submitted to you a year ago.

It has been approved of by Colonel Bailey, lately Conservator of Forests in this Province. I will therefore confine myself to but few remarks.

The plan embraces the areas of 47 reserved and 56 protected forests. Mr. Pigot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, the officer who has made the working-plan, has decided that 43 of the protected forests are so poor in material that they should not be worked at all during the currency of the plan. Beyond the actual requirements of the right-holders having rights in them, he would cut nothing from them on behalf of Government, and for the right-holders only so much as it is proved that they actually require.

In the case of the remaining 13 protected forests in which he considers the state of the peuplement sufficient to justify the removal of some material, he arbitrarily puts aside one-half of the stock of 1st class trees, well and ill formed, to be considered in the same way as the stock on the 43 protected forests, that is to say, he would rather not cut any of this half of the mature stock at all, but he will if necessary take from it enough to satisfy the proved necessities of the right-holders. To remove, except on the emergency mentioned, any of this reserved stock might, he considers, eventually reduce these 13 forests to the same state of poverty as is the case in the 43 untouched forests.

Considering the time spent by Mr. Pigot in these forests, and the familiarity with them and with their conditions which he must have obtained, his views as to leaving untouched in the proposed workings the entire stock on 43 forests and half the stock on 13 forests must, I think, be accepted. But I think it was a pity his instructions did not direct him to extend his enumeration of stock into the 43 untouched protected forests.

It is to be observed that this state of almost abandonment of the poorer protected forests will only last for 10 (ten) years.

Considering the spirit of the forest settlement, which conceives that no protected forest is to be touched for the supply to right-holders until it is shown that the undemarcated waste outside cannot supply requirements, it is

hoped that the demands on them which it is found absolutely necessary to meet will be so few, and that the conditions of the protected forests will have so far improved during the next ten years, as to admit of their inclusion in the revised working-plan contemplated to be then made.

The only other matter I need mention is the change made in the orders regulating the areas which may be closed against grazing. The whole forest settlement was made on the understanding that as much as three-fourths of the total area in each of the tahsíls might, if necessary, be closed to grazing. This limit was fixed in consideration of the enormous areas outside reserves available to the people for grazing, and it is probable that had the present orders directing that not more than three-fourths of *each reserve* might at any time be closed been in force at the time of settlement, the areas recommended for demarcation into protected forests would have been very considerably increased.

In the working-plan it has been assumed that in view of the large grazing area available in the undemarcated waste, and the fees chargeable on the one-fourth of each reserve which must remain open, these latter areas will, in practice, not be over-grazed.

Colonel Bailey having, as before mentioned, approved of the working-plan, I do not note on any other points connected with it.

No. 38, dated Calcutta, 16th January 1891.

From—B. C. Hill, Esquire, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India,

To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I have the honor to forward, for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, working-plans for the reserved and protected forests in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district which have been submitted by the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for my opinion and remarks, in accordance with the provisions of Section 69 of the Forest Department Code.

2. The forests included in the report embrace an area of 171 square miles, and vary considerably in their character and surroundings, as well as in the conditions which govern their management. They have, therefore, been grouped into seven separate working circles—three in the Kahúta and four in the Murree tahsíl—in which different classes of exploitations have been proposed, as shown in the statements given in Appendix A to this letter.

		Acres.
Kahúta ...	Reserved Forests ...	35,161
	Protected " ...	20,126
Murree ...	Reserved Forests ...	30,463
	Protected " ...	23,232
	Total Area ...	108,982

3. For reasons stated in the report, a summary of which is given in the "Remarks" column in those statements, and which appear to me to be adequate, it is not proposed to exploit, otherwise than is required to meet the demands of right-holders, the forests in the upper and lower Jhelum circles. The fellings which it is proposed to carry out in the other circles, *viz.*, upper and lower Kahúta, and upper, central, and lower Murree, during the currency of the ten years for which the plan has been prepared, are shown in the statements contained in Appendix B.

4. The nature and estimated cost of the works of improvement which it is proposed should be carried out during the currency of the plans are fully detailed in paragraphs 68 to 73 of the report. These works appear to be moderate and necessary, in view of what is stated in the opening portions of the report.

The suggestions made with regard to the management of grazing, and the manufacture of charcoal, have my approval. The proposals with regard to increasing the establishment appear reasonable, but do not call for any special remarks from me. They will doubtless receive attention.

5. I consider that the report, although somewhat diffuse, which, however, is due to the fact that no stereotyped form had been prescribed at the time it was written, evidences a considerable amount of work, and reflects credit on its compiler, Mr. Pigot. The plans for the different working circles have been

drawn up clearly and accurately, and I recommend that they be sanctioned to remain in force up to the 31st March 1898, that is to say, for ten years from the 1st April 1888, the date from which it was intended they should come into force. Such of the operations due for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 as have not been completed should, in accordance with paragraph 70 of the Forest Department Code, be carried on as a balance to be completed in subsequent years.

6. In conclusion, I would beg to draw attention to the fact that this report, which it would appear from paragraph 23 of the Punjab Forest Administration Report for 1887-88 was completed in July 1887, has only been submitted for my opinion in November 1890, or more than three years after it was due; and to suggest that measures should be taken to prevent similar delays in future, as these necessarily restrict the utility of working-plans prepared at considerable expense. The delays appear to be mainly due to the plans being submitted, after completion, to Civil Officers for criticism and opinion; and I beg to suggest that some arrangement might be introduced by which District Officers would be consulted and their views ascertained while working-plans were in course of preparation.

APPENDIX A.

Working Circles, Kahúta Tahsil.

Name of Circle.	Areas included.			Summary Description of Crop.							Remarks.
	Reserved or Protected.	Name.	Area, in acres, excluding *chaks.*	Nature of growth.	1st Class Trees.			2nd Class Trees.			
					Good.	Inferior.	Total.	Good.	Inferior.	Total.	
	Protected ...	Harúta ...	253		196	150	346	534	436	970	
	Reserved ...	Kámra* ...	2,140		674	500	1,174	4,707	5,100	9,807	
	Ditto ...	Narar* ...	1,369		857	577	1,434	3,190	1,965	5,155	
	Protected ...	Parindla* ...	896		1,092	280	1,372	2,787	1,048	3,835	
	Reserved ...	Danohi* ...	1,819		410	869	1,279	7,047	6,908	13,955	
	Protected ...	Chent ...	748		526	683	1,209	2,709	3,069	5,778	
	Reserved ...	Bhángal ...	1,346		356	1,340	1,696	1,474	4,417	5,891	
	Ditto ...	Bagá ...	656		35	413	448	35	590	625	
Upper Kahúta ...	Ditto (part) ...	Sang* ...	1,965	*Pinus longifolia* is the dominating forest species.	554	1,375	1,929	5,824	8,338	14,162	The forests marked thus * are to be exploited during the ten years 1888-89 to 1897-98 by the selection method (for chír—*Pinus longifolia*). The others are to be protected only, except as regards trees felled to meet the wants of right-holders.
	Ditto (part) ...	Kerl* ...	800		298	513	811	1,001	1,342	2,343	
	Protected ...	Chanjuián* ...	1,683		544	925	1,469	1,831	2,461	4,292	
	Reserved ...	Khuián ...	549		75	859	934	109	1,594	1,703	
	Ditto ...	Salámbar ...	518		72	350	422	812	1,312	2,124	
	Protected ...	Kaloián Chakla* ...	2,643		3,277	1,942	5,219	9,751	4,390	14,141	
	Reserved ...	Panjár* ...	2,016		1,402	1,813	3,215	5,312	4,114	9,426	
	Protected ...	Bindla ...	589		280	331	611	756	440	1,196	
	Ditto ...	Utrina* ...	515		519	817	1,336	1,328	1,686	3,014	

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Name of Circle.	Areas included. Reserved or protected.	Name.	Area, in acres, excluding *chaks*.	Nature of growth.	Remarks.
Lower Jhelum	Protected ...	Kanáud ...	480	Fuel forests of Sanatta, &c., with some young and usually immature pine.	For the present, no regular succession of exploitations is proposed; but should prices rise, or a local demand spring up, fellings may be instituted in the following incidence of compartments Nos. 8, 9, 10, 12 13, 16 and 17.
	Reserved ...	Las ...	284		
	Ditto ...	Beor Khalol ...	1,614		
	Protected ...	Janhátal ...	1,263		
	Ditto ...	Suheri ...	323		
	Ditto ...	Seri ...	465		
	Reserved ...	Javand ...	2,147		
	Protected ...	Thuthar ...	364		
	Reserved ...	Nala Sehr ...	740		
	Protected ...	Rájdháni ...	830		
	Ditto ...	Bháogarh ...	812		
	Reserved ...	Banáhal ...	1,985		
	Protected ...	Khad ...	1,612		
	Reserved ...	Bálimáh ...	901		
	Protected ...	Palákhar ...	420		
	Ditto ...	Thoa ...	193		
	Ditto ...	Dodili Mator ...	484		
Lower Kahúta	Reserved ...	Gura* ...	715	Occupying the outer hills at low elevations, and stocked generally with brushwood or hard-wood trees.	The working of the forests marked thus * is to be taken in hand during the next ten years.
	Ditto ...	Kulthea ...	1,235		
	Ditto ...	Paláh ...	293		
	Protected ...	Hanesar ...	573		
	Reserved ...	Kajliban ...	468		
	Protected ...	Panathi ...	779		
	Reserved ...	Salitha* ...	949		
	Protected ...	Maniand ...	504		
	Reserved (part) ...	Kerl* ...	4,486		
	Protected ...	Perphirián ...	749		
	Reserved (part) ...	Sang ...	746		
	Protected ...	Dhamnúta ...	315		
	Reserved ...	Jantra* ...	675		
	Ditto ...	Salanga* ...	494		
	Protected ...	Talhetar* ...	759		
	Reserved ...	Jhila Cheráh* ...	4,251		
	Protected ...	Pharwála ...	792		
	Ditto ...	Chinám ...	1,082		

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Working Circles, Murree Tahsíl.

Name of Circle.	Areas included.			Nature of growth.	Summary Description of Crop.						Remarks.
	Reserved or Protected.	Name.	Area, in acres, excluding *chaks.*		1st *Class Trees.*			2nd *Class Trees.*			Proposals for working.
					Good.	Inferior.	Total.	Good.	Inferior.	Total.	
	Protected ...	Gora Galli* ...	125				Not estimated.				
	Reserved ...	Saribári* ...	2,380		588	1,167	1,755	3,085	3,391	6,476	
	Protected ...	Saneo* ...	138		87	272	359	426	1,801	2,227	
	Reserved ...	Kachut ...	628		376	694	1,070	1,072	1,480	2,552	
	Protected ...	Bará Hotar ...	286		18	33	51	410	292	702	
	Reserved ...	Chárihán (part)* ...	1,738		683	904	1,587	2,169	2,859	5,028	
	Protected ...	Bagla* ...	912		237	146	383	1,732	1,576	3,308	
	Ditto ...	Bamrot* ...	480		416	113	529	2,154	507	2,661	
	Reserved ...	Sangseri* ...	365		377	176	553	2,089	647	2,736	
Central Murree ...	Protected ...	Darnoián ...	579	Resembling those of Upper Kahúta, *i.e.*, *P. longifolia*, the dominating species.			Not estimated.				The forests marked thus * are to be exploited during the ten years 1888-89 to 1897-98 by the selection method (for chír—*Pinus longifolia*). The others are to be protected only, except as regards trees felled to meet the wants of the right-holders.
	Reserved ...	Kotli* ...	899		1,214	307	1,521	4,180	1,213	5,393	
	Ditto ...	Khanwás* ...	636		330	320	650	400	120	520	
	Protected ...	Cháma ...	350				Not estimated.				
	Reserved ...	Kala-basand ...	1,225		100	1,119	1,219	525	3,294	3,819	
	Protected ...	Ariári* ...	1,759		505	1,540	2,045	1,961	4,081	6,042	
	Reserved ...	Chaka* ...	2,734		490	1,238	1,728	2,358	2,917	5,275	
	Protected ...	Phápril* ...	683		130	176	306	1,258	1,068	2,326	
	Ditto ...	Angúri ...	347		39	160	199	294	796	1,090	
	Reserved ...	Samli-bheramál* ...	1,454		453	1,321	1,774	2,075	2,774	4,849	
	Protected ...	Júma ...	895		59	206	265	507	1,234	1,741	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Name of Circle.	Areas included.			Nature of growth.	Remarks.
	Reserved or Protected.	Name.	Area, in acres, excluding *chaks*.		
Lower Murree	Protected ...	Ambáni ...	927	Resembling those of Lower Kahúta, *i.e.*, stocked with brushwood or broad-leaved trees.	The forests marked * to be exploited during the currency of the next ten years.
	Ditto ...	Sámli ...	608		
	Reserved ...	Kharatián* ...	2,630		
	Ditto ...	Mangal ...	1,049		
	Ditto ...	Khátar* ...	2,924		
	Protected ...	Salkhetar ...	678		
	Reserved ...	Sálgiráon* ...	698		
	Ditto ...	Manga ...	1,273		
	Protected ...	Nandkot ...	1,958		
	Ditto ...	Karlot Sálgiráon ...	1,464		
	Reserved ...	Daleh* ...	1,173		
	Ditto ...	Baroha* ...	899		
Upper Murree	Protected ...	Dhár ...	235	Forests irregularly stocked with *Pinus excelsa*, oaks, and other leafy trees.	The forests marked * are to be subjected to improvement fellings during the next ten years.
	Reserved ...	Masot* ...	475		
	Protected ...	Khainták ...	861		
	Reserved ...	Burban* ...	607		
	Protected ...	Kaseri ...	561		
	Reserved ...	Chárihán (part)* ...	267		
	Protected ...	Hokráker ...	400		
	Reserved ...	Patriáta* ...	4,026		
Upper Jhelum	Protected ...	Auchá ...	609	Forests of mixed pine and shrub growth.	Owing to their distance from the markets and inaccessibility, no regular working is proposed for the present in these forests, most of which are protected.
	Reserved ...	Gainthal ...	448		
	Protected ...	Pael ...	306		
	Ditto ...	Dewal ...	657		
	Ditto ...	Pothá ...	632		
	Reserved ...	Koháti ...	752		
	Protected ...	Ghoi ...	1,583		
	Reserved ...	Birgráon ...	548		
	Protected ...	Jhujána Malot ...	1,827		
	Ditto ...	Jáwa ...	670		
	Ditto ...	Dhirkot ...	1,359		
	Ditto ...	Balaura ...	752		
	Ditto ...	Badnián ...	591		
	Reserved ...	Thún ...	634		

APPENDIX B.

FELLINGS.

Selection Fellings, Upper Kahúta.

Year.	*Area to be taken in hand.		Trees to be felled.	
	Forest.	Compartment.	Kind.	Maximum number to be felled.
1888-89 ...	Kaloián Chakla, P.	30 b.	Chír ...	314
		30 c. (part)	Do. ...	356
1889-90 ...	Ditto ...	30 c ,,	Do. ...	203
		30 d.	Do. ...	432
1890-91 ...	Sang, R. ...	21	Do. ...	110
		22 (part)	Do. ...	90
	Kerl, R. ...	26	Do. ...	370
1891-92 ...	Narar, R. ...	6	Do. ...	227
		7	Do. ...	346
	Sang, R. ...	22 (part)	Do. ...	100
1892-93 ...	Sarinda, P. ...	9	Do. ...	343
	Danohi, R. ...	10	Do. ...	182
		11	Do. ...	117
		12 (part)	Do. ...	25
1893-94 ...	Danohi, R. ...	12 ,,	Do. ...	165
		13	Do. ...	150
	Panjar, R. ...	33 (part)	Do. ...	5
1894-95 ...	Panjar, R. ...	33 ,,	Do. ...	300
		34	Do. ...	382
1895-96 ...	Sang, R. ...	23	Do. ...	150
		24 (part)	Do. ...	140
	Chanjuián, P....	27 b.	Do. ...	370
1896-97 ...	Sang, R. ...	24 (part)	Do. ...	88
		25	Do. ...	188
	Utrina, P. ...	37 (part)	Do. ...	400
1897-98 ...	Kámra, R. ...	2	Do. ...	218
		3	Do. ...	176
	Utrina, P. ...	37 (part)	Do. ...	268

Remarks.

The maximum number of trees to be felled, exclusive of those cut by right-holders, has been determined as follows:—The total number of exploitable pine trees over 6 feet in girth in the circle is estimated to be 24,904, and of trees of from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet girth 98,417. It is calculated that it requires on an average 30 years for trees of the latter size ($4\frac{1}{2}'$ girth) to attain a girth of 6 feet, consequently all the trees now over 6 feet girth may be felled in the course of 30 years without exceeding the possibility. The number of trees to be felled annually is therefore: $\frac{24,904}{30} = 830$ trees. But certain of the protected forests are burdened with rights, which it is estimated will require during the 30 years *one-half* the mature srees at present standing in them. These forests are--

	Trees.
Harúta	346
Parindla	1,372
Chent	1,209
Chanjuián	1,469
Kaloián Chakla	5,219
Total ...	9,615

The estimated number of trees required by the right-holders is therefore $\frac{9,615}{2} = 4,807$, or annually $\frac{4,807}{30} = 160$.

The total number of trees available annually for the general market is therefore 830—160, or 670 trees.

The areas set apart for exploitation each year have been chosen with a view to their furnishing this number, on the assumption that the fellings will pass over the whole area of the circle *twice* in 30 years, one-half the mature trees being cut at each exploitation.

*Complete areas have been given for some compartments only, the reason for this being explained in a footnote to Appendix I of the working plan.

Coppice Fellings by Area, Lower Kahúta.

Year.	Area to be taken in hand.			Nature of fellings to be made.
	Forest.	Compartment.	Area in acres.	
1888-89	Gúra, R. ...	1 (part)	225	Coppice with standards, as described in paragraphs 58 to 60 of working-plan.
	Kerl, R. ..	17 ,,	530	
1889-90	Gúra, R. ...	1 ,,	25	
	Salanga, R. ...	23	494	
1890-91 ...	Kerl, R. ...	16	670	
1891-92	Salitha, R. ...	10	557	
	Jantra, R. ...	21	272	
1892-93	Kerl, R. ...	12	424	
	Ditto ...	15 (part)	140	
	Ditto ...	17 ,,	150	
1893-94 ...	Kerl, R. ...	15 ,,	743	
1894-95	Talhetar, P. ...	24 ,,	400	
	Jhila Cheráh, R. ...	29	400	
1895-96	Ditto ...	28	180	
	Ditto ...	29	552	
1896-97 ...	Ditto ...	28	718	
1897-98	Ditto ...	26	500	
	Ditto ...	27 (part)	275	

Remarks.

The area to be taken in hand each year has been calculated on the assumption that the whole *workable* area of the circle will be gone over in the course of 20 years.

This area is as follows:—

	Acres.
Total within forest boundaries ...	20,025
Interior *chaks*	320
Balance owned by State	19,705
Deduct—Area of unworkable compartments 6, 8, 11, 18, 20, 31, 32 ...	4,794
Workable area ...	14,911
Annual cutting during 20 years ...	745

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Coppice Fellings, Upper Murree.

Year.	Area to be taken in hand.			Nature of fellings.	Remarks.
	Forest.	Compartment.	Area.		
1888-89 ...	Patriáta ...	12 (west part)	200	Improvement fellings, as explained in paragraphs 63 and 64 of the working-plan, and in Appendix I in detail for each compartment.	In addition to these *prescribed* fellings, the following areas may be felled in any year when required :— Burban No. 5 ... 243 acres. Ditto No. 7 ...100 ,, The area to be taken in hand each year has been calculated on the assumption that the whole workable area, which has been estimated to contain 3,482 (less 343 acres set aside as above), will be gone over in ten years—*vide* paragraph 64 of working-plan.
1889-90 ...	Masot ...	2	277		
1890-91 ...	Burban ...	6	155		
1891-92 ...	Patriáta ...	17	503		
1892-93 ...	Ditto ...	18 (west part)	300		
1893-94	Burban ...	7 (south part)	100		
	Patriáta ...	12 (east part)	167		
1894-95 ...	Patriáta ...	11 (south part)	300		
1895-96	Patriáta ...	16	189		
	Ditto ...	13 (north part)	180		
1896-97	Patriáta ...	11 (north part)	331		
	Ditto ...	18 (east part)	161		
1897-98 ...	Chárihán ...	9	267		

Selection Fellings, Central Murree.

Year.	*Area to be taken in hand.		Kind of trees to be felled.	Maximum number to be felled.	Remarks.
	Forest.	Compartment.			
1888-89	Seribári, R. ...	6 (part)	Chír ...	40	The maximum number of trees to be felled has been calculated in the same way as explained above in regard to the upper Kahúta circle. The total number of exploitable chír trees in the area is estimated to be 15,994. But 4,137 of these trees are growing in protected forests, and it is considered that one-half of these, or 2,068, will be required to meet the wants of the right-holders. Therefore, the number which may be felled annually for the general market is taken to be $\frac{15,994-2,068}{30}$ =464 trees. It is assumed, as in upper Kahúta, that the whole workable area will be gone over twice during the currency of the 30 years, one-half the present stock of mature trees being removed at each exploitation.
	,, ,, ...	7	,, ...	183	
	Kotli, R. ...	22	,, ...	240	
1889-90	Seribári, R. ...	6 (part)	,, ...	238	
	Bamrot, P. ...	19	,, ...	125	
	Kotli, R. ...	23	,, ...	111	
1890-91	Kachut, R. ...	10	,, ...	181	
	Kotli, R. ...	24 (part)	,, ...	274	
1891-92	Kotli, R. ...	24 (part)	,, ...	135	
	Samli-bheramál, R.	39	,, ...	133	
	,, ,,	40 (part)	,, ...	200	
1892-93	Ariári, P. ...	30 (*a*) (part)	,, ...	200	
	Samli-bheramál, R.	40 (part)	,, ...	93	
	,, ,,	41	,, ...	165	
1893-94	Chárihán, R. ...	14	,, ...	162	
	Ariári, P. ...	30 (*a*) (part)	,, ...	108	
	,, ...	30 (*b*)	,, ...	200	
1894-95	Saneo, P. ...	8	,, ...	90	
	Chaka, R. ...	34	,, ...	375	
1895-96	Kachut, R. ...	11	,, ...	200	
	Bagla, P. ...	18	,, ...	60	
	Khanwás, R. ...	26	,, ...	200	
1896-97	Seribári, R. ...	5	,, ...	116	
	Chárihán, R. ...	16	,, ...	264	
	,, ...	17	,, ...	50	
	Bagla, P. ...	18	,, ...	36	
1897-98	Chárihán, R. ...	17	,, ...	75	
	Sangseri, R. ...	20	,, ...	117	
	Chaka, R. ...	35	,, ...	193	
	Phápril, R. ...	37	,, ...	76	

* Complete areas have been given for some compartments only, the reason for this being explained in the footnote to Appendix I of the working-plan.

APPENDIX B—*concld.*

Coppice Fellings, Lower Murree.

Year.	Area to be taken in hand.			Nature of fellings to be made.	Remarks.
	Forest.	Compartment.	Area.		
1888-89 ...	Kharatián, R. ... Baroha, R. ...	6 (part) 25	250 285	Coppice; leaving standards, as described in paragraphs 58 to 60 of the working-plan, and in detail for each compartment in Appendix I.	The area to be taken in hand each year has been calculated as follows:— Acres. Total area included within forests ... ... 16,477 Internal *chaks* ... ... 197 Balance owned by State... 16,280 *Deduct*—Unworkable compartments, *one-half* of 1 and 2, 14, 19 and 20 ... 4,868 Workable area ... ... 11,412 Annual cutting ... ... 571 *Vide* paragraph 59 of working-plan.
1889-90 ...	Khatar, R. ... Ditto ...	11 12 (part)	406 227		
1890-91	Salgiráon, R. ... Baroha, R. ...	16 24	170 338		
1891-92 ...	Kharatián, R. ...	6 (part)	568		
1892-93 ...	Daleh, R. ...	21	517		
1893-94 ...	Khatar, R. ...	13	650		
1894-95 ...	Khatar, R. ... Ditto ...	10 (part) 12 (part)	338 250		
1895-96 ...	Khatar, R. ...	10 (part)	580		
1896-97 ...	Kharatián, R. ... Ditto ...	4 (part) 5	130 459		
1897-98 ...	Kharatián, R. ...	4 (part)	575		

APPENDIX C.

Defects and inaccuracies noticed in the Murree-Kahúta Working-Plans.

Para. 55 *of Working-plan.*—The explanation given of the manner in which the annual yield is calculated is not sufficiently clear or explicit.

Appendix I.—The areas of the compartments described have not, in many cases, been filled in.

No. 118, dated Lahore, 18th March 1891.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

With reference to your letter No. 1549, dated 19th October 1889, to the address of the Inspector-General of Forests, submitting Mr. Pigot's working-plans of the Murree and Kahúta reserved and protected forests, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of a letter, No. 38, dated 16th January 1891, containing the remarks of the Inspector-General of Forests on the working-plans, and to convey the following orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. In accordance with the advice of the Inspector-General of Forests and yourself, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the working-plans for ten years.

3. The additional establishment for the management of the forests, to which reference is made in paragraph 74 of the working-plan, is also sanctioned, on the understanding that you can provide for the charges out of the maximum monthly amount sanctioned by the Government of India.

4. The attention of Civil Officers will be directed through the Financial Commissioner to the alleged abuse of the privilege of free grant of trees (paragraph 24), and to the complaints as to the treatment of forest offences by Magistrates (paragraph 38).

5. You have no doubt noted Mr. Pigot's recommendations for the modification of existing arrangements on the Jhelum river. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to receive proposals for carrying out these recommendations in any matter in which the orders of Government may be required.

6. With reference to paragraph 44 of the working-plan, the Financial Commissioner will be asked to report how the Municipal forests are at present worked, and whether the Forest Officer of the Ráwalpindi Division should prepare a working-plan for them.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Inspector-General of Forests on Mr. Pigot's work. In His Honor's opinion the working-plan is a good and very practical one.

PART D.

Kala-Chitta Forest Settlement.

[No. 5]

No. 467, dated Lahore, 22nd June 1889.

From—E. D. MACLAGAN, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to forward, for the orders of Government, the correspondence marginally noted regarding the settlement of the Kála-Chitta forests in the Ráwalpindi district, and to convey the following observations of the Financial Commissioner.

From Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government, No. 44 of 14th January 1873, with enclosures.
Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, to Secretary, Financial Commissioner, No. 419 of 11th June 1886, with enclosures.
Memo. by Officiating Conservator of Forests, dated 26th July 1886.
Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, No. 7681 of 16th November 1886.
Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, to Secretary, Financial Commissioner, No. 241, dated 12th May 1887, with enclosures.
Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, No. 3121 of 20th May 1887.
Memos. by Conservator of Forests, dated 28th May 1887 and 10th June 1887.
Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, to Secretary, Financial Commissioner, No. 376 of 26th July 1887, with enclosures.

Extra Assistant Commissioner Hukam Chand's demarcation.
Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 623, dated 6th February 1868, to Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, and enclosures.

2. In the correspondence marginally noted it was reported that Munshi Hukam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in 1865 had demarcated the Kála-Chitta rakh among the other forests of the plain portion of the Ráwalpindi district. Major Hall's remarks on the Kála-Chitta will be found at pages 64-65 of the papers forwarded therewith, and at page 73 the detail of area is given. Hukam Chand made over to the villages an area computed in most instances at twice their cultivated area, and in some instances at 3 acres per head of cattle belonging to the village. An allowance for fuel was also made, and no wood was to be taken from the rakh without payment. If the people desired to graze their cattle in the rakh, they would have to pay the dues laid down. Hukam Chand made over to the villages 163,745 acres, reserving 111,053 acres as Government rakh.

The settlement of 1863—1886.
Notification No. 176 of 28th July 1884.
Ditto 72 of 13th Feb. 1886.

3. In Punjab Government Notification No. 437 of 17th October 1883, Government announced its intention to constitute the Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district a reserved forest, and the settlement of the forest was entrusted successively to Mr. Steedman, Captain Egerton and Mr. Robertson. The last-named officer submitted a report on the settlement in his letter No. 925 of 22nd April 1886 to the Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division.

Mr. Robertson's report.

4. In this report the Forest Settlement Officer proposed to mark off 53,510 acres of the area previously demarcated, amounting to 111,053 acres according to the correspondence of 1865, and 98,575 acres according to the recent survey figures, and permanently to close the forest to this extent, recognising no rights within the closed area except those of way and water. From the remainder of the forest he proposed to exclude altogether 5,664 acres, and include them in village boundaries; and after including a portion of forest, 1,153 acres at Dheri Nágal hitherto classed as village waste, to allow the exercise of grazing rights subject to the payment of fees by the adjacent villages in the remaining area, providing for the closure of a portion of each block at the discretion of the Forest Department in such a way that 15,301 acres would be liable to closure, and 25,703 acres would be always open to grazing and grass-cutting. The rights in this latter area were to be subject to the payment of tirni by the villages enjoying the rights, and certain provisions were laid down by the Forest Settlement Officer with a view to regulating the amount, and the manner of payment and distribution, of the tirni fees.

Uncertainty as to the scope of the report: attitude taken by the late Colonel Wace.

5. The late Colonel Wace, Financial Commissioner, was uncertain whether this report of Mr. Robertson was merely intended to elicit instructions, or whether it embodied decisions under Sections 13 and 14 of the Forest Act; and, in order to meet the latter possibility, the Conservator of Forests, with Colonel

Wace's approval, lodged a notice of appeal against the action of the Forest Settlement Officer, and in replying to the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, Colonel Wace expressed grave doubts whether the Forest Settlement Officer had any justification for considering that any rights should be accorded to the villages within the area demarcated by Extra Assistant Commissioner Hukam Chand, and indicated the inconvenience which was incurred by mixing up, as the Forest Settlement Officer had done in his report, the question of management with the forest settlement.

Mr. Robertson's formal order of 19th February 1887.

6. It appears from Mr. Robertson's letter, No. 2045 of 28th February 1887, that his original report was not intended to be anything more than a series of proposals; but on receipt of the above communication from the Financial Commissioner, Mr. Robertson proceeded on 19th February 1887 to pass a formal order in which he reviewed the whole case, traversed the Financial Commissioner's arguments, and held, with slight modifications, to his previous opinion. Though this order was passed in the presence of the District Forest Officer, the Forest Department took no steps to appeal against it; and it seems from paragraph 4 of Colonel Bailey's note of the 20th May 1887 that Mr. Hill, the Officiating Conservator, had agreed on certain points, in conference with Mr. Robertson, before his decision was passed, and it is on record that he discussed the whole forest settlement with Mr. Robertson, and accepted the admission of the grazing rights. By the time Mr. Hill's successor, Colonel Bailey, received notice of all that had happened, the period of appeal prescribed by Section 16 of the Forest Act had passed by.

Demi-official from Mr. Carr, dated 18th May 1887.

The order is an order under Section 11, not under Section 14;

7. In proceeding to consider the question of the finality of Mr. Robertson's order of the 19th February 1887, the Financial Commissioner notes that in his letter No. 1045 of 28th February 1887 Mr. Robertson states that the order was passed under Section 14 of the Forest Act. It was not appealed under Section 16. Had it been so appealed, the order in appeal would have been liable to revision by the Local Government under the last sentence of Section 17. It is true that Section 21 gives the Local Government power within five years from the publication of any Notification under Section 19 to revise any arrangement made under Section 14, and for this purpose to rescind or modify any order made under this section; and though no such Notification has yet been issued, it can no doubt be issued now, and probably will be issued. But the word "arrangement" in Section 21 refers only to the arrangement which under clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Section 14 may have been made for the purpose of ensuring the exercise of the right admitted under Section 11, and the order which may be rescinded is one passed with reference to this arrangement. The Financial Commissioner does not think Section 21 can be resorted to for the purpose of rescinding an order by the Forest Settlement Officer admitting rights under Section 11; and whether it be considered as embodied in what Mr. Robertson calls his judgment, or in the "Note of the circumstance of the various villages" appended to it, Mr. Robertson's order admitting the right of grazing was an order under Section 11, and should have been specified as such.

and apparently is not open to revision.

8. The question is, can the Local Government rescind or modify such an order otherwise than after appeal under Section 17? The wording of the Act seems against it. At the same time Mr. Young cannot see why power should have been reserved to the Local Government in Section 17 to revise an order in appeal which it was not intended to exercise in regard to the original order. While, therefore, the Financial Commissioner fears that the matter is not open to reconsideration, no appeal having been preferred by the Forest Department, he feels that it is incumbent on him to give his opinion on the merits of the case at some length, in order that the Government may be in a position to decide regarding the character of the settlement, and, if necessary, issue instructions for the future in regard to similar cases.

On certain points orders have already been passed.

9. In paragraph 15 of his report of the 22nd April 1886 Mr. Robertson, as above stated, proposed the exclusion of an area amounting to 5,664 acres from the reserved forest

The detail of the blocks thus abandoned will be found in the appendix marked IV of Mr. Robertson's report of 22nd April 1886. To these proposals, which were accepted by Mr. Hill, Officiating Conservator of Forests, in his note of 16th July 1886, Colonel Wace, in paragraph 9 of this office letter No. 7681 of 26th November 1886, gave his assent, and sanctioned their being carried out in anticipation of the orders of Government. Colonel Wace further consented to leave the boundary of the forest unchanged as regards the village of Chak Mithiál, where the villagers were enjoying an amount of grazing considerably in excess of what was originally intended, the Forest Settlement Officer proposing that in view of these advantages the village should be excluded from all rights within the reserve. A further proposal of Mr. Robertson's to add 1,153 acres to the forest at Dheri Nágal was disapproved by Colonel Wace, and, as will be seen from Mr. Robertson's letter No. 1045 of 28th February 1887, was subsequently abandoned. These matters will perhaps be held to be decided by Colonel Wace's order and their acceptance by the Forest Department.

The questions of management and settlement should have been kept separate.

10. The question of management is, and has been pointed out by Colonel Wace, a separate one from that of the settl ment of rights; and Government can pass what orders it thinks necessary hereafter in regard to the closure of areas and similar matters. The Financial Commissioner thinks it is to be regretted that Mr. Robertson did not separate the two questions, as it has apparently led him to acquiesce in claims for rights, when all that was necessary was to provide a scheme of management in which due consideration for the needs of the people should be shown.

The main question: Ought rights to have been admitted within the demarcated area?

11. The main issue now remains to be discussed, *viz.*, whether any rights of grazing ought to have been admitted by Mr. Robertson in the area notified, namely, that defined at settlement, and marked on the ground by white-washed heaps of stone.

Settlement Report of the Ráwalpindi district by Colonel Cracroft.

Correspondence ending with this office letter No. 623 of 5th February 1868 to Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, comprising Colonel Hall's report.

Correspondence ending with Government's No. 150 of 31st January 1873.

Correspondence ending with this office No. 789 S. of 4th August 1876, comprising Colonel Wace's report.

After perusing the papers marginally noted, Mr. Young sees no reason to differ from the view to which Colonel Wace, as shown in paragraph 7 of this office letter No. 7681, dated 16th November 1886, inclined, *viz.*, that Hukam Chand's demarcation was intended to be, and in fact was, a final settlement of the claims of the villages in the neighbourhood of the Kála-Chitta forest to the produce of that forest; and that, in accordance with that settlement, no rights ought to be recognised within the demarcated area.

The grazing within the demarcated area was not a right, but paid for. Evidence to support the view that the payment was a punitive tax.

12. Nor does the fact that the adjoining villages were allowed to graze their cattle within the demarcated area confirm in any way the view that such grazing was exercised as of right. It has been the contention of Mr. Robertson throughout that the fees paid by the villages which grazed their cattle within the forest, amounting to Rs. 1,363 per annum, were not, properly speaking, fees imposed in return for the privilege of grazing over ground on which the villages had otherwise no right to graze, but an impost levied in 1856 for the support of certain punitive posts and continued irregularly after the withdrawal of the posts in question. And Colonel Hall, in his report No. 1914 of 25th September 1865, while affirming in paragraph 1 of the report the completion of the demarcation, insisted in paragraph 30 that this tax, although called tirni, or grazing-tax, was in reality not so, as no scale of fees had been laid down; and explained that the punitive posts were then still in existence, and that the men performed duty as rangers, and also helped the police in various ways. The history of this item will be found in the enclosure to this office No. 44, dated 14th January 1873, herewith forwarded. Major Dwyer, the Deputy Commissioner, in his letter No. 438 of 6th August 1860, wrote: "It is in truth a fine upon the village for the privilege of grazing their cattle on the waste lands of the Kúra; but when the waste lands shall have been marked off and excluded from the area of the town lands, they will assume the form of 'rakhs,' and be leased in the usual way, when the present fine will of course cease. The name of 'tirni' seems a misnomer;

but the fine has always passed by this name." In forwarding this letter to the Financial Commissioner in his No. 276 of 30th August 1860, Major Pollock, the Commissioner, commented on the above passage as follows: "I do not myself see that it was a misnomer; the irregularity was in collecting a grazing-tax for a local police entertained to overawe and punish the people." He proceeded to suggest that when the settlement then in progress was completed "the lands above referred to should be leased out like other grazing lands." Meanwhile, he says, "the collection may, I presume, not be interfered with; but I would ask permission, adverting to the disinclination of Government to increase establishments, to retain the receipts of the particular grazing-land for payment of the police-chaukis of the locality." And when, at the suggestion of the Forest Department, a special enquiry as to the nature of the tax was addressed to the local authorities by this office, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Cracroft, in his letter No. 461 of 22nd June 1861, reported that "there is no tirni, properly speaking, in this district. Owing to the prevalence of crime in a certain portion of the district bordering on the Indus, some extra police-posts were stationed between Domel and Attock, and are still kept up and are paid by a contribution raised from conterminous villages as a fine under the name of grazing-tax, because the tract was assumed to belong to Government, and the right of grazing was confirmed on payment of the fixed sum for the chaukis. The sum annually raised and paid away is Rs. 1,368, and does not form part of the general revenues."

The Financial Commissioner holds the payment to have been tirni, and not a punitive tax. Effect of Extra Assistant Commissioner Hukam Chand's demarcation.

13. From the above quotations, and more especially from Major Pollock's account of the tax, it appears to the Financial Commissioner that the sum of Rs. 1,368, though the occasion of its demand was an outburst of lawlessness, was from the first levied as an equivalent for the privilege of grazing, and although some of the local officers affirmed that the word 'tirni' was a misnomer, there would have been no meaning in connecting it with the rakhs if it had not been a *quid pro quo*,—a payment made for certain excess grazing to which the villagers had no right without payment.

Mr. Robertson contends that the demarcation by Hukam Chand in 1865 made no difference in the levy of these dues; but this seems to the Financial Commissioner a hasty conclusion. Hukam Chand under instructions separated off waste for village needs and demarcated the remainder, maintaining the tirni arrangement. Act V of 1861 was then in force, and the Financial Commissioner does not think the maintenance of the tirni at that time can be regarded as a police arrangement in any sense, whatever may have been the case in 1856. I am to draw special attention to the terms of this office letter No. 44 of 14th January 1873, in which Sir Robert Egerton regarded Hukam Chand's arrangement as practically a lease of the grazing in the rakh to the villages, which he recommended should be maintained for term of settlement. This view was accepted by Government in Mr. Rivaz's letter No. 150, dated 31st January 1873. It is true that the tract is spoken of in the Financial Commissioner's letter as practically undemarcated village waste, but the expression "practically undemarcated," as appears from the notes of the case in this office, meant only that the control of the Forest Department had been nominal, not real, and not that Hukam Chand had not made a settlement of the village rights by his demarcation. In his order of 19th February 1887 Mr. Robertson lays stress on certain passages in Hukam Chand's preliminary reports in which the zamindárs are represented as claiming to graze in the forest on payment of tirni, and other passages in which the demarcation is described as requiring examination and revision before masonry pillars were erected; but these passages do not militate against the view above expressed. The passage in which he speaks of the zamindárs having full power to cut grass describes, as the Financial Commissioner understands it, the state of things up to date, and not that which resulted on his demarcation, which is described in his final report maintaining the tirni arrangement and permitting grazing in the forest on payment of tirni. Mr. Robertson makes one statement which no doubt is important, *viz.*, that the area of the village waste was "ridiculously over-estimated." This view is supported by a few facts; and Mr. Robertson might no doubt have proposed readjustment of the boundaries of village waste

in such cases; but such a rectification of boundaries for grazing purposes should, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, have been reported for sanction, and not awarded as a matter of right.

Paragraph 6 of his No. 241, dated 12th May 1887. If Government hold that Mr. Robertson's order cannot be revised, reservation should be notified.

14. The Financial Commissioner does not think Colonel Nisbet's recommendation, that Mr. Robertson's proposals be sanctioned for the term of settlement only, can be accepted. Mr. Robertson has passed a decision under Sections 11-14 of the Act. If His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the view that this is incapable of revision, the decision must be accepted as final. The Financial Commissioner feels it impossible to recommend any other course. He thinks that Mr. Robertson's work, though founded on a somewhat mistaken view of the rights of the case, has been carried out with due regard to the wants and feelings of the people, and he is not prepared to say that a much stronger forest view could have been taken of the case without hardship and discontent. It must also be borne in mind that the officers of the Forest Department had every opportunity of keeping the decision open by an appeal under Section 16 of the Act, and did not consider it necessary to do so. The decision of the Settlement Forest Officer has been carried into effect, and has been in force for more than two years. The Financial Commissioner recommends that a Notification be now published under Section 19 of the Act, and, with the approval of Government, will submit a draft for this purpose. Mr. Robertson has not submitted a draft Notification with his No. 1045, dated 28th February 1887, and that submitted with his No. 925, dated 22nd April 1886, cannot be accepted as embodying the final results.

Orders required.

15. It seems superfluous to ask the Government to accord sanction to the forest settlement now reported, except in regard to the matter mentioned in paragraph 9, and the scale of fees laid down by the Forest Settlement Officer in his award, which are expressly stated to be subject to revision from time to time by the Local Government. The scale is as follows :—

	Per head per half-year. Rs. a. p.
Horned cattle, including cows and bullocks...	0 2 0
Buffaloes ...	0 4 0
Mules, horses and donkeys ...	0 1 0
Sheep ...	0 0 3

The Financial Commissioner recommends that this scale be sanctioned for five years from the date of the Forest Settlement Officer's order, *viz.*, till February 1892.

Suggested amendment in the Act regarding revision.

16. In conclusion, the Financial Commissioner would suggest for consideration that when the Forest Act is amended, the power of revision reserved to the Local Government under Section 17 in cases appealed should be reserved also in regard to all the proceedings of the Forest Settlement Officer.

No. 44—314, dated 14th January 1873.

From—J. A. E. Miller, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Management of Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district.

*Conservator of Forests' No. 263, dated 14th August 1872.
No. 6565, dated 14th September 1872, to Inspector-General of Police.
No. 2807, dated 2nd October 1872, from Inspector-General of Police.
No. 7154, dated 14th October 1872, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.
No. 291, dated October 1872, from Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.
No. 7786, dated 9th November 1872, to Inspector-General of Police.
No. 3322, dated 22nd November 1872, from Inspector-General of Police.
No. 8415, dated 9th December 1872, to Inspector-General of Police.
No. 8416, dated 9th December 1872, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.
No. 8417, dated 9th December 1872, to Conservator of Forests.
No. 1306A., dated 13th December 1872, from Conservator of Forests.

I am directed to forward the correspondence marginally noted* relating to the management of a rakh in the Ráwalpindi district known as the Kála-Chitta rakh.

2. This rakh is practically an undemarcated tract of village waste land attached to villages in a wild and solitary tract of country in the Pindigheb tahsíl south of Attock. Owing to the turbulent character of the inhabitants it was found necessary in 1855 to establish a police post in the rakh, the cost of which, Rs. 113 a month, has ever since been met from the grazing dues of the rakh. Attention was drawn to the anomaly of this arrangement by the Conservator of Forests (Mr. Powell) in August last.

3. The Police Department was addressed. It was at first unknown to the Inspector-General that such an arrangement existed, as it originated before the formation of the separate Police Department in 1861. But on perusal of the correspondence received from the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi the Inspector-General agreed with the Financial Commissioner that the police force employed in the rakh should in future be paid in the same way as the police establishment generally, and that the proceeds of the rakh should be dealt with in the Revenue Department.

4. The Conservator of Forests (Dr. Stewart) was then asked whether he agreed to leave the rakh, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, under the management of the Deputy Commissioner; and if not, he was told the point would be referred to Government for decision. Not adopting either of these alternatives proposed, Dr. Stewart asks that the rakh may be made over to him and he will have it properly demarcated.

5. The Financial Commissioner does not agree to this. He remarks that the rakh has for many years been leased to the people of the adjoining villages. The circumstances under which a separate demand for the use of it was fixed are detailed in the correspondence. Any change or curtailment of the terms on which the people have held the lease would, in Mr. Egerton's opinion, have a bad effect, which in so remote and lawless a tract it is desirable to avoid.

6. Mr. Egerton recommends that the present arrangement should be allowed to continue in force for the remainder of the current settlement, except that from 1st April 1873 the income from grazing dues should be credited to Miscellaneous Land Revenue, and the police charges should be dealt with by the Police Department in the regular way.

No. 263, dated 14th August 1872.

From—B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, c.s., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the case of Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district, under charge of this Department.

2. At page 65 of the printed papers on the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi and Shahpur rakhs a note is given.

3. It would appear that some years ago, on account of frequent (crime ?), punitive police posts were established. To pay these posts a yearly tax or 'tirni' on grazing, amounting to Rs. 1,368 per annum, was levied on the surrounding villages. The men at the posts appear to have acted as police, not also to protect the forest.

4. Two or three years ago the posts were abolished, but the tax is still collected by the district authorities.

5. I have the honor to enquire if this tax is collected with authority for grazing? If so, it is part of the miscellaneous revenue of the rakhs, and, under the orders, should be credited to this Department, not to the District; otherwise it ought to be discontinued. The local Forest Officer considers he could *lease* the tract for grazing for Rs. 1,500.

Endorsement by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 6565, dated 14th September 1872.

Copy forwarded to Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, with a request that he will be good enough to inform the Financial Commissioner whether there is any authority for continuing the cess alluded to; and if so, to what purpose it is applied.

No. 2807, dated 2nd October 1872.

From—Lieut.-Colonel G. Hutchinson, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to his docket No. 6565 of 14th instant, inquiring regarding a tax of Rs. 1,368 per annum said to have been levied as a grazing tax on a rakh called "Kála-Chitta" in the Ráwalpindi district, in order to establish punitive police post, states that no police post bearing that name, or with any indication of such a connection, has, so far as the records of this office show, been imposed since 1860.

Prior to that date we have no records.

2. All police posts imposed under Act V as punitive measures are paid by a direct tax on the residents of the place on which the post is imposed, and assessed according to their means. The Inspector-General has never heard of a grazing tax being imposed to meet such demands.

3. Certainly this Department is not fortunate enough to possess any such independent source of income, and there is no authority on record in this office for levying such a cess.

No. 7154, dated 14th October 1872.

From—J. A. E. MILLER, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Conservator of Forests' No. 263, dated 14th August 1872.
Financial Commissioner's No. 6565, dated 14th September 1872, to Inspector-General of Police.
Reply No. 2807, dated 2nd current 1872.

FORWARDS copy of the correspondence marginally noted relative to a grazing tax of Rs. 1,368 per annum which the Conservator of Forests intimates is levied by the district authorities from the villages surrounding the Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district, the rakhs in question being under charge of his Department, and requests he will be good enough to furnish the Financial Commissioner with the information asked for in this office No. 6565, dated 14th ultimo, to the address of the Inspector-General of Police.

No. 291, dated October 1872.

From—Colonel O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 461, dated 22nd June 1861, from Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division.
No. 438, dated 6th August 1860, from Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division.
No. 276, dated 30th August 1860, to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 7154 of the 14th instant, and enclosure, regarding the collection of an alleged tirni on account of Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district, I beg to enclose copy of No. 2200 of the 23rd instant from Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, and enclosure, to my address.

2. The nature of the cess alluded to by the Conservator of Forests it would appear was fully explained by the Deputy Commissioner to the Forest Department. It is therefore very strange that the Conservator should, whilst his Department was in possession of this information upwards of a year, have applied to you without placing the subject before you as far as it had been explained by this Department.

3. Copies of letters alluded to by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Mr. Ellis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab, paragraph 4, are also forwarded herewith.

No. 2200, dated 23rd October 1872.

From—Major H. B. URMSTON, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN reply to your No. 3027 of the 21st instant, I beg to forward a copy of my letter to the Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd August 1871, which fully explains the subject, and will, with the correspondence quoted, which is in your office, put you in possession of the facts of the case.

2. It will be seen from Major Cracroft's letter No. 461 of the 22nd June 1861 that there was no tirni in the district, and that the sum now alluded to was levied specially for extra police in a wild part of the country where robberies and murders were frequent.

3. It would be impossible to carry out effective police supervision, or prevent a return to the old state of crime in that mountainous part of the district, were this sum withdrawn, and I must strongly deprecate any interference by the Forest Department with what is essentially a police arrangement, and which has been found to work so admirably for many years.

No. 1535, dated 3rd August 1871.

From—Major H. B. URMSTON, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ráwalpindi.

IN reply to your No. 35 A of the 13th ultimo, I beg to inform that the sum you allude to as 'tirni' collected from certain tracts and villages in the Pindigheb tahsíl is not really *tirni*, but a cess levied upon the people of that locality as a punitive measure for the better protection of the roads in that wild part of the country.

2. The whole of it is paid for extra police, who were established so far back as 1855 in consequence of several outrageous murders. Major Cracroft, in his printed, Settlement

Report, at paragraph 89 thus refers to the subject: "Far different from the Ghebas are the Khutturs bordering on the Indus and inhabiting that wild solitary tract lying south of Attock. They are at heart robbers, and delight in nothing more than deeds of blood. So near to foreign territory that they could laugh at justice and readily escape its grasp, they were formerly at any time ready to plunge into crime, and are now deterred only because, with our frontier arrangements under the management of the Commissioner and Superintendent of Peshâwar and his able Deputy Commissioner, they are no longer able to take refuge with the Khattaks and Afridis. A strong special constabulary was at one time organised, and is now largely reduced, heavy fines were imposed, and police were posted at the expense of the tract."

3. This force is now under the management of the District Superintendent of Police, to whom is paid the sum of Rs. 113 per mensem, being the whole amount collected from the villages and tracts referred to by you.

4. It was a misnomer in the first place to call this cess *tirni*, and both Major Dwyer and Major Cracroft explained this in their letters Nos. 438 of 6th August 1860, and 461 of 22nd June 1861, to the Commissioner, copies of which I annex, from which it will be seen that the amount thus realised forms no part of the general revenues.

5. In reporting to the Financial Commissioner on the rakhs and grazing tax of the Division, Major Pollock, then Commissioner, in his No. 276 of 30th August 1860, again referred to this *punitive* tax, which had been sanctioned by his predecessor, Mr. Edward Thornton.

6. Under these circumstances you will see that nothing is available to your Department from this source, and that the tax which you call 'tirni' is not really such.

No. 438, dated 6th August 1860.

From—Major H. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner, Râwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Râwalpindi Division.

In forwarding the accompanying statement showing income derived from tirni in this district, I have the honor to explain that the income does not vary. It is, in fact, not 'tirni,' but a punitive tax, and was imposed in consequence of the murder of five Khatris in the Kúra mountain, for the purpose of defraying the cost of extra police establishments* considered necessary for the peace of the country, and for a punishment.

* *Vide* Commissioner's No. 42, dated 4th February 1856.

2. The tax is given out in farm, but has never varied, because it is not the object to get more than pay for the extra police establishment, and the proceeds are spent solely on these establishments.

3. The 9th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter above quoted directs that these waste lands of the "Kúras" would be excluded from the village areas and treated as Government property. This has not been effected, for the settlement has not yet been made.

4. The tax, then, is at present levied by bâchh from 29 villages lying at the foot of the Kúra hills, and situated in the Fatahjang, Hazro and Pindigheb parganas. It is, in truth, a fine upon the villages for the privilege of grazing their cattle on the waste lands of the Kúra; but when the waste lands shall have been marked off, and excluded from the areas of the town lands, they will assume the form of 'rakhs' and be leased in the usual way, when the present fine will of course cease. The name of 'tirni' appears a misnomer, but the fine has always passed by this name.

No. 276, dated 30th August 1860.

From—Major F. R. Pollock, Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent, Râwalpindi Division,

To—The Offg. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I regret that my report on rakhs and tirni called for in your No. 2697, dated 23rd June, has been again delayed by references to Râwalpindi and Shahpur regarding the latter collections. Also that the mistake noted in paragraph 2 of your letter escaped my attention.

2. I wish much that in reporting on the subject I could bring more local experience to bear on it, for it is an important one; so much so that I should be very glad if you will consent to defer the final adjustment of the question till the close of the cold season, leaving matters as they are in the interval. Should you adopt this arrangement, I could give my careful attention to the subject during my cold weather tour, always providing that I remained in charge so long, and report again at the close of it.

3. Annexed are returns giving the proceeds of each of the four districts annually under the two headings 'tirni' and 'rakhs'; also a divisional return showing the total amount realised on these accounts.

4. It will be seen that under the heading 'tirni' Shahpur yields Rs. 4,950, and I beg to annex copy of No. 399, dated 25th instant, from Officiating Deputy Commissioner, a perusal of which leads me to recommend that, at all events for the present, the tirni collections may remain on their present footing. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner's letter was written after seeing your letter under acknowledgment, and yet no extra establishment is proposed; so this may be considered unnecessary.

Shahpur.

5. From Mr. Macnabb's statement you will observe that "no rate per head is fixed. Fixed sums on account of tirni are taken from each village yearly, and the villages re-báchhed (re-distributed) the amount from time to time as the circumstances of their flocks and herds seem to demand."

On the above I would ask—shall this system be continued, or Colonel Hamilton's Mooltan rates be introduced, as ordered in paragraph 8 of your No. 1658, dated 2nd May, to my address? I should, if you will leave the matter to my discretion, prefer postponing the alteration of system till next year. The proportion these rates bear to the income of the payers must change from year to year, and to my knowledge there has been a great drought, and a consequent great mortality of cattle, in the Shahpur district during the last and the current year. For the future it seems far more satisfactory to introduce fixed rates per head as in the Mooltan division, but not for this year, as one kist has already been paid in under the existing system.

6. After this year the collections will be brought on the land revenue kistbandi as you direct.

7. I regret that the correspondence connected with saltpetre, sajji, and other contracts, and the establishments relating thereto, cannot be disposed of yet; but the Ráwalpindi establishment statement has only just come to hand; that for Shahpur is still required to complete the correspondence: your sanction for the saltpetre and sajji contracts for 1860-61 has been received.

Ráwalpindi district.

8. As regards tirni, a very anomalous state of things exists at Ráwalpindi.

I found that the annual collections under this head amount to Rs. 1,368, and on asking whether the amount varied, what the average receipts were, and to what localities the collections extended, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner in his No. 438, dated 6th instant, has explained that—" The income does not vary. It is, in fact, not 'tirni,' but a punitive tax (!), and was imposed in consequence of the murder of five Khatris in the Kúra mountains for the purpose of defraying the cost of extra police establishment considered necessary for the peace of the country, and for a punishment. The tax is given out in farm, but has never varied, because it is not the object to get more than pay for the extra police establishment; the proceeds are spent solely on these establishments."

9. The arrangement I find was made by Mr. E. Thornton, late Commissioner of this division, in his No. 42 of 4th February 1856, to address of Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, and in paragraph 9 he directed that the waste land of the "Kúras" (mountains) are to be excluded from the village areas and treated as Government property; and Officiating Deputy Commissioner states that this has not been effected, for the settlement has not yet been made.

10. Officiating Deputy Commissioner adds: "The tax, then, is at present levied by *báchh* from 29 villages lying at the foot of the 'Kúra' hills, and situated in the Fatahjang, Hazro and Pindigheb parganas. It is, in truth, a fine on the villages for the privilege of grazing their cattle on the waste lands of the Kúra; but when the waste lands shall have been marked off and excluded from the areas of the town lands, they will assume the form of 'rakhs' and be leased in the usual way, when the present fine will of course cease. The name of 'tirni' appears a misnomer, but the fine has always passed by this name." I do not myself see that it was a misnomer. The irregularity was in collecting a grazing-tax for a local police entertained to overawe and punish the people, just as the Sikhs billeted sowárs on a refractory village, or in the early days after annexation Government placed a police thána in Buddaber, a troublesome Pesháwar village, which had to bear the cost.

The settlement of the three parganas is progressing satisfactorily, and when completed the lands above referred to should be leased out like other grazing-lands. Meanwhile the collection may, I presume, not be interfered with; but I would ask permission, adverting to the disinclination of Government to increase establishments, to retain the receipts of these particular grazing-lands for payment of the police-chaukis of the locality. You will say this is perpetuating an irregularity, but I make the request because already I feel that in reorganising the police according to the new system I shall experience the greatest difficulty in economising sufficiently to pay the salary of a sergeant of police. The area of the Ráwalpindi district is unusually large, much of it is mountainous and difficult of access, and the people of this portion of it are less easily managed than their neighbours.

11. Excluding the above, there are nine rakhs in Ráwalpindi yielding Rs. 1,268-8.

12. I forward copies of papers received from Deputy Commissioners, Jhelum and Gujrát, as per margin, and memos. showing the present receipts from rakhs and tirni. Here, too, I should prefer letting things remain as they are till after my cold-weather tour, during which I would make personal enquiries and form an opinion as to whether Colonel Hamilton's rules could be introduced with advantage.

Letter No. 173, dated 16th June 1860, from Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, together with its Vernacular enclosure in original.
No. 530, dated 11th July 1860, from Deputy Commissioner, Gujrát.

No. 461, dated 22nd June 1861.

From—Captain J. E. CRACROFT, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Commissioner's Circular No. 96, dated 5th instant, with Financial Commissioner's docket No. 2318, dated 31st ultimo.

IN reply to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the honor to inform you that there is no tirni, properly speaking, in this district.

2. Owing to the prevalence of crime in a certain portion of the district bordering on the Indus, some extra police-posts were stationed between Domel and Attock, are still kept up, and are paid by a contribution raised from coterminous villages as a fine under the name of grazing-tax, because the tract was assumed to belong to Government, and the right of grazing was conferred on payment of the fixed sum for the chaukis. The sum annually raised and paid away is Rs. 1,368, and does not form part of the general revenues.

3. The rakhs have been leased this year for an aggregate of Rs. 402-8 as per accompanying return; but this sum is credited to the local agency fund, and does not form part of the general revenues.

No. 7786, dated 9th November 1872.

From—J. A. E. MILLER, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 2807 of 2nd October, stating that the records of your office do not show the existence of any punitive police-post in the Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district, or of any special cess levied from the tract for such a purpose, I am directed to forward for your perusal a letter from Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, No. 291 of October 1872, with annexures, giving an account of the circumstances under which the grazing-dues of the rakh, or rather of the waste land round the villages, were appropriated for the entertainment of a special police force for the control of the tract, which in former days was a troublesome one.

2. It appears from paragraph 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, dated 3rd August 1871, that the arrangement still continues, and that a sum of Rs. 113, being the entire collections for grazing, is paid monthly to the District Superintendent of Police for the police force in question.

3. The arrangement is very exceptional. The Conservator of Forests says the police-posts were abolished two or three years ago, and that the grazing collections have since been credited to the district; but this statement appears to be erroneous.

4. There is no doubt, however, that the police in this tract should be dealt with in the same way as elsewhere, and that the grazing collections should go either to the Forest Department or to Land Revenue as may be arranged in this Department.

5. The Financial Commissioner would be glad to learn your further views on the subject after considering the information now furnished.

No. 3322, dated Lahore, 22nd November 1872.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel G. HUTCHINSON, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to return, after perusal, the correspondence which accompanied your No. 7786 of the 9th November, relative to the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 113 per mensem, received for the privilege of grazing in the Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district, to the maintenance of an extra force of police.

2. I consider that a police arrangement of a permanent character like that made in the wild and remote parts of the Ráwalpindi district must be met out of the police assignment in the budget.

3. As I have no funds available to support the establishment in question, and its continuance appears an undisputed necessity, I beg, if you contemplate the resumption of the present allowance, you will give me timely notice of any decision regarding the use to which the grazing collections are to be put, and, in any case, I hope you will allow matters to remain as they are until the end of the current financial year.

No. 8415, dated 9th December 1872.

From—J. A. E. MILLER, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 3322 of 22nd November, the Financial Commissioner agrees with you in thinking that the police force required for the Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district should in future be paid for out of the regular assignment for police, and not out of the grazing-dues of the rakh; but under the circumstances stated by you he consents to allow the existing arrangement to continue up to the end of the current year, *i.e.*, 31st March 1873, after which the proceeds will be credited in the Revenue Department.

No. 8416.

COPY forwarded to Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division, with reference to his No. 291 of October, with the intimation that further orders will follow after reference to Conservator of Forests.

No. 8417, dated 9th December 1872.

From—J. A. E. MILLER, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

WITH reference to Mr. Powell's letter No. 263 of 14th August, regarding the Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district, I am directed to annex for your information a copy of a letter No. 8415, dated this day, that has been addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, a copy of which has also been sent to the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi.

2. The Financial Commissioner observes that the rakh is only nominally under the charge of the Forest Department, as no conservancy is attempted, and the grazing-dues go to the support of a police force. It appears that the grazing lands have not been excluded from the village area, and the boundaries of the rakh have not been defined.

3. Under all these circumstances, the Financial Commissioner considers that the rakh should be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, and not of the Forest Department. If you concur in this view, orders will be issued to the Commissioner accordingly. If not, a reference will be made to Government.

No. 1306 A., dated Lahore, 13th December 1872.

From—J. L. STEWART, Esquire, M. D., Conservator of Forests, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 8417, dated 9th instant, and in reply would beg that the rakh Kála-Chitta in the Ráwalpindi district should be made over to this Department. On receiving your instructions to that effect I will have it properly demarcated.

No. 150, dated 31st January 1873.

From—The Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to return the correspondence which accompanied your No. 44, dated the 14th instant, and to state that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Financial Commissioner's recommendations in regard to the Kála-Chitta rakh in the Ráwalpindi district.

No. 419, dated 11th June 1886.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. NISBET, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report furnished by Mr. F. A. Robertson, Settlement Officer, together with the marginally-noted documents in original, on the settlement of the Kála-Chitta forests in the Ráwalpindi district. I concur generally in Mr. Robertson's conclusions, and proposals for the future management of this reserved tract.

Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi's No. 1074, dated 22nd May 1886.
Forest Officer's No. 31, dated 30th April 1886.
Settlement Officer's No. 925, dated 22nd April, and enclosures.

I agree with Mr. Robertson that camels, sheep and goats cannot be excluded from grazing in the rakh, although the District Forest Officer, in his No. 31, dated 30th April, is naturally opposed to this, for the reason, no doubt, that the exclusion of such cattle from grazing in any reserved tract largely reduces the care and attention necessary on the part of the Forest Officer and his subordinates. The people, on the other hand, must have grazing for these classes of animals, and there is not the least doubt in my mind that the serious reduction in the number of camels available for transport in the Punjab

is, among other causes, largely due to the restrictions imposed by the Forest Department wherever possible on their grazing in Government rakhs, and the difficulty camel-owners find in procuring grazing for their camels generally.

No. 1074 G., dated 22nd May 1886.

From—S. S. THORBURN, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

No. 2149, dated 22nd April 1886, from Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, to Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, with Report on Kála-Chitta forest and 7 enclosures.
No. 31 G., dated 30th April 1886, from District Forest Officer, Ráwalpindi, to Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

I HAVE the honor to submit papers marginally noted in original, and to remark as follows.

2. As the revised settlement of this district is approaching completion, it is desirable that final orders on the Settlement Officer's report should be passed with the least possible delay. Although I do not think I should have made the forest settlement on quite the same lines as Mr. Robertson's proposals, yet, looking to the importance of a speedy and final settlement of the questions involved, and to the fact that Mr. Robertson has announced his proposals (paragraph 37), I strongly urge their acceptance, with two modifications.

3. In his paragraph 27 he summarises results. He there says, amongst other things, that 25,703 acres are to be always open for grazing of all animals and grass-cutting. In paragraph 32 he gives his tirni rates, *viz.*—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Camels	... ... @	0	4	0	each a year.
Sheep and goats	... ... "	0	0	6	ditto.
Other cattle	... ... "	0	1	0	ditto.

If these combined proposals are carried out, the 25,703 acres will in a few years be as bare and denuded of timber and scrub as are most of the *guzára* lands of villages. In the interests of the people themselves I urge that grazing throughout these 25,703 acres be restricted to those months in the year in which pasturage cannot easily be obtained elsewhere, *viz.*, say from November 15th to May 5th. I would close entirely for the other six months. Further, seeing that the reproduction of trees and scrub is impossible in areas freely grazed over by goats and camels, I think the policy should be to discourage the increased breeding of these animals about this forest. I would therefore raise the tirni per camel to 8 annas each and per goat to 1 anna. I would leave it as proposed for sheep and other cattle. The Kála-Chitta tract is mountainous and is not a natural breeding-place for camels. That this is the case seems proved by the fact that the number of camels is only 1,710 (see figures given by Mr. Pigot).

4. As to Mr. Robertson's paragraph 17 and Mr. Pigot's comments thereon, I am making inquiries, and will not, pending final orders, permit the Mithiál villagers to wrongfully appropriate "the best of the forest in the range." Generally, until final orders are received I shall enforce an observance of existing admitted rights only. Now that the people know Mr. Robertson's proposals, the probability is they will endeavour to enjoy the rights they confer and retain those they possess as well.

No. 31 G., dated 30th April 1886.

From—J. L. PIGOT, Esquire, District Forest Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

IN returning the Forest Settlement Officer's Kála-Chitta file (a report and seven enclosures), and your endorsement No. 863 G. of April 27th, I beg to note the following points and to report:—

Paragraphs 6, 10, 11, 12, 20.—"Colonel Cracroft at first settlement made it clear that proprietary rights could *not* be recognised, as it was clear such had never existed: the people acquiesced. The south-east is the only portion in which no rights have been recognised.

"The rakh broken up by large chaks is nearly all burthened with rights, that is, 93,830 acres out of 98,575 are so with grazing and grass-cutting rights enjoyed by neighbouring villagers on payment of 'tirni.' The rakh is unquestionably Government property; and rights are confined to the above over sufficient area on payment.

"Many village residents, not having land, subsist entirely by flocks, and such may fairly be asked to pay well for grazing privileges."

From the above it may be assumed that the present status of certain villages is such as to bind Government to set apart a sufficient area of its property to admit of the rights or privileges being enjoyed by them.

Paragraph 16.—"The total area thrown out is only 5,214 acres."

As these are in several small bits of cultivable land, generally adjoining village limits, the return to Government by annual land revenue will doubtless be considerable, while the expense of maintaining forest boundary pillars will be saved: the cutting out of these corners seems advantageous.

Though the Batiot bit of 450 acres is favourably situated for working, the alternative of retaining it with rights is certainly not preferable, particularly as it is not to be cultivated or apportioned, and thus act as a buffer to the main block; and though the village will have 3,473 acres of waste to 2,663 of cultivation, there seems no reason against the alienation.

Paragraph 17.—" Chak Mithiál was originally given only 2,000 acres, but has enjoyed more than double that for very many years, and paid only Rs. 50 a year tirni; it is proposed to give up the entire area rightly and wrongfully enjoyed, the latter containing some excellent forest, and to exempt the village from any tirni."

Though it is believed that cultivation is not admissible in this grazing 'chak' four miles from the village, could not tirni be charged at the Forest Settlement Officer's rates? This would represent Rs. 231 a year. Might not the villagers be assessed with half, if reclaiming the wrongfully enjoyed surplus means forcing Government to admit *rights* in adjoining reserves?

Paragraphs 21, 22, 23.—" There are two alternatives for Government to face,—one, to throw now out of the rakh sufficient area for the reasonable wants of the people, and retain the rest as 'reserved.' The other, to maintain old boundaries, with the few alterations above noted, providing sufficient area *within* them to meet certain rights to fodder, grass by grazing and cutting, such rights being exercised under control and restrictions. The former having failed hitherto, the latter alternative has been proposed."

With regard to this it may be noted that the areas of all villages concerned are—

Cultivation	...	56,399 acres.
Village waste, with new additions, 87.546 } Portion of "B" always to be open, 25,703 }	...	113,249 "

the Forest Department being allowed to close 15,301 acres. The villagers thus have 113,249 acres always at their disposal—something more than double their cultivation—and about one-fifth of it containing much better grass-land than was originally allotted to them, situated at a convenient distance from their villages, and in which they would not have any trouble, but probably have their animals loose, and throw the excessive burthen of protecting the reserves adjoining, as well as the "B" portion, upon the Forest Department. Of course the "B" portion can be worked by the Department, but at what figure will its yield be maintained with every species of domestic animal upon it every few years at one time or another? Putting 20 years as the shortest age at which a respectable 'kao' or 'phulái' can be produced, the 53,510 acres of "A" reserved would not, owing to present state of stock, during the first rotation yield more than 100 c.ft. (by selection fellings) per acre per annum. Add to this, say, 50 c.ft. for the "B" portion, and we have only 472,000 c.ft. annual outturn from the whole of the Kála-Chitta, at present the only forest of any value outside the remote Murree and Kahúta areas. The above quantity in the market, I need hardly say, would not be felt. The biggest block of reserve "A," containing most wood, is also in the more inaccessible part of the hill.

The villagers concerned have only 1,710 camels and 41,114 goats and sheep. The village waste, with the bits proposed to be cut off the rakh, gives about 51 acres to a camel, and 2⅛ acres to a goat or sheep. Without touching the interests of the State or the people, is this not sufficient; and will not the giving of rights within the boundaries to the above-named destructive animals ultimately affect the interest of both parties in a wrong way by making the people more improvident than ever of their legitimate waste land, by further denudation of the hill-sides (alas! already too bare), by affecting springs, rainfall, &c., &c., and reducing the stock of woods in the large markets of the vicinity?

It has become contrary to principle (more, I fancy, from the difficulty of working carried with it than from the selfish desire of harassing the people the Department is wrongly credited with) to have a reserve burthened by rights if it can by any means be avoided, and the difficulty of satisfactorily working the Kála-Chitta areas so burthened must, I fear, prove paramount. No one knows better than I do (and I say it with as much sympathy for the people as for the Department) how resentful of restriction all owners of grazing animals are; but I believe it is not due to the smallness or curtailment of producing areas so much as to restrictions of conservation militating against freely damaging tree growth for wood, and for grass as fodder, and also necessitating watching the animals instead of letting them out loose. It is only after going into figures that I would express a hope that anything rather than the admission of camels, sheep and goats may be finally determined on. Village waste, and "B" forest portion, required to be always open, would give each camel nearly 66, and each goat or sheep nearly 3, acres, with the difficulties of control of area and of damage by lopping which an intricate, broken, hilly country offers. We give a poorer 5,000 acres opening up room for cultivation, and give 51 acres per camel

and over 2 per goat or sheep; and if this be not enough for the interests at stake, I think I am only saying what any Forest Officer would, and that is, that it would be better to either constitute village forests under the Act, or to entirely give up a limited number more of acres.

The latter has no doubt hitherto failed, but chiefly, I think, over cultivable areas, and before the *raison d'être* of forest conservancy, whether for market supply or for the feeding of village cattle, was so well understood, as it now is by administrators and people (*sic*).

It may be here added that the total tirni for *all* kinds of animals is only assessed at Rs. 2,350 per annum.

Paragraph 28.—" No timber produced."

Looking at the forest as it stands might impress one with this idea; but this aspect is only due to enormous exports recklessly drawn years ago without subsequent protection. Excellent 'kao' and 'phulái' *fit for the saw* can be produced. The present condition of the rakh is what we may expect in an aggravated form if the more destructive browsing animals are admitted.

Paragraph 30.—" Proposals accepted by local Forest authorities."

On first seeing the map, and talking over the matter, I was inclined to assent in a general way; but the Forest Settlement Officer agreed that camels, at any rate, need not be admitted (though he has now recorded they should be), and I was not aware of the legal standing, nor had I the final report nor the accompanying valuable statistics by me; and the officer making the proposals, though having every available record and judicial knowledge by which to formulate them, has not the prospect of working on them. There are many things a Forest Officer has to think about in a case like this; and I should not like it to be thought I do not wish to see the people contented, or desire to make income at their expense. I am also writing without the Forest Act by me.

Paragraph 29.—" In tirni regulations it is entered that if 25 per cent. decrease in cattle can be proved the people can claim enquiry for revision."

A five-years period was suggested by me, and during it any revision can scarcely be called for ('tirni' only Rs. 2,350 per annum), and both parties can afford to give and take. If they cannot, Government should at least have equal right to revise for increase. But the fixed period obviates the necessity for revision; otherwise the annual enumeration that is to take place in any case would enable annual assessment to be actual. It is very unfortunate that the boundary pillars are, as a rule, badly placed; for instance, on the slope of a spur instead of on the top. The final checking of the pillars, on altered or thrown-out bits, would be a very good thing as suggested, and the plots marked red as given up can be alienated as soon as possible. But I would beg that, before any final measures are adopted, the file now returned may be forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.

No. 925, dated 22nd April 1886.

From—F. A. Robertson, Esquire, Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

Submits report.

I have the honor to submit a report on the forest settlement of the Kála-Chitta forest.

Causes of delay.

2. This report has been most unfortunately delayed.

Mr. Steedman was gazetted as Forest Settlement Officer in Notification No. 437, dated 17th October 1883, and he, in company with Mr. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, made a careful inspection of most of the forest. Mr. Steedman left some rough notes only which were of some assistance to me; but owing to the suddenness and completeness with which his health gave way under the strain of his work here, he was obliged to start for England, leaving the forest settlement practically untouched.

Mr. Elliott also left for England owing to ill-health in April 1884.

Captain Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer, was then gazetted as Forest Settlement Officer in Notification No. 176, dated 28th July 1884, and took up the work in February 1885. In the beginning of March of that year he was suddenly called in and placed on special duty at the Ráwalpindi Darbár Assemblage; and then in November last, when about to take the work in hand on his return from officiating as Political Agent in the Khaibar, he was again transferred without leaving any record of his work.

I was gazetted Forest Settlement Officer in Notification No. 72, dated 13th February 1886, and submit this report accordingly. I think I have succeeded in showing that the regretable delay has been the result of circumstances which were not under our control.

General description.

3. The Kála-Chitta forest tract may be roughly described as a wedge, with its base resting on the Indus, its western extremity gradually tapering as it proceeds eastward to its apex, about 15 miles north-west of Ráwalpindi and within about 3 miles of the extremity of the Margála mountain-range.

Its breadth at its base is about 12 miles. At the eastern end it gradually tapers down to nothing. Its length is about 45 miles.

The range is formed of two portions differing very much in appearance from each other; and its structure is, I should imagine, of considerable geological interest.

The "Kála Pahár."

4. The south-western portion, known as the "Kála Pahár," or black mountain, is formed generally of very dark sandstone, often quite purple in hue, and sometimes almost blackened by exposure to wind and weather, mixed with grey sandstone and red clay. This portion extends along the southern side from the Indus, throughout the Pindigheb tahsíl, ending about the village of Gaggan. Its length is therefore about 35 miles; its extreme breadth about 4 miles.

The "Chitta," or white hill, which forms the main portion of the range, runs the whole length of the range on its northern side. Its breadth at its base on the Indus is about 8 miles. This portion is formed of white nummulitic limestone, hence its name; but it is curious how portions of dark sandstone are occasionally to be found cropping up in the midst of it.

It is much the more valuable portion of the range, both on account of the limestone, which is used for burning, and of the forest produce, which is far better than in the "Kála" portion.

Forest produce.

5. On the sandstone nothing is to be found but stunted phulái trees (*Acacia modesta*) and a few useless shrubs, and the grass is poor and scanty. In the limestone portion, on the other hand, especially in the northern slopes, there is often to be found a luxuriant growth of phulái (*Acacia modesta*), káhu (olive—*Olea ferruginea*), sanátha (*Dodonœa Viscosa*), khair (*Acacia catechu*) and other shrubs; and much of this portion only wants a little care and management to be of very great value.

The range is in general formed of sharp ridges, with deep valleys between them in the northern portion. The greatest height attained by the range is 3,521 feet within a few miles of the Indus, and many of the peaks range between 2,000 and 3,000. Some of the valleys are fairly broad, and have a considerable area of cultivation in them, as in case of the Ganda Kas and Kalhi Dilhi hamlets, both of which have been excluded as chaks from the forest. Towards the eastern portion the hills are much lower, and are more rolling ridges than hills; but the general surface is throughout much broken and very irregular. There are some streams to be found among these hills and emanating from them, but none of any importance. The Nandna cuts through the range at Garhi Hassu in a very curious way from south to north, rising on the Khari Múrat and discharging into the Harro.

The climate of the tract is dry and hot, consequently only hardy plants which do not require excessive rain and can sustain the great heat are found here. The character of the hills and the forest produce is very different from that of the lower spurs of the Murree and Kahúta hills of the same altitude, owing probably chiefly to the much greater heat and the more scanty rainfall.

Treatment at first regular settlement.

6. At the first regular settlement Colonel Cracroft was most careful throughout to make it quite clear that no proprietary rights in waste or forest land on the part of the zamindárs would be recognised; and as it was clear that such rights never had existed, the people acquiesced more or less completely in this view.

He then proceeded in all tahsíls, save those of Murree and Kahúta, to set aside portions of this Government waste as rakh, and the most important of the rakhs so formed was the Kála-Chitta rakh now under consideration.

Hukam Chand, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, was the instrument chosen to carry out these intentions; and the general principle laid down was, that where possible each village was to be allowed twice as many acres of waste as they had acres under cultivation; and in the case of the villages interested in the Kála-Chitta forest this appears to have been generally done.

Thereafter no *cultivation* was allowed within the rakh; and thus, except in one or two special cases, to be dealt with separately, we are spared one of the greatest troubles of the Murree and Kahúta forest settlement.

Rights in the rakh.

7. Although cultivation was stopped within the rakh, and it was all declared to be Government property, many of the surrounding villages were permitted to *graze* and *cut grass* within the rakh up to their ancient boundaries on payment of tirni.

Later on there were disputes as to Hukam Chand's boundary, and in 1881 Anúp Rái was sent round to fix the boundaries as proposed by Hukam Chand; and this was done.

Colonel Wace's report.

8. In 1875, when Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Wace (Settlement Officer, Jhelum) was deputed to report on the Ráwalpindi rakhs, he excluded this rakh from his report, under the impression that, owing to the terms of the settlement entries, nothing could be done until the expiry of settlement.

This difficulty, however, was soon after obviated by the passing of the Forest Act, VII of 1878, and the rakh was first gazetted,—Notification No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879,—as "protected forest" under Chapter IV, and then as a "reserved forest" by Notification No. 437, dated 17th October 1883, under Section 4, Act VII of 1878. Up to the present time only those portions of the forest lying in the tahsíls of Attock, Fatahjang and Ráwalpindi have been under the management of the Forest Department. The portion lying in Pindigheb has been under the control of the district authorities only.

Forest map.

9. A very excellent map of the whole tract on a scale 4 inches=1 mile was made in 1880-81-82 by the Survey of India with especial regard to this forest settlement.

Portion in which no rights recognised.

10. The only portion of the rakh in which no rights have been recognised is the extreme south-eastern portion east of the village of Charat. The villages of the neighbouring tracts did not take up the tirni contracts for these portions, and the Forest Officer was accordingly able to close them in. East of the Nandna stream, which cuts through the rakh from south to north at Garhi Hassu, the rakh has been entirely closed to grazing. West of it, up to and including Charat, the forest has been open to grazing on payment of fees at a fixed rate to the Forest Department.

Shape of the reserve at present.

11. The rakh as it at present stands is of most irregular shape. It is broken up by large chaks within its boundaries, and it is nearly all burdened with rights.

Area of forest.

12. The total area is given by the Survey Department as 98,575·48 acres. The area of Fatteh Khán's rakh, which has been carefully demarcated and in which he only has rights, is 2,819 acres. Of this 98,575·48 acres, at present about 4,735 acres are closed to grazing. All the rest is burdened with rights of grazing and grass-cutting enjoyed by the neighbouring villages on payment of tirni or fees.

In some respects, therefore, the task before us is comparatively a simple one. The rakh is already formed, and is unquestionably the property of Government, and the rights of the surrounding population are clearly confined to grass-cutting and grazing over a sufficient area on payment of fees in the shape of tirni or otherwise as may be decided.

Wood has only been taken on special pass obtainable on payment.

Every village in the tract has got a certain amount of waste (over and above the rakh within which it has rights), some of it unculturable, on which there is a larger or smaller supply of wood; but no wood-cutting rights have ever been conceded within this rakh, nor are they in my opinion at all necessary. The villages in this part are not pressed for wood, and their wants are not great in this respect. This has already been, I think, conclusively pointed out by Captain Wace in his report on the Ráwalpindi rakhs, paragraphs 15 and 16. Whatever timber they require can be obtained on payment of the usual fees.

Inspection of village waste.

13. I have inspected during the past two months the grazing-grounds of almost every village concerned, and have been over the greater part of the Government rakh also, and am now prepared to make proposals for the future forest management of the tract.

Plan of report.

14. I think my best plan in this report will be to state the general nature of my proposals here, and to append—

(*i*) A map, 4 inches=1 mile, showing the proposed boundaries and divisions of the rakh.

(*ii*) A list of all the villages concerned, with full statistics bearing on the question for each, and a special note on the condition and general requirements of each village, with remarks, where necessary, on the state of the adjoining forest.

I think it will be found most convenient to give this in the form of a schedule of villages.

This, coupled with the map, will give a very clear idea of the effect of my proposals.

Boundaries.

15. The boundary proposed by Hukam Chand was certainly not at all a perfect one, and disclosed some anomalies; but it has the enormous advantage of being *known*. I therefore do not propose to make any very material alteration in it. There are several trifling ones, however, which I do propose in places where the present boundary is clearly vexatious and its maintenance would be of no advantage.

These alterations are shown on the accompanying map in which the portions now thrown out are coloured red.

Alterations proposed in boundary.

16. One alteration is, however, of such importance as to call for detailed notice.

In the village of Batiot there is an outlying portion of the rakh, quite separate from he main reserve, and which is a trouble and a vexation to the villagers. Its area is 450

acres. This I would give up, inserting a condition in the settlement record that there is to be no partition of this land.

Batiot, tahsíl Pindigheb, has at present 2,663 acres of cultivation, 3,133 acres of waste. It would be well provided for if this rakh were given up.

The total area thrown out of the reserve by all the alterations made by me only amounts to 5,214 acres. A detail of the areas thrown out of the rakh is attached to this report.

Only one change has been made to include more forest. At Dheri Nágal 1,153 acres have been now included, the old boundary being evidently incorrect and unsuitable. Rights have been given over this portion, and no objection has yet been made.

Chak Mithiál.

17. There are one or two places, notably Chak Mithiál, where the boundary might well include more forest than it does. The original order was that 2,000 acres of waste was to be given to Chak Mithiál. This is a grazing chak within the reserve, which has been given up for the benefit of the Mithiál village which lies outside the rakh and about 4 miles south of it. Instead of 2,000 acres, however, they now have 4,069·25 acres of some of the best of the forest in the range, as well as grazing rights on the payment of tirni fees.

I propose to leave the boundary unchanged, but not to allow Mithiál any rights at all within the reserve, as they certainly do not require them for their own cattle.

Objects of settlement.

18. In framing proposals for the forest management of these tracts I have had two main objects in view :—

(1) To secure to the villages in the neighbourhood a sufficient waste area to provide permanently for their requirements.

(2) To enable the Forest authorities to close a fairly large portion of the forest at once, and a certain portion of the area burdened with rights, against grazing from time to time as may be required in the interests of scientific forest conservancy and of the owner of the forest, *i.e.*, Government, as well as of the people themselves.

Character of villages concerned.

19. A few remarks on the general character and condition of the villages concerned will not be out of place here; in fact, are absolutely necessary to the proper understanding of the problem before us.

Flocks and herds.

20. No doubt, as a consequence of the existence of this large area of hill waste, nearly all the villages in its neighbourhood have large numbers of cattle, and still more large numbers of camels in some instances, almost always of sheep and goats.

The income they derive from this source is considerable. Camels, of course, are let out as beasts of burden. Goats are valuable for their milk and their hair, and from the sale of their male young; and sheep are valuable for their wool and the sale of produce; and we cannot but recognise that the prosperity of these villages, or at any rate many of them, is in a great degree dependent on their flocks and herds.

In several villages there are residents having no land to till at all, subsisting entirely on their flocks and herds; and though we might fairly ask such to pay well for their grazing privileges, clearly we cannot suddenly deprive them of them.

I believe I am right in saying that camels and goats are the most destructive of all animals to young forest growth, and the most dreaded by Forest officers.

Alternatives open to us.

21. In dealing with this matter there appear to me to be two main alternatives offering themselves for our acceptance. The one is, now once and for all to throw out of the reserve a sufficient area of waste to provide for the reasonable requirements of the people, and to treat the remaining area as Government "reserved forest" free of rights. The other is, to maintain the old boundary subject to the alterations noted above, and to provide a sufficient area within the reserve for the exercise of grazing and grass-cutting rights only by the people, subject to control and rotation: and this is the alternative which I have adopted.

Effect of giving up area of waste to the people.

22. The effect of giving up a certain area of waste to the people has, in fact, already been tried, and has to a great extent failed. The villages adjoining the eastern portion of the rakh were, according to Hukam Chand's report, exceptionally well provided with waste, and refused to pay tirni, and the result has been that much of it has been broken up and cultivated, and these villages are now petitioning to be allowed to graze within the rakh on payment of tirni.

The fact is that the fringes of the mountain-range, so to speak, contain small portions of land fit for cultivation, and the owners have not the strength of mind to resist the

temptation to cultivate it. In many cases only one or two crops are taken, and it is then left, having been rendered utterly worthless as rakh for some years to come, and having often yielded very little profit as cultivation.

Another point to be noticed is, that it is this "honeycombing" of the waste with patches of cultivation which makes the villagers so anxious to have rights within the rakh, because, although the total area of waste may be quite sufficient, it is all cut up by cultivated patches, each of which must either be fenced or watched to keep out the cattle, sheep and goats; and this is a source of considerable worry to the people. It is consequently the common custom to make over the flocks and herds to the care of a few of the owners or tenants, and have them driven off away from the village waste, cut up, as it is, by cultivation, into the Government forest, either daily, or, as is very common, for considerable periods. There are many grazing 'dhoks' within the rakh boundaries and on its borders, and the desire to get the cattle away from the cultivated fields is one considerable cause of their existence. Any area of waste given over to the people would probably be treated in this way, *i.e.*, as much as possible broken up for cultivation; and as for the remainder, being given no rest, it would be merely a matter of a longer or a shorter period before the whole was destroyed.

Proposals for future management.

23. I therefore propose that every village really requiring more grazing-ground than it is at present possessed of shall be allowed to—

(1) graze their own cattle, camels, sheep and goats;

(2) cut grass for their own use over certain portions of the reserve on payment of tirni fees, which fees should be revised every five years.

Forest settlement proposed.

24. The settlement which I therefore propose is this:—

(1). I have marked off certain portion of the reserve lying at a distance from the villages or adjoining villages well supplied with waste which may be permanently closed, that is, within which no rights on the part of the villages are recognised, other than rights of way and water.

These blocks are coloured green in the map, and their total area is 53,510 acres. They have been marked A1, A2, &c. Portions over which zamindárs have rights are marked B1, B2. Throughout this district the people have come to speak of closed blocks always as "rakh A(Alif)," blocks burdened by rights as "rakh B." So I think we may just as well follow this plan also.

(2). I have then formed blocks of forest within which the adjacent villages are to have rights, and have provided that the Deputy Conservator of Forests may close a portion of each block absolutely when and for whatever period he thinks fit. A complete list of these blocks, showing the area of the block and the proportion which may be closed at will, the villages with rights in these blocks, the rights to be enjoyed, the number of cattle of all kinds, camels, sheep, goats, &c., belonging to the villages concerned, and the amount of tirni to be paid, is attached. These blocks have been coloured yellow in the map, and it will be left in each case to the Forest Officer to arrange for the closure from time to time of such portions as he may desire so to treat, subject to the provisions laid down on the subject.

Result of proposed settlement.

25. By this arrangement we shall—

(1) prevent the extension of cultivation to the destruction of the village grazing grounds; and

(2) provide against the destruction of the forest by providing periods of use alternating with periods of rest.

Animals allowed to graze.

26. In this case it is not, in my opinion, possible to exclude any kind of animals now permitted to graze within these forests from the open portion.

In regard to the grazing of camels in the rakh, I have given the question very careful consideration, and have finally come to the conclusion that it must be permitted. We have closed a large portion of the rakh absolutely; we have given powers to the Forest Officer to close from time to time a certain portion of every block; and we must not put any avoidable restrictions upon the use of the open portions.

Camels are away from their villages for a large portion of the cold weather. They are very valuable to their owners, and it is very desirable rather to encourage than to discourage their breeding in a tract which is well suited to them, and which is in the immediate neighbourhood of the largest cantonments in Upper India.

Wherever there is sufficient waste outside the reserve for these animals we may be pretty sure that they will not go much into the rakh, but we must not prevent them from doing so when necessary.

I am well aware how destructive they are to forest growth, but under all the circumstances of the case I think that it will be the lesser of two evils not to exclude them. Of

course tirni fees at a higher rate than for other cattle may fairly be charged, and will be so for these animals.

The keeping of large flocks of sheep and goats has become such an integral part of the agricultural system of these villages that I do not see my way to recommending the exclusion of any of these animals from the portion open to grazing.

Resulting areas.

27. We shall thus have—

53,510 acres of forest free of all rights but those of way and water;

15,301 acres which may be closed by the Forest Officer;

25,703 acres which must always be open to grazing and grass-cutting;

this whole area forming one "reserved forest" under Chapter II of the Forest Act.

This, it appears to me, will allow of a thorough and complete control on the part of the Forest authorities, and will permit of proper scientific management.

Character of produce.

28. There is no timber of any size produced in this tract, but the forests are of immense value for the supply of fuel to all the cantonments and cities in the neighbourhood.

Communication.

29. The Campbellpore railway station on the North-Western Railway is very conveniently situated for receiving wood brought out from the north of the reserve, and several of the stations on the Khushálgarh branch line of that railway are conveniently situated on the south of it, and an excellent military road cuts right through the reserve, from Thatta on the south to Chúi Gariála on the north. This is part of the road from Makhad to Attock made at the time when Makhad was the terminus of the Indus Flotilla. There are several other roads shown on the map passable for camels across the rakh.

The eastern end of the reserve is very accessible. Two railways and two good roads run within a few miles on each side of it; but at present there is not much produce of any value in it.

Attitude of the people.

30. The arrangements proposed above have the approval of the people themselves in the main, though some of them object to any closure at all; and they are accepted by the local Forest authorities.

There has thus been no expropriation of rights of any kind, and the regulations proposed are really, I think, for the best interests of all concerned.

Only one file to be prepared.

31. As the whole rakh forms only one reserve, only one file will be made out for the whole forest, and one English register.

The 4 inch = 1 mile scale map is a very clear one, and in this case therefore I think the preparation of any map on a larger scale is quite unnecessary.

Tirni fees.

32. As regards tirni fees, which are shown in column 12 of the accompanying statement, the rates that I have taken as guides are—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For camels	0	4	0	per annum.
For goats and sheep	0	0	6	"
For all other cattle admitted	0	1	0	"

These rates seem high for goats compared to other cattle, but goats as a matter of fact are the most injurious to the forest, andwe do not desire to charge high for plough-cattle.

I have assessed the rates on the total cattle of each village as the fairest plan. This reserve was formed out of the waste adjoining the villages, and if more has been taken from one village than from another, it would be unfair to make its greater necessity a reason for imposing a heavier charge.

It will be left to each village of course to distribute the payment of the tirni fees themselves.

Tirni regulations.

33. A copy of the tirni regulations proposed is also forwarded herewith. I have given the rates which guided me in the assessment of tirni above; but seeing that the jamas of all these villages have been largely increased lately, and that cattle statistics, though good as guides, are never absolutely reliable, I have in general fixed the lump sum payable rather below that given by my rates. But I have been unable to discover what rates were taken by Colonel Cracroft as the basis of his assessment. In most cases, as might be expected, the amount of tirni fees has been much increased. I have given the statistics of cattle for each village available for last settlement in antique figures below those in ordinary figures according to the census now taken, for comparison.

34. As the lambardárs will have to collect and pay in this tirni, they should be allowed the usual 5 per cent. lambardári fee from Government, and the amount of tirni fees will be paid in with the kharif revenue instalments.

Lambardárs entitled to pachotra in tirni fees.

35. I enclose a copy of the entry on the subject to be made in the wájib-ul-arz of the reserve, and send a specimen of the vernacular file for one block burdened with rights.

Wájib-ul-arz.

36. I append a draft Notification under Section 19, Act VII of 1872, of the "reserve," which might be issued at once. Seeing the nature of the country, and the excellent map we have of it, I consider any further description of the boundary quite superfluous.

Notification appended.

37. I have announced my proposals to the people, and they are clearly understood, and the correction of the boundary, the erection of pillars, and the attestation of the file—there will only be one—will be proceeded with at once; but I considered it better not to delay the submission of this report until their completion.

Present stage of settlement.

38. The amount of tirni fees payable has not yet been announced to the lambardárs, but will be so in a few days.

Tirni not yet announced.

39. One other point connected with the forest settlement requires notice, and that is the alteration of the tahsíl boundary to suit the new forest arrangements.

Alteration in tahsíl boundary.

I have throughout as the simplest plan proposed that the boundary of the tahsíls shall always be conterminous with the boundary of a block. This is far the simplest plan in every way. I show the proposed boundary on the map in red.

The separate reference necessary on this subject will also be made immediately, but I think it also required notice here.

40. Although there will be only one reserve, and consequently the whole file may be considered as one, it will be most convenient to have it in three portions, one for each of the three tahsíls, between which the reserve has been divided,—Attock, Pindigheb, Fatahjang,—and it will be so prepared accordingly.

File divided into three parts, one part for each tahsíl.

41. It is for consideration whether it would not be desirable for Mr. Atkinson to attest all the alterations in the boundaries of the forest after he has completed the Murree and Kahúta work.

Attestation of alteration in boundary.

The pillars have recently been carefully surveyed by the Survey of India, and further attestation will only be necessary in cases where the boundary has been *changed*.

42. The necessary Notification under Section 6, Chapter II of Act VII of 1878, has been duly issued on 9th January 1886, and orders recorded on all claims and petitions presented in English and Vernacular.

Notification under Section 6 of Forest Act.

I.—STATEMENT OF VILLAGES AFFECTED BY THE KALA-CHITTA FOREST SETTLEMENT.

I.—Statement of Villages affected

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Area.			Cattle.				
No.	Name of Village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.*	Total.

Note.—The tirni fees assessed on each village are those given in column 12 in ordinary type; the
per sheep and goat, and 1 anna for all other cattle per head—to the figures in columns 6
In all cases in which land has been thrown out of the rakh and added to the villag

TAHSI

1	Akhori ...	2,145	3,667	5,812	217 **50**	2,507 **234**	1,039 **448**	249	4,012 **732**
2	Bágh Niláb ...	557	1,826	2,383	... **5**	397 **158**	303 **285**	56	756 **448**
3	Bariár ...	1,751	2,948	4,699	3	1,032 **122**	465 **23**	2	1,502 **145**
4	Bolianwál ...	2,169	1,283	3,452	10	277 **229**	337 **237**	48	672 **466**
5	Buta ...	2,944	3,170	6,114	87 **28**	1,677 **555**	669 **259**	45	2,478 **842**

* Settlement Officer's No. 986,

by the Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.

figures in antique type are the exact totals given by applying rates—4 annas per camel, 6 pies to 10. Young at "foot" have not been included in the figures in columns 6 to 10. waste, the area so treated has been added in italics in columns 4 and 5.

ATTOCK.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
125 0 0	200 0 0 **213 1 6**	B. V. & VI.	7,077	Muáfidárs Khewatdárs, tenants of all kinds, and village kamíns and inhabitants of the village, may graze and pasture all cattle belonging to them, including camels, sheep and goats, on payment of the tirni fees as per column 12, and may also cut grass throughout the year for their own use; the rights of way and water to be enjoyed are all shown in the Forest register.	Has a large number of cattle and many camels, and insufficient grazing-ground outside the reserve; accordingly has been given rights in B. V. and VI.
21 4 0	30 0 0 **34 13 6**	B. I.	7,570	Ditto ditto	Has three times as much waste as cultivation. A lot of cattle and several large grazing dhoks. Given rights in Block B. I. with Chhoi Gariála.
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	Has never had rights, and does not require any.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
118 12 0 ...	*120 0 0 **118 12 6**	B. V.	4,577	Rights as in No. 1 in B. V.	A great grazing village, mostly owned by same people as Akhori. Has been given rights in Block B. V. Has a "chak" of 460 acres within this block.

dated 28th May 1886.

1.—Statement of Villages affected

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Area.			Cattle.				
No.	Name of Village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.
									TAHSIL
6	Chhoi Gariála	1,929	3,016 *+15* *3,031*	4,945 *+15* *4,960*	107 **29**	1,646 **387**	711 **317**	50	2,514 **733**
7	Daurdád ...	616	109	725	16 **2**	216 **105**	373 **347**	35	640 **454**
8	Dheri Chohán	349	801 *+64* *865*	1,150 *+64* *1,214*	...	1,085 **137**	169 **37**	7	1,261 **174**
9	Dheri Kot ...	510	743	1,253	7	574 **39**	228 **176**	8	817 **215**
10	Dheri Nagál	313	1,933 *—1,153* *780* *+240* *1,020*	2,246 *—1,153* *1,093* *+240* *1,333*	84 **19**	362 **844**	406 **198**	7	859 **1,061**
11	Jasián ...	3,788	868	4,656	...	136 **231**	410 **247**	107	653 **478**
12	Kawa ...	787	1,258	2,045	11	178	98	15	302
13	Kohetra ...	665	848	1,513	5	188	124 **27**	5	322 **27**
14	Mári Kanjúr	1,496	1,939 *+219* *2,158*	3,435 *+219* *3,654*	12	1,614 **89**	364 **144**	15	2,005 **233**
15	Náwa ...	1,012	1,537	2,549	28 **4**	1,086 **936**	260 **330**	10	1,384 **1,270**
16	Pind Trer ...	738	712	1,450	17 **30**	281 **378**	165 **201**	22	485 **609**

by the Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.
ATTOCK—*continued.*					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
55 10 0 ...	120 0 0 **125 12 0**	B. I.	7,570	As in No. 1.	Has many camels and a large number of cattle, and insufficient waste outside the reserve. Has been given rights over a large Block, B. I.
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	Has never had any rights in the reserve.
5 0 0 ...	40 0 0 **44 14 6**	B. III.	1,035	Rights as in No. 1.	Has not many cattle, but has always had rights in the reserve, and so these have been continued in Block B. III.
13 2 0 ...	30 0 0 **34 7 0**	B. II.	1,790	Ditto ...	Has more cattle than Dheri Chohán. Rights continued in Block B. II.
37 8 0	50 0 0 **58 2 0**	B. III & IV.	2,188	Ditto ...	Has very few cattle, but the boundary has been rectified here; so rights have been continued in Blocks B. III. and B. IV. 1,153 acres of waste has been included in the new forest boundary. They are still left more than three times as much waste as cultivation.
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	Has never had any rights in this reserve. I do not propose to create any now.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Has no rights, and does not require any.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
31 4 0	...	...	...	No rights ...	This village is a long strip, one end of which touches the rakh. It does not require rights within it. A small alteration has been made in the boundary in its favour, and its tirni contract with the rakh will not be continued. About 219 acres have been added to its waste from the reserve.
15 15 0 ...	50 0 0 **57 13 0**	B. V.	4,577	Rights as in No. 1.	Has been given rights in Block V.
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	Has never had any rights in this reserve.

I.—Statement of Villages affected

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		AREA.			CATTLE.				
No.	Name of Village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.
									TAHSIL
17	Surgsalár ...	3,393	5,190 *+248* *5,438*	8,583 *+248* *8,831*	37 **1**	1,680 **428**	874 **2**	33 **80**	2,624 **709**
18	Sojanda Báta	1,203	6,949 *268* *7,217*	8,152 *268* *8,420*	99 **30**	914 **170**	654 **4**	4 **23**	1,671 **623**
	Total ...	26,365	38,698	65,063	740 **198**	15,850 **5,042**	7,649 **3,9**	718 **79**	24,957 **9,219**
									TAHISIL FATAH
19	Ajúwála ...	320	1,266 *+275* *1,541*	1,586 *+275* *1,861*	... ...	742 **58**	232 **2**	18 **6**	992 **84**

by the Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.
ATTOCK—*concluded.*					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
31 4 0 ...	100 0 0 118 7 0	B. II.	1,790	Rights as in No. 1.	Has many cattle, and not sufficient grazing for them outside the rakh. Rights continued in Block B. II. Has a "chak" with some cultivation also within this block. An alteration in the boundary has added 248 acres to its waste.
34 13 0	...	...	...	No rights ...	Has many cattle, and a very large area of waste. An alteration in the boundary has been made in its favour, and it is unnecessary to renew its tirni grazing contract; nor rights have been assigned to it for the future. An area of 268 acres has been added to its waste from the reserve.
489 8 0 ...	720 0 0 806 3 0	...	...	...	
JANG.					
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	This village has a very considerable amount of waste, not much cultivation, but a considerable number of cattle. An alteration in the boundary in its favour will give it some 275 acres more waste. It has never had grazing rights on payment of tirni, though this part of the rakh has been heretofore kept open on payment of fees. It will now have roughly 1,500 acres of waste against 300 acres of cultivation, and it is unnecessary to give it rights in the reserve which it does not now possess. The part of the reserve adjoining Charat Aújwála, Gádwála, and Garhi Hassu has never been burdened with grazing rights, but has always been kept open for grazing on payment of fees. This will be no longer necessary.

I.—Statement of Villages affected

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Area.			Cattle.				
No.	Name of village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.
									TAHSIL FATAH
20	Amír Khán ...	640	514	1,154	...	249 7	160 66	15	424 73
21	Bhál-Sayadán	1,268	2,188	3,456	10	1,054 669	345 241	43	1,452 910
22	Bathú ...	1,841	2,283	4,124	8	601 86	488 251	40	1,137 337
23	Charat ...	347	1,379 *+372* *1,751*	1,726 *+372* *2,098*	14 2	898 245	163 87	8	1,083 334
24	Dhok Bloch ...	260	294	554	17	70	87	4	178
25	Doyán ...	498	488 *+8* *496*	986 *+8* *994*	24 40	446 74	283 197	11	764 311

by the Kala-Chitta Forest Settlement—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.
JANG—*continued.*					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	Has never had rights in the reserve. I do not propose to create them now.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	This village has little cultivation, a lot of waste, some of it of very useful quality, and not many cattle; their only reason for desiring to graze on tirni fees is that given in paragraph 22 of the report, *i. e.*, the waste is sometimes honeycombed with cultivation, and it is a trouble to them to keep the cattle, goats, &c., off their fields. An alteration in the boundary gives them 372 acres more waste, and it is unnecessary to give them rights in the reserve. *See* remarks on Ajúwála.
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	This village has no rights in the reserve, and I do not propose to create them.
... ...	30 0 0 38 5 0	B. IX.	938	Rights as in No. 1.	Doyán, Mangiál, Kutbál and Hattár are especially circumstanced. The reserve opposite these villages is at present closed. At the time of the formation of the rakh these villages were assigned large areas of waste. They have broken up most of this since, and now want more grazing-ground. Doyán has a "chak" within the bounds of the forest, and the passage to and fro of their cattle has often led to disputes with the Forest Guards. Accordingly it has been arranged to give Doyán grazing and grass-cutting rights in Block B. IX.

I.—Statement of Villages affected

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		AREA.			CATTLE.				
No.	Name of Village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.

TAHSIL FATAH

26	Fattúwála ...	1,648	3,565	5,213	5 5	407 234	227 73	1	640 312
27	Gadwála ...	194	735 +*317* *1,052*	929 +*317* *1,246*	... ...	579 70	107 57	4	690 127
28	Gaggan ...	2,026	2,208 +*288* *2,496*	4,234 +*288* *4,522*	5 ...	671 492	296 279	49	1,021 771
29	Gakhar ...	1,509	3,863	5,372	87 28	1,996 650	767 389	101	2,951 1,067

by the Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.
JANG—*continued.*					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
6 4 0	...	...	...	No rights ...	Fattúwála is owned chiefly by Sardár Fatteh Khán, who has a large rakh of his own. It has lots of waste and few cattle. It is unnecessary to renew the tirni contract here, and it has been given no rights in the rakh.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	*See* remarks on Ajúwála and Charat. This village has little cultivation, but a great many sheep and goats. An alteration in the boundary gives them 317 acres more waste ; so that they will have 194 acres cultivation to 1,052 acres waste. They have no tirni contract now, and I do not propose to create any rights for them in the reserve.
37 1 0	...	...	...	No rights ...	This village is in great part owned by Sardár Fatteh Khán, who has a rakh of 2,800 acres of his own. It has a large area of waste and not an excessive number of cattle. An alteration in the boundary gives them some 288 more acres of good waste, and so it is unnecessary to renew their tirni contract, and they have been given no rights within the rakh. I may add that as a matter of fact Sardár Fatteh Khán has never allowed the Gaggan people to graze over that portion of the Government reserve immediately south of his own rakh and between it and Gaggan, and that they were only too delighted at being let off payment of tirni, which they say they have always paid for nothing. Fatteh Khán has apparently assumed sovereignty over much of the Government rakh adjacent to his own.
45 5 0 ...	100 0 0 138 6 0	B. VIII.	873	Rights as in No. 1.	Is really very well off for waste, but has a large number of cattle, and has been accustomed to graze in the rakh ; has accordingly been allowed rights with Makám in Block B. VIII.

I.—Statement of Villages affected

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Area.			Cattle.				
No.	Name of village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.
	TAHSIL FATAH								
30	Garhi Hassú ...	871	1,698 + *124* = *1,822*	2,569 + *124* = *2,693*	6	870	258	27	1,161
	—				**5**	**50**	**123**		178
31	Hattár ...	4,562	4,207	8,769	67	2,025	1,496	231	3,819
	—				**114**	**493**	**763**		1,370
32	Humak ...	1,564	2,062	3,626	69	531	463	46	1,109
	—				**4**	**77**	**335**		416
33	Jabbi ...	2,322	3,764	6,086	220	907	627	49	1,803
	—				**70**	**758**	**593**		1,421
34	Jáffar ...	1,727	3.251 + *427* = *3,678*	4,978 + *427* = *5,405*	2	790	490	45	1,327
	—					**902**	**313**		1,215
35	Johd ...	640	621	1,261	...	231	187	57	475
	—						**105**		105
36	Karíma ...	995	1,229	2,224	...	408	297	71	776
	—					**138**	**180**		318

by the Kúla-Chitta Forest Settlement—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.
JANG—*continued.*					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	*See* remarks on Ajúwála, Charat, and Gadwála. Has up to the present no tirni contract. Has not an excessive number of cattle. An alteration in the reserve boundary gives it 124 acres more waste, and this will be sufficient. I would not create any rights for it in the reserve.
...	150 0 0 **187 15 0**	B. X.	1,093	Rights as in No. 1.	This is a big village which has broken up much land since last settlement, and whose area of waste at that time seems to have been incorrectly estimated by Hukam Chand. It is a large village with many cattle and little grazing waste or grass. I propose to allow it grazing and grass rights, which it has not had up to the present time, in Block B. X.
43 12 0	60 0 0 **65 10 0**	B. VI.	2,500	Ditto	A good sized village with fair number of cattle and not very much grazing-ground. Has been given rights in Block B. VI.
81 4 0	100 0 0 **125 9 6**	B. VII.	737	Ditto	Has a fair amount of waste and not very many cattle. Has been given rights in Block B. VII.
31 4 0	...	...	...	Ditto	Has a good many cattle, but a large area of excellent grazing and grass; in fact, is very well off in this respect. An alteration in the boundary will give it 427 acres more of good waste, and it will be then quite unnecessary to renew its tirni contract, or give it any rights in the reserve.
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	Has no rights in the forest at present, and I do not propose to create any.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

1.—Statement of Villages affected

No.	Name of Village.	Area. Cultivated.	Area. Uncultivated.	Area. Total.	Cattle. Camels.	Cattle. Sheep and goats.	Cattle. Horned cattle.	Cattle. Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Cattle. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TAHSIL FATAH								
37	Kutbál ...	2,682	1,691	4,373	11 15	825 129	943 403	196	1,97[illegible] 547
38	Mahúra ...	1,663	3,952 +407 4,359	5,615 +407 6,022	166 80	1,385 500	546 358	36	2,133 888
39	Makána ...	721	1,474	2,195	20 24	327 150	292 312	35	674 486
40	Mangiál ..	1,530	1,519 +93 1,612	3,049 +93 3,142	12 3	250 130	295 75	30	587 206
41	Pind Niázi ...	1,196	1,103	2,299	10	370	281	45	706
42	Shahpur ...	172	263	435	...	59	42 70	12	113 70
43	Sadkál ...	1,098	1,697	2,795	...	505 50	268 167	92	865 217
44	Tarbaithi ...	875	781	1,656	10 2	613 141	291 228	78	992 371
	Total ...	33,169	50,406	83,575	763 342	17,809 6,103	9,931 5,691	1,344	29,847 12,136

* Settlement Officer's No. 936

by the Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.

JANG—*concluded.*

Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	80 0 0 99 11 6	B. IX	938	Rights as in No. 1.	*See* remarks on Doyán, which belongs to the same owners of Kutbál; also remarks on Hattár. Kutbál is a large village with many cattle and insufficient waste. It has no tirni contract at present, but I propose to give it rights on payment of tirni in Block B. IX with Mangiál and Doyán.
38 13 0	120 0 0 121 2 6	B. XI.	1,108	Ditto ...	Is a curious village with a large site situated close up to the rakh. Its site was evidently chosen for convenience of grazing. It has a large area of waste, some of it very poor, but a portion good; but it has many cattle, and depends very much upon them and a large number of camels. It has been given rights in Block B. XI. An alteration in the reserve boundary has also given them 407 acres extra waste.
42 3 0	*35 0 0 35 10 6	B. VIII.	873	Ditto ...	Has a fair amount of waste, but not quite sufficient. Has been given rights in Block B. VIII with Gakhar.
...	30 0 0 31 2 0	B. IX.	938	Ditto ...	Has at present no rights. *See* remarks on Kutbál, Hattár, and Doyán. It has been given rights in Block B. IX with Doyán on payment of tirni.
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	Has no rights at present; and I do not propose to create any for it.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
325 14 0	700 0 0 843 8 0	...	...		

dated 28th May 1886.

I.—Statement of Villages affected

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Area.			Cattle.				
No.	Name of Village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.

TAHSIL PINDI

45	Basál ..	6,713	7,553	14,266	105 **324**	3,038 **317**	1,514 **842**	169	4,826 **1,483**
46	Bhatiot ...	2,663	3,133 +*360* *3,493* +*450* *3,943*	5,796 +*360* *6,156* +*450* *6,606*	9	1,769 **341**	535 **315**	97	2,410 **656**
47	Mariála ...	1,273	2,562	3,835	21	1,964 **364**	633 **444**	5	2,623 **808**
48	Mathiál ...	7,353	7,556	14,909	47 **10**	2,996 **214**	1,871 **543**	137	5,051 **767**

by the Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.
GHEB.					
Rs. A. P. 71 14 0	Rs. A. P. 200 0 0 **226 6 0**	B. XII.	1,428	Rights as in No. 1.	The village site of this village is far from the rakh, and a considerable area of hilly country intervenes between them, with a lot of good grazing-ground, but they have many cattle and much cultivation. Rights given in block B. XII.
44 6 0	...	...	...	No rights ...	This village has partitioned up its waste area in 1885. The area is considerable, the number of cattle also large. There was an outlying rakh formed in this village, which is not very suitable for a Government rakh, and is an annoyance to the people to whom it would be very useful. Its area is 450 acres. This I propose to give up to them, and an alteration of the boundary of the main rakh in their favour will give them 360 acres more; so that it is unnecessary to continue their tirni contract or to assign them any rights in the reserve.
20 6 0	100 0 0 **106 8 0**	B. XV.	2,612	Rights as in No. 1.	Has a considerable area of waste, but not much grass or grazing on it, and a good many cattle has been given rights in Block B. XV.
50 1 0	...	...	...	No rights ...	This village does not anywhere adjoin the reserve, but in the centre of it a "chak" containing about 4,435 acres of some of the best grass and grazing-ground in forest has been assigned to it. The original order was for 2,000 acres to be given to them, but they have got now more than double. At first I was inclined to reserve part of this, as it is doubtful how they became possessed of it, and to allow them rights on payment of tirni within the reserve; but I think it will be best not to disturb the present state of affairs, but to decline to renew the tirni contract: consequently they have been left undisturbed in possession of their "chak," but no rights have been assigned them within the reserve.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		AREA.			CATTLE.				
No.	Name of village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.
	TAHSIL PINDI								
49	Nára ...	8,346	11,955 *+600* *12,555*	20,301 *+600* *20,901*	81 3	6,458 1,259	2,244 1,072	157	8,940 2,334
50	Pindi Sarhál ...	2,968	4,377	7,345	14	1,443 281	600 430	27	2,084 711
51	Pind Sultáni	4,417	6,249 *+345* *6,594*	10,666 *+345* *11,011*	...	1,019 137	974 538	84	2,077 675
52	Sagri ...	3,948	4,771 *+243* *5,014*	8,719 *+243* *8,962*	10 ...	1,384 156	992 445	132	2,518 601
53	Thatta ...	5,459	11,708 *+288* *11,996*	17,167 *+288* *17,455*	145 3	5,616 311	1,866 444	221	7,348 758
	Totál ...	43,140	62,105	105,290	432 340	25,687 3,380	11,229 5,073	1,029	38,377 8,793

by the Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.
GHEB—*concluded.*					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
118 12 0	350 0 0 375 2 0	B. XVI.	6,750	Rights as in No. 1.	This is a large village with a very large area of cultivation and of waste; the latter, however, being mostly sand and ravine, &c. It has a large number of cattle and several large dhoks with numerous huts within the reserve, as Dhok Gháshi and Dhok Shahídán, which latter I visited: accordingly it has been given rights over a large area in Block B XVI.
40 12 0	80 0 0 87 12 6	B. XIV	2,375	Ditto ...	Is in very similar circumstances to Mariála. Has been given rights in block B. XIV.
44 6 0	...	...	...	No rights ...	Pind Sultáni village is at some distance from the rakh, but has been assigned a grazing "chak" of some 2,000 acres. An alteration in the boundary will give it 345 acres more, and this will be sufficient. No rights have been assigned to it within the reserve.
50 1 0	...	...	...	Ditto ...	This also is a village which does not adjoin the reserve, but to which a grazing "chak" has been assigned of about 2,300 acres, which is amply sufficient for it. Its tirni contract will not be renewed, and no rights have been assigned to it within the reserve.
88 12 0	300 0 0 342 3 0	B. XIII	4,465	...	This is a very large village with two big "chaks," Ganda Kas and Káhli Dilli, lying within the reserve, to which hamlets most of their cattle are sent to graze. It has a large number of cattle and much waste, but nearly all in the "Kála Pahár," and not good. It has been given rights in Block B. XIII.
529 6 0 ...	1,030 0 0 1,137 15 6	...	...		

I.—Statement of Villages affected

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Area.			Cattle.				
No.	Name of Village.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.
	TAHSIL RAWAL								
54	Dhok Jandú ...	1,187	1,644	2,831	... 3	349 181	262 191	33	644 375
55	Dhok Paur ...	566	431 *+13* *444*	997 *+13* *1,010*	... 4	274 121	311 235	17	602 360
56	Pind Nausheri	861	882	1,743	... 18	439 290	291 253	43	773 561
57	Thatta Khalíl	3,168	2,516	5,684	13 12	737 344	656 574	76	1,482 930
58	Waní ...	2,031	1,583	3,614	...	318 444	546 800	71	935 1,244
	Total ...	7,813	7,069	14,882	13 37	2,117 1,380	2,066 2,053	240	4,436 3,470
	Grand Total ...	110,487	158,323	268,810	1,948 917	61,463 15,905	30,875 16,796	3,331	97,617 33,618

by the Kúla-Chitta Forest Settlement—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Tirni now fixed.	Blocks in which rights allowed.	Area of block in which rights allowed.	Nature of rights enjoyed.	REMARKS.

PINDI.

Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	...	...	...	No rights ...	None of these villages have ever had rights in the reserve, and I do not propose to create any now. They have really no connexion with it at all.
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	
...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	
...	...	...	...		
1,344 12 0 ...	2,450 0 0 **2,787 10 6**	...	...		

F. A ROBERTSON,

Settlement Officer, Rawalpindi.

II.—Index of Lands within Forest Reserve, Kála-Chitta

1	2	3	4	5				6
				Boundaries.				
No. of Block.	Total area in acres.	Area which may be closed by Forest Officer.	Area to be always open to grazing and grass-cutting.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Brief description of Forest.
A. I.	39,832	...	...	Sojanda Báta... River Indus. Bágh Níláb, B. I. Chhoi Gariála. Surgsalár. B. II. Dherikot, B. II. Dheri Chohán, B. III. Dheri Nagál, B. IV. Márí. Kanjúr. Bariár. Náwa, B. V. Búta, B. V. Akhori, B. VI. Humak.	Chak Sardár Fateh Khán. Mahúra, B. XI Bhatiot. Basál, B. XIII. Chak Mithiál. „ Thatta. „ Pind Sultáni. „ Sagri Nára B. XVI. A. VI. A. VII.	Pind Niázi... Jabbi, B. VII.	River Indus.	A very large block extending from the western boundary of the reserve at Sojanda Báta right up to the village of Jabbi, about 24 miles in length. It contains the highest point of the rakh, and a portion both of the Chitta and the Kála portions of the range, but mostly belongs to the Chitta part. Its produce is phulái, khair, a good deal of olive, sanátha, &c., and in places some good grass. This forms the main portion of the reserve and will hereafter, I think, be a very valuable Government property. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad at its broadest part, but speedily narrows towards the east.
A. II.	7,125	...	...	Makám, B. VIII. Gakha. Shahpur. Amír Khán. Karima. Tarbaithi. Johd. Thatta Khalíl. Pind Nausheri. Dhok Jandu.	Wani ... Mangiál. Doyán. Kutbál. Hattar. Garhi Hassú. Gadwála. Sadkál. Ajuwála. Charat.	Dhok Paur.	Chak Sardár Fateh Khán.	Is a long narrow strip extending from Fateh Khán's rakh up to the western boundary of the reserve, about 14 miles in length, and generally less than a mile broad, and lower in altitude than A. I. Its produce is much the same; olive and phulái and sanátha predominate, but towards the west as yet the forest is young and not very thick, but improving year by year.

with Abstract of Rights admitted by the Forest Settlement Officer.

7	8	9	10					11	12
			CATTLE OWNED BY VILLAGE.						
Rights of way and water subject to regulations under Section 24, Act VII of 1878.	Rights of pasturage and rights to forest produce admitted and regulated, Sections 11 to 24.	Villages enjoying rights detailed in columns 7 and 8.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.	Amount of tirni fees payable per annum.	REMARKS.
Pathway from Pari (Dákhili Nára) to Sojanda; also crosses B. XVI and A. VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pathway from Dhok Dharakhi, &c., to Dhok Shahidán, and on to Gariála Dákhili Sojanda Báta.									
Pathway Dokh Shahídán to Dhok Táhli.									
The road from Makhad to Attock.									
Pathway from Káhli Dilli to Chak Jabbi, to Dheri Kot and to Dheri Chohán.									
Pathway from Ratta Kund to Dheri Nagál.									
Pathway Bhatiot to Nára.									
Bhatiot to Chak Mithiál.									
Pathway Bhatiot to Náwa.									
Bhatiot to Dalla and Búta.									
Bhatiot to Akhori.									
Mahúra to Dalla.									
Do. to Akhori.									
Do. to Jabbi.									
Road from Fatahjang to Jabbi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Road from Fatahjang to Neka.									
Fatahjang to Johd.									
Path from Karíma to Chak Doyán and Mangiál.									
Pathway Kutbál to Chak Doyán.									

II.—Index of Lands within Forest Reserve, Kála-Chitta,

1	2	3	4	5				6
				BOUNDARIES.				
No. of Block.	Total area in acres.	Area which may be closed by Forest Officer.	Area to be always open to grazing and grass-cutting.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Brief description of Forest.
A. III.	1,540	...	...	Chak Sardár Fateh Khán.	Jafar ... Gaggan. Fattúwála.	Jafar ...	Mahúra, B. XI.	Is a strip on the south side of the reserve, just south of Fateh Khán Rakh, about 2¼ miles long by [illegible] mile broad. It is part of Kála Pahár of dark sandstone and red clay. Its produce is not very good at present, but improving, and it is very conveniently situated near the Khushálgarh line of rail.
A. IV.	1,469	...	...	Chak Thatta ...	Thatta, B. XIII.	Chak Thatta, B. XIII.	Pindi Sarhál, B. XIV. Chak Pind Sultáni.	A compact square block, just east of Chak Pind Sultáni, Kála Pahár: produce moderate: about 1½ miles square. Produce mostly phulái and grass.
A. V.	1,295	...	...	Nára, B. XVI.	Mariála, B. XV.	Chak Sagri	Nára, B. XVI.	Is on the south of the reserve; east of Nára, part of the Kála Pahár; produce mostly phulái and grass.
A. VI.	1,130	...	...	A. I. ...	B. XVI. ...	B. XVI. ...	B. XVI. ...	Is a block 1½ miles long, about 1 mile wide, also Kála Pahár. Lies within Block B. XVI., out of which it has been formed.
A. VII.	1,119	...	...	Sojanda Báta	B. XVI. ...	B. XVI. ...	River Indus	Abuts on the Indus on the west, north of Nára, a block above 2 miles long by 1¼ miles board also of the block portion: produce chiefly phulái.
Total of A.	53,510							

with Abstract of Rights admitted by the Forest Settlement Officer—continued.

7	8	9	10					11	12
Rights of way and water subject to regulations under Section 24, Act VII of 1878.	Rights of pasturage and rights to forest produce admitted and regulated, Sections 11 to 24.	Villages enjoying rights detailed in columns 7 & 8.	Cattle owned by Village.					Amount of tirni fees payable per annum.	Remarks.
			Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.		
Road from Gaggan to Jabbi.	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pathway Lambi Dhan to Chak Pind Sultáni. Road from Makhad to Attock. Machriála to water-supply; water-supplies.	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pathway Maṛiála to Chak Sagri.	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pathway Nára to Dhok Shahídán.	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pathway Pari (Dákhili Nára,) to Sojanda Báta.	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

II.—Index of Lands within Forest Reserve, Kála-Chitta

1	2	3	4	5				6
				Boundaries.				
No. of Block	Total area in acres.	Area which may be closed by Forest Officer.	Area to be always open to grazing and grass-cutting.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Brief description of Forest.
B. I.	7,570	3,785	3,785	River Indus ... Bágh Niláb.	A. I.	Chhoi Gariála. Surgsalár. Dheri Chohán, B. III.	A. I. ...	Contains some of the higher hills of the range, with a lot of very fair phulái and olive forests and good grass. Part of the "Chitta" or white Pahár.
B. II.	1,790	596	1,194	Surgsalár ... Dherikot.	A. I.	Dheri Chohán, B. III.	A. I. ...	Much the same as the last, but hills lower; northern slopes well covered. Part of Chitta Pahár.
B. III.	1,035	345	690	Dheri Chohán	A. I.	Dheri Nagál	Dherikot, B. II.	Very like Block II.
B. IV.	1,153	384	769	Dheri Nagál	A. I.	Mári Kanjúr, A. I.	Dheri Chohán B. III.	As in Block III.

with Abstract of rights admitted by the Forest Settlement Officer—continued.

7	8	9	10					11	12
Rights of way and water subject to regulations under Section 24, Act VII of 1878.	Rights of pasturage and rights to forest produce admitted and regulated, Sections 11 to 24.	Villages enjoying rights detailed in columns 7 and 8.	Cattle owned by Village.					Amount of tirni fees payable per annum.	Remarks.
			Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.		
Bágh Niláb to Chhoi; Chhoi to Makhad road. Attock and Makhad road. Mungi to Chhoi.	Muáfidárs, khewatdárs, tenants of all kinds, village kamíns and inhabitants owning cattle of the villages named in column 9 have a right to— (1) Pasture all cattle which are *boná fide* their own property within the blocks assigned to them on payment of tirni fees as per column 11, the amount of such fees to be revised every five years. (2) To cut grass for their own use, but not for sale throughout the year, subject to the provision laid down in the wájib-ul-arz.	Bágh Niláb	...	397	303	56	756	30	Half of this large block may be closed by Forest Officer at will.
		Chhoi Gariála.	107	1,646	711	50	2,514	120	
Jabbi to Dherikot ...	Ditto ...	Surgsalár...	37	1,680	874	33	2,624	100	One-third of this block may be closed by Forest Officer. There is a Chak Dalla belonging to Surgsalár in this block, area 249 acre uncultivated.
Jabbi to Surg ...	...	Dherikot ...	7	574	228	8	817	30	
...	As above ...	Dheri Chohán.	...	1,085	169	7	1,261	40	One-third may be closed.
		Dheri Nagál	84	362	406	7	859	50	
...	...	Dheri Nagál.	84	362	406	7	859	...	Ditto.

II.—Index of Lands within Forest Reserve, Kála-Chitta,

1	2	3	4	5				6
				Boundaries.				
No. of Block.	Total area in acres.	Area which may be closed by Forest Officer.	Area to be always open to grazing and grass-cutting.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Brief description of Forest.
B. V.	4,577	2,289	2,288	Nawa Buta. ...	A. I. ...	Akhori ...	A. I. ...	A nice piece of forest; northern slopes very well covered; much olive. Part of "Chitta" Pahár.
B. I.	2,500	1,250	1,250	Akhori ...	A. I. ...	Akhori ...	Humak, Pind Niázi.	The same as in block V.
B. VII.	737	..	737	Jabbi ...	Chak Sardar Fatteh Khán.	Makám B. VIII.	A. I. ...	Lower hills; trees smaller; shrubs dense in parts.
B. VIII.	873	291	582	Jabbi, Makám, Gakhar.	A. II. ...	Gakhar ...	Jabbi, B. VII.	Low rolling hills with fair supply of olive and phulái and bushes and grass.
B. IX.	938	313	625	Thatta Khalíl, Pind Nauhsheri, A. II.	Mangiál Dayán. Kutbál. ...	Wani, A. II.	Hattár, A. II.	The eastern end of the reserve; no large wood at all, chiefly phulái, improving but at present poor, southern side of reserve.
B. X.	1,093	364	729	Amír Khan ... Karima. Tarbaithi. Johd.	Hattár A. II.	Kutbál B. IX.	Garhi Hassú A. II.	As in block IX.
B. XI.	1,108	369	739	A. I. ...	Mahúra ...	Chak Sardar Fatteh Khán.	A. I. ...	A good supply of phulái and grass, not much thick wood, chiefly leaning to the Kála Pahár.

with Abstract of Rights admitted by the Forest Settlement Officer—continued.

7	8	9	10					11	12
Rights of way and water subject to regulations under Section 24, Act VII of 1878.	Rights of pasturage and rights to forest produce admitted and regulated, Sections 11 to 24.	Villages enjoying rights detailed in columns 7 & 8.	CATTLE OWNED BY VILLAGE.					Amount of tirni fees payable per annum.	REMARKS.
			Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.	Rs.	
Nawa to Bhatiot ... Nawa to Mahúra. Akhori to Bhatiot.	As above ...	Nawa ... Buta ... Akhori ...	28 87 217	1,086 1,677 2,507	269 669 1,039	10 45 249	1,384 2,478 4,012	50 100 200	Half of this block may be closed. There is a chak belonging to Búta in this block, area 460 acres, uncultivated, with a good water supply.
Mahúra to Akhori ...	Ditto ...	Akhori ... Humak ...	217 69	2,507 531	1,039 463	249 46	4,012 1,109	... 60	Half may be closed by Forest Officer.
...	Ditto ...	Jabbi ...	220	907	627	49	1,803	100	This block may be rotated with an equal area from the closed block A. I. adjoining it
Road from Gaggan to Jabbi. Road from Fatahjang to Jabbi.	Ditto ...	Gakhar ... Makám ...	87 20	1,996 327	767 292	101 35	2,951 674	100 30	One-third may be closed by Forest Officer.
Mangiál to Chak Dayán and Karima.	Ditto ...	Dayán ... Mangiál ... Kutbál ...	24 12 11	446 250 825	283 295 943	11 30 196	764 587 1,975	30 30 80	Ditto. There are two chaks belonging to Dayán surrounded by this block *Acres.* Cultivated, 124·5 Uncultivated, 192·5 Total ... 317
Road from Fatahjang to Neka. Road from Fatahjang to Johd.	Ditto ...	Hattár ...	67	2,025	1,496	231	3,819	150	One-third may be closed by Forest Officer.
Mahúra to Choha ... Mahúra to Jabbi.	Ditto ...	Mahúra ...	166	1,385	546	36	2,133	120	Ditto.

II.—Index of Lands within Forest Reserve, Kála-Chitta,

1	2	3	4	5				6
				Boundaries.				
No. of Block.	Total area in acres.	Area which may be closed by Forest Officer.	Area to be always open to grazing and grass-cutting.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Brief description of Forest.
B. XII.	1,428	476	952	Chak Thatta .. Chak Mithiál, A. I.	Basál ...	Bhatiot ...	Thatta Khás. Chak Thatta B. XIII.	On southern side of range. Part of the Kála Pahár; forest produce and grass not very good. Little or no olive, and phulái not very good.
B. XIII.	4,465	1,488	2,977	A. IV. Chak Thatta.	Thatta Khás...	A. I. ... Basál, B. XII.	B. XIV ...	As in No. XII. Part of Kála Pahár.
B. XIV.	2,375	792	1,583	Chak Pind Sultáni, A. IV.	Thatta Khás...	B. XIII ...	Pindi Sarhál	Part of Kála Pahár as in Block XII.
B. XV.	2,612	871	1,741	A. V.	Mariála ...	Pind Sarhál	A. V. ...	As in Block XIV south of range. Part of Kála Pahár.
B. XVI.	6,750	1,688	5,662	Sojanda Báta A. VII. A. VI. A. I.	Nára ...	A. I. ... Chak Sagri. A. V.	River Indus	A very large block, chiefly Kála Pahár, but with some portion of Chitta Pahár in the north; better than last block, but mostly of the same kind.
Total of B.	41,004	15,301	25,703	...	...	...	...	...

with Abstract of Rights admitted by the Forest Settlement Officer—concluded.

7	8	9	10					11	12
			Cattle owned by Village.						
Rights of way and water subject to regulations under Section 24, Act VII of 1878.	Rights of pasturage and rights to forest produce admitted and regulated, Sections 11 to 24.	Villages enjoying rights detailed in columns 7 & 8.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Mules, ponies and asses, &c.	Total.	Amount of tirni fees payable per annum.	Remarks.
								Rs.	
...	As above	Basál ...	105	3,038	1,514	169	4,826	200	One-third may be closed by Forest Officer.
Makhad and Attock road. Thatta to Ganda Kas and Kábli Dilli. Lambi Dhan to Káhli Dilli.	Ditto ...	Thatta ...	145	5,616	1,866	221	7,848	200	One-third may be closed by Forest Officer. There are two large chaks, Ganda Kas and Káhli Dilli in this portion.
Mariála to Chak Pind Sultáni. Mariála to Dhok Dharakhi.	Ditto ...	Pind Sarhál	14	1,443	600	27	2,084	80	One-third may be closed by Forest Officer.
Mariála to Dhok Táhli Water and path to it in Nara Nalla.	Ditto ...	Mariála ...	21	1,964	633	5	2,623	100	Ditto.
Pathway Nára to Dhok and water-supply. Nára to Dhok Shahídánwála. Dhok Shahídán to Dhok Dharakhi.	Ditto ...	Nára ...	81	6,458	2,244	157	8,940	350	One-fourth may be closed at will.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	

F. A. ROBERTSON,

Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

List showing the Villages to which rights have been adjudged and the areas within which rights are to be exercised by them within the Kála Chitta Forest Reserve.

Name of Village.	Portion of the Reserved Forest within which rights are to be exercised.	Area over which such rights may be exercised.	*The maximum number of cattle bona fide the property of right-holders which may be grazed is double that entered in the columns below, which give the actual number at present.*			Scale of fees half-yearly payable by right-holders only.
			Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Ponies, mules, asses, &c.	
			TAHSIL ATTOCK.			
Chhoi Gariála	That portion of the Reserve marked B I on the map which accompanies this order and which is demarcated on the ground by katcha pillars.	3,785 acres, being one-half of the entire Block B I.	1,646	711	50	Cows and bullocks, annas 2 each. Buffaloes, annas 4 each. Mules, horses and donkeys annas 2 each. Goats, anna 1 each.
Surg Salar ...	B II.	1,194 acres, being two-thirds of Block B II.	1,680	874	33	Sheep, pies 3 each. Young at foot are not to be charged for.
Dheri Kot ...	B II.	1,194 acres with Surg Salar.	574	228	8	These fees are half-yearly, payable for period from 1st June to 30th November and 1st December to 31st May.
Dheri Chohán	B III.	690 acres, being two-thirds of Block B III.	1,085	169	7	
Nawa ...	B V.	2,288 acres, being one-half of the entire Block B IV.	1,086	269	10	These fees are payable in advance, as prescribed in the management orders on the subject.
Búta ...	B V.	With Nawa ...	1,677	669	45	
Akhori ...	B V.	Ditto	2,507	1,039	249	
Do. ...	B VI.	1,250 acres, being one-half of the entire Block B VI.	2,507	1,039	249	

List showing the Villages to which rights have been adjudged and the areas within which rights are to be exercised by them within the Kála-Chitta Forest Reserve—concluded.

Name of Village.	Portion of the Reserved Forest within which rights are to be exercised.	Area over which such rights may be exercised.	*The maximum number of cattle* bonâ fide *the property of right-holders which may be grazed is double that entered in the columns below which give the actual number at present.*			Scale of fees half-yearly, payable by right-holders only.
			Sheep and goats.	Horned cattle.	Ponies, mules, asses, &c.	
		TAHSIL FATAHJANG.				
Humak ...	B VI.	With Akhori ...	531	463	46	
Jabbi ...	B VII.	737 acres, being the entire Block B VII.	907	627	49	
Gokhar ...	B VIII.	582 acres, being two-thirds of Block B VIII.	1,996	767	101	
Mokám ...	B VIII.	With Gokhar ...	327	292	35	
Doyán ...	B IX.	625 acres, being two-thirds of Block B IX.	446	283	11	
Mangial ...	B IX.	With Doyan ...	250	295	30	
Kutbal ...	B IX.	Ditto ...	825	943	196	
Hatar ...	B X.	729 acres, being two-thirds of Block B X.	2,025	1,496	231	
Mohára ...	B XI.	739 acres, being two-thirds of Block B XI.	1,385	546	36	
		TAHSIL PINDIGHEB.				
Rasál ...	XII.	952 acres, being two-thirds of Block XII.	3,038	1,514	169	
Thatta ...	B XIII.	2,977 acres, being two-thirds of Block B XIII.	5,616	1,866	221	
Pindi Sarhál...	B XIV.	1,583 acres, being two-thirds of Block B XIV.	1,443	600	27	
Mariála ...	B. XV.	1,741 acres, being two-thirds of Block B XV.	1,964	633	5	
Nára ...	B XVI.	5,062 acres, being three-fourths of Block B XVI.	6,458	2,244	157	

NOTE.—Block B IV, which it was proposed to include in the Reserve, has been since given up, and there is no Block numbered B IV.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

			Acres.
Total area of the Reserve Forest	...	... ...	93,361
Total area free of rights—		Acres.	
Block A I.	...	39,832	
A II.	...	7,125	
A III.	...	1,540	
A IV.	...	1,469	
A V.	...	1,295	
A VI.	...	1,130	
A VII.	...	1,119	
			53,510
Total area within which rights are to be exercised—		Acres.	
Block B I.	...	7,570	
B II.	...	1,790	
B III.	...	1,035	
B V.	...	4,577	
B VI.	...	2,500	
B VII.	...	737	
B VIII.	...	873	
B IX.	...	938	
B X.	...	1,093	
B XI.	...	1,108	
B XII.	...	1,428	
B XIII.	...	4,465	
B XIV.	...	2,375	
B XV.	...	2,612	
B XVI.	...	6,750	
			39,851
Total area out of Block B which may be closed		... ...	14,917
Total area which must always be opened to exercise of rights ...			24,934

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

Regulations in regard to Tirni Fees entered in Wájib-ul-arz of Reserve.

Tirni fees will be payable upon the cattle of our village at 4 annas per camel, 6 pies per sheep or goat, and 1 anna per head of all other cattle, coming to Rs. , which is to be paid in with the kharíf revenue instalment. It will be at the option of Government to re-enumerate the animals after five years and re-assess the tirni payable.

If from any special cause the number of our cattle shall within five years be diminished by more than 25 per cent., we can apply to have an enquiry made; and if it be proved that our cattle have diminished 25 per cent. or more, the tirni payable shall be readjusted accordingly.

Young still drinking their mother's milk shall not be counted, and no fees shall be payable for such.

Engagements between inhabitants of villages having rights.

The tirni fees payable shall be distributed annually over the owners of cattle living in the village, whether owners of land or not, and no owner of cattle shall be exempt from payment.

In regard to distribution of fees.

The Patwári and Lambardár of the village each year having numbered the cattle shall distribute the fees over the owners according to the rates enumerated above. They shall not exceed the total fixed by Government, but if it be necessary in order to make up this total to increase or diminish the rates, this shall be done proportionately to the rates fixed and noted above.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

List of Areas thrown out of the Kála-Chitta Forest, showing also the villages within the boundaries of which these areas have been incorporated.

Tahsíl	Areas thrown out of Reserve.	Village within whose waste incorporated.
Attock ...	268	Sojanda Báta.
	15	Chhoi Gariála.
	248	Surg Salár.
	64	Dheri Chohán.
	240	Dheri Nagál.
	219	Mári Kanjúr.
Total ...	1,054	
Fatahjang ...	93	Mangiál.
	8	Doyán.
	124	Garhi Hassú.
	317	Gadwála.
	275	Ajjúwála.
	372	Charat.
	427	Jafar.
	288	Gaggau.
	407	Mahúra.
Total ...	2,311	
Pindigheb ...	450	Bhatiot (outlying rakh).
	360	Bhatiot.
	288	Thatta.
	345	Pind Sultáni.
	243	Sagri.
	600	Nára.
Total ...	2,286	
Ráwalpindi	13	Dhok Faur.
Total ...	13	
TOTAL AREA ...	5,664	

NOTE.—These details are subject to correction, as in some cases part of the land thrown out belongs to one, part to another village, and the village boundaries have not yet been delineated.

F. A. ROBERTSON,

Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

Draft Notification.

No. .—*Notification.* In continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 437, dated 17th October 1883, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 19 of Act VII of 1878, to declare the lands specified below reserved forest with effect from the :—

District.	Tahsíl.	Name of Forest.	Boundaries.				Approximate area in acres.
			North.	South.	East.	West.	
Rawalpindi.	Attock.	Kála-Chitta.	*The villages of*—Sojanda Báta, River Indus, Bágniláb, Chhoi Gariála, Surg Salár, Dheri Kot, Dheri Chohán, Dheri Nagál, Mari Kanjur, Bariár, Nawa, Búta, Akhori.			River Indus.	94,514
	Fatahjang.		*The villages of*—Humak, Pind Niázi, Jabbi, Makám, Gakhar, Shahpur, Amir Khan, Karima, Tarbaithi, Johd.	*The villages of*—Mangiál, Doyán, Kuthál, Hattár, Garhi Hassú, Gadwála, Sadkál, Ajjuwála, Charat, Jafar, Gaggan, Fattuwála, Mahúra.			
	Pindigheb.			*The villages of*—Bhatiot, Basál Thatta Khálsa, Pindi Sarhál Mariála, Nára (Dákhili Pari.)			
	Ráwalpindi.			*The village of*—Waui.	*The village of*—Dhok Paur.		

F. A. ROBERTSON,

Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

Wájib-ul-'arz hakúk-i-Zamíndárán jo Rakh Sarkár Mausúma-i-Rakh-Kála-Chitta Nambar
Tahsíl Zillá Báwalpindi men káim rahe hain,

JANAB ALI.

Amúrát-i-Zail Wájib-ul-'arz hain tukra $\overset{A}{\text{ا}}$ *(alaf) bábat chakúk.*

Koí chak malkiat-i-málikán is rakh ke andar nahín hai.

Tukra $\overset{B}{\text{ب}}$ *(be) bábat dígar hakúk.*

Zikr bábat ashkhás hakdárán.

Ham jumla Lambardárán wa Khewatdárán Mauz'a Kot Jabbí 'arz karte hain ki is rakh ke andar jo hakúk hamáre mutábik dafa 2 káim húe hain unko ashkhási-zail ist'imál kar sakte hain khewatdár, hissadár, mo'áffdár, mazárián-i-maurúsí mazárián-i-ghair maurúsí aur dígar báshandgán jo mál mawaishí rakhte hon.

Zikr bábat hakúk.

2. Tafsíl-i-hakúk is tarah par hai:—

i. Ghás kátná wáste apne guzáre ke;

ii. Charái mál har kism;

iii. Abnoshí ádamián wa mál mawaishí.

Bábat rásta.

3. Ham málikán wa báshandgán Mauz'a Kot Jabbí wa Mauz'a fulán arz karte hain ki rásta jo Kot Jabbí se Mauz'a fulán ko játá hai aur is rakh men se guzartá hai us per ham sub ko aur níz jumla áindgán wa rawindgán ko ám taur par ikhtiár-i-ámad-o-raft wa lejáne mál mawaishí ká hásil hai, aur áinda bhí tá marzi-i-Sarkár zih hakk káim rahegá.

Zikr bábat káim rahne wa záil hone hakúk.

4. Ham málikán Mauz'a Kot Jabbí ke wáste hakúk mandarja Dafa 2 wa 3 is wakt tukra $\overset{B}{\text{ب}}$ Nambar 7, mawází 627 ghumáo arází ke andar karár díegae hain jíski hadúd manká per káim hain, aur is tukra se ¼ hissa rakbá Sáhib Bahádar Jangal apni marzí se band ker dewen to ikhtiár hai aur tá marzí Sarkár zih hakúk hamáre káim rahenge.

Zikr adá-i-fís jo ba-iwaz hakúk mandarja Dafa 1 Sarkár men adá karenge aur miád uski.

5. Bábat hak mál charái 100 rupaya tirní sáltamám hamáre mauz'a ke mál per jiskí tadád is wakt ba-tafsíl zail hai:—

Bhed-bakrí,	Shutr.	Dígar har kism chár-páya, ba-hisáb
907	220	676

6 pái fí bhed-bakrí aur 4 ána fí shutr, wa 1 ána fí dígar mál per Sarkár se tajwíz húí hai, is 100 rupaya ko hamrah mália Sarkár ba-kist kharíf dákhil khazáná Sarkár karte rahenge. Pánch sál ke bád Sarkár ko az-sar-i-nau mál shumári kar kar is rakm kí tarmim ká ikhtiár hai.

Mábain míád mokarra kin surton men rakm mokarra dafa 5 kí tarmim hosaktí hai.

6. Mábain pánch sál ke agar kisí khás sabab se mál ke andar 25 físadí se ziáda kamí ho jáwe to hamára hakk hai ki Sarkár men darkhwást dekar tahkikát kará lewen aur ba-shart-i-sabút is amar ke ki mál 25 físadí se ziádá ghat giá hai ham ko takhfíf milegi.

Kaun kaun mál adá-i-fís se mustasná rah sakte hain.

7. Dúdh píne wále bachche adá-i-fís ke wáste shumár nahín kie jáenge.

Tallukát bahami báshandgán.

Zikr báchh rakm tirní báham báshandgán aur kaun kaun ashkhás is báchh se mustasná rahenge.

8. Rakm mokarra kí báchh sál-ba-sál jumla máldárán par ki jáegi, khwáh woh málik zamín hon khwáh málik zamín na hon, aur koí shakhs is báchh se mustasná nahín rahegá jis-ke pás koí mál mawaishí hai.

Zikr tarika-i-báchh

9. Márafat Patwárí aur Lambardár-i-dih har sál mál shumárí hokar rakm mokarra 100 rupaya mál maujúda per báchh ki jáegi, rakm mokarra se ziada báchh nahín hogi, agar wáste púrá karne rakm mokarra ke sharrah fí rás men kamí beshi karni zarúr ho to así nisbat se kí jáegí jo Sarkár ne mokarrar kí hai.

F. A. ROBERTSON,

Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

Memo. by A. E. WILD, Esquire, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Punjab, on the proposed reservation of the Kála-Chitta Forest, Ráwalpindi District,—dated 26th July 1886.

THE disposal of this case has been delayed in order to obtain, for the consideration of the Financial Commissioner, spare copies of Government of India Circulars No. 960 F., dated 28th September 1885, to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and No. 48 F., dated 16th January 1886, to the same Local Government, the views expressed in which have a direct bearing on the settlement under consideration. The Assistant Inspector-General has been good enough to supply me with copies of these Circulars, and I append them for perusal and *the favour of return.* The clauses referring to the question have been marked.

Hukam Chand laid down the boundaries of a rakh declared to be the property of Government and no rights of user existed.

Many of the surrounding villages were permitted on payment to cut grass and pasture animals within the rakh up to the ancient boundaries* of their villages: the very fact of their paying *tirni* or fees precludes such enjoyment being construed into a legal or prescriptive right. It was a mere privilege. I do not wish to raise any contention as to the proper term defining the state of things, but it seems to me that the payment alone stamped the permission as a concession to be allowed at the will of the *proprietor*, and not to be held by right and exercised at will by the villagers.

* These boundaries being those by which the people originally divided up amongst themselves the whole district.

The position at the commencement of the forest settlement is purely this—

The rakh is the property of Government demarcated clearly and no rights exist. But it is necessary in the interests of the surrounding population to provide from the property a certain amount of regular grazing lands. How this should be done is clearly laid down in 2nd clause of paragraph 10 of Government Circular No. 48 F.

The proper course in my opinion would be to declare the entire area a reserved forest free of all rights, having first gone over the ground and rectified or improved the boundaries.*

The areas tinted red, which it is proposed to abandon, have been carefully considered, and I have no objection to make to their being given up to the villagers. Whether the portion tinted burnt sienna can legally be annexed the Financial Commissioner must be left to decide. Its inclusion would improve the boundary line, and it might be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, fair compensation being awarded.

In paragraph 13 Mr. Robertson himself admits that he is prepared to make *proposals for the future forest management* of the tract, but then he goes on to carry out a regular settlement record rights of pasture and to forest produce and grass which do not exist, and fixes rates of payment for the exercise of these.

The recommendations for management in so far as horned cattle, mules, ponies and asses go may be accepted, and Government may order when a working plan is prepared, and also till such time as a proper plan is drawn up that a sufficient area sufficiently conveniently situated be kept open on payment of fees, which may also be fixed, for a certain number of animals for each of the villages named :—

B I Block.—Bágh Niláb	... ...	359
Chahi	... ...	761
		1,120 animals.

Say, half the area to be open, *i. e.*, 3,785 acres, and so on B XVI.

The proposal of the Deputy Commissioner to open for only part of the year is excellent, and I should be very glad indeed if it could be adopted.

The difficult question to me is how to provide for the browsing animals,—1,710 camels and 41,087 sheep and goats.

I fully endorse the view taken by Mr. Robertson in paragraph 22 that the exclusion of areas to meet the requirements of the villagers for camels and goats would *only* be to reduce them in a very short time to the condition of existing village *waste*.

On the other hand, we can practically grow nothing where camels and goats are admitted.

Government must, I think, decide what is to be its policy in regard to the land. Does it want forest growth and grass in quantity, or does it want to provide breeding lands for camels and goats?

If the latter, then I would advise certain definite areas being marked off and kept for these animals on payment of Re. 1 per camel and 2 annas per goat. These areas should be marked off once and for all, the areas opened to horned cattle and horses being changed from time to time as the working plan might provide.

That the areas set apart for camels and goats would soon show deterioration is certain, but it would be much better to have a limited area destroyed than to see the entire 25,703 acres go to ruin.

I would offer a suggestion that, if camels and goats could be entirely excluded, the admission of sheep along with horned cattle might be tolerated, as they do much less harm than goats.

The system of tirni is most objectionable: the grazing should be managed on the 'amáni' system; the people only grazing on payment if they require the pasture. With a fixed tirni they will increase their cattle all they possibly can, and regularly make use of the reserve, no matter how much other land and grass they may have outside.

No. 7681, dated 16th November 1886.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I AM directed to reply as follows to your No. 419, dated 11th June last, regarding the settlement of the Kála-Chitta Forest in the Ráwalpindi District.

2. The Financial Commissioner feels great hesitation in asking Government to accept the Forest Officer's proposals, and he is not sure whether he understands correctly the stage to which the proceedings have been carried. From the tenor of the Settlement Officer's report, as a whole, Colonel Wace infers that it is a preliminary report intended to elicit the opinion of superior authority on the nature of the forest settlement which it is proposed to make, but there are portions of the report, especially paragraphs 37 and 42 which suggest the inference that the Settlement Officer has recorded definite decisions under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Forest Act, which decisions could only be reconsidered in the ordinary course of appeal. To meet the latter apprehension the Conservator of Forests, after consultation with the Financial Commissioner, gave notice of appeal against the Settlement Officer's decisions. But as Colonel Wace believes that no definite decisions have been recorded, and that the object of the report is to elicit instructions prior to final proceedings under Sections 10 and 15 of the Forest Act, I am directed to convey to you the following remarks for the consideration of yourself and the Settlement Officer.

3. Colonel Wace is specially anxious that the subject of the judicial decision of claims and that of the future management of these forests should be kept distinct. It does not belong to the Forest Settlement Officer to decide how a forest shall be managed. His main duties are—

(*i*) to ascertain what claims of the nature of rights exist—*see* Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Act;

(*ii*) to deal with those claims in the manner provided by Sections 10 to 15 of the Act:

and I am further to point out that even after the Forest Settlement Officer has recorded, defined, and continued a right to forest produce, it does not belong to him, but to the Local Government, to make rules regulating the exercise of that right—*see* last sentence of Section 14 of the Act.

4. These two subjects, namely the ascertainment of existing rights and arrangements for future management, are inextricably mixed up in the Forest Settement Officer's reports. So far as the Financial Commissioner can judge, the procedure followed by him is this: he first formed an opinion as to the grazing arrangements, which it would be convenient to provide, and then formulated a proposal expressing those arrangements as rights. The report speaks more frequently of creating rights than of declaring them.

5. On the question whether the rights which the Settlement Officer proposes to record have actually existed to date, it is not in the Financial Commissioner's power to express an opinion on the existing condition of the case. The Settlement Officer's report contains contradictory statements on this point (*cf.* paragraphs 6 and 10 and other places), and it would appear that the previous records and correspondence have not been fully weighed. And in asking that the following remarks may be considered before the Settlement Officer records his final decision, Colonel Wace does not wish to be understood as desiring to impose on him any restraint in respect of the judicial authority for the determination of rights which is vested in him as Forest Settlement Officer. It is for him to deal judicially and finally (subject to appeal) with all claims which come under his notice.

6. It appears to the Financial Commissioner open to very great doubt whether the villages touching the rakh can justly claim an interest in it, which is exclusive of, adverse to, and different from the interest of the adjacent country at large. Every claim of this nature which is admitted is in fact a deduction in the interests of a small number of persons from the power of the rakh to supply the villages not immediately adjacent to

it. Forest reproduction is extremely slow in this part of the Province, and it would be easy by the periodical reconsideration of the claims of the villages which immediately adjoin these rakhs, and in which (no less than in the country at large) population and cultivation have steadily grown, to surrender gradually the whole advantage secured by their demarcation at the last settlement.

7. The most pertinent issue in the present case is what was the intention of that demarcation in respect of the limitation of the claims of adjacent villages. The action of the former Settlement Officer was based on orders of the Government of India,* which under the Councils Act have the force of law. And Colonel Wace has always hitherto understood, on the one hand, that demarcation proceedings taken under these orders allotted to the villages concerned all the waste needed to supply their then existing rights; and on the other hand, that the surplus waste remaining over after supplying these wants and formed into rakhs was at the complete disposal of Government. If you will refer to your predecessor's letter† you will see that this view was then distinctly expressed. And the Financial Commissioner is inclined to think that in now proceeding to award new rights to adjacent villages the Settlement Officer has not fully considered the fact that the claims of these villages received full judicial consideration at the time of the previous demarcation. In this respect the state of affairs to be dealt with in the Kála-Chitta Forest is fundamentally different from that with which the Settlement Officer had to deal in Murree and Kahúta, where there was no previous demarcation.

* Secretary, Board of Administration, No. 60, dated 17th January 1852, paragraph 9.
Government of India's reply No. 218, dated 13th February 1852, paragraph 1, printed at pages 365 - 367 of Barkley's Non-Regulation Law.

† No. 268, dated 11th November 1865, paragraph 7. See also paragraph 30 of Major Hall's report therein exclosed.

8. Further, it should be carefully considered whether these considerations are materially weakened by the circumstance that a number (but not all) of the adjacent villages obtained a grazing lease of the areas cut off from their villages. The position of Government in respect of these matters from annexation to date has found definite legal expression, since the now expired settlement of Ráwalpindi was made, in Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act of 1872. Every one who makes use of the pasturage or other natural product of land which is the property of Government is to be understood as doing so only with the consent of Government and subject to rules prescribed by Government. It was presumably in this sense that now expired tirni engagements were made. If engagements of this nature are treated as creating rights, it appears to the Financial Commissioner that it will be very difficult for Government to manage its forests and waste lands favourably to the conveniences of the adjacent population. It is one thing to consult their conveniences; and the duty of doing this has always‡ been full recognised by Government. But it is a totally different thing to convert these conveniences into rights, and thereby permanently limit and restrict in the interests of a few villages the power of Government to manage these waste lands in the interests of the whole adjacent country. Even the Settlement Officer himself has not proposed to act uniformly on the assumption that the tirni engagement expressed a grazing right; for he has proposed to exclude from future grazing several villages which have hitherto paid tirni; and in other cases he proposed to admit in future villages hitherto excluded.

‡ Paragraph 1 of Government No. 559, dated 27th September 1867, passing orders on the report last above quoted.

9. As regards the areas aggregating 5,664 acres which the Settlement Officer proposes to restore to adjacent villages, no objection will be raised to this proposal; and the Settlement Officer can carry it out in advance of the final orders of Government on his operations. Colonel Wace feels some doubt whether it is necessary to make an agreement not to partition a condition of the restoration of the Bhatiot Chak, but he leaves this matter to the Settlement Officer's discretion. He also concurs in the Settlement Officer's proposal to refrain from disturbing the existing boundaries of Chak Mithial.

Settlement Officer's paragraph 15.

Settlement Officer's paragraph 16.

Settlement Officer's paragraph 17.

10. As regards the proposed addition to the reserve of 1,153 acres of Dheri Nagiál, this proposal should not be further proceeded with, unless it is based on the consent of the land owners; and even if they consent, a moderate compensation should be awarded to them. Failing their consent it will be for the Forest Department to decide whether this area should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

Settlement Officer's paragraph 16.

11. When the Forest Settlement Officer has completed his decision on claims, it will be for him to make any proposals he thinks suitable to local circumstances in respect of grazing management. On this subject the Financial Commissioner would ask that the following remarks may be considered :—

Camels.—There are grounds for stating that the supply of camels in the country at large has not decreased, as you believe. No doubt in the vicinity of Ráwalpindi the great increase of cultivation on the one hand, and the development of organized forest management on the other, taken jointly with the effects of widely extended railway communication, have discouraged camel-owning. Colonel Wace doubts, however, whether it is desirable to remedy these hindrances by any too general permission of camel-grazing in

Government forest; and I am to suggest for consideration whether two or three large blocks of forest should not be from time to time marked off for this purpose, an adequate *monthly* grazing fee being charged per head grazed. For instance, there would presumably be no objection to allow camel-grazing in blocks where cuttings are in progress or will shortly be undertaken; and the Forest Officer may from time to time be able to point out other blocks in the less profitable portions of the reserves where these animals may graze. Perhaps other rakhs besides the Kála-Chitta can contribute suitable areas.

Goats.—The Financial Commissioner is inclined to think that these animals should be rigorously excluded on the grounds—

(*i*) that they are extremely destructive; and

(*ii*) that the village lands contain sufficient grazing for them.

Sheep and horned cattle other than buffaloes.—Colonel Wace understands from the Conservator of Forests that that officer is willing to withdraw his objection to the grazing of sheep provided these animals are excluded from areas recently cut. To the grazing of kine, with the same limitation, there is no objection. Buffaloes should not be admitted.

Grazing rates.—The grazing rates proposed appear to the Financial Commissioner unnecessarily low. For camels monthly rates should be fixed. For sheep and kine a season rate would perhaps be suitable, but the grazing season (should except of course where the grazing is allowed as a right) be limited, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, to the time (November to May) when pasturage is not plentiful in the village lands. The effect of putting the grazing rates very low will obviously be to encourage the over-grazing of the forests. All grazing fees should be *paid in advance*; and there is no objection whatever to a village making a lump payment reckoned and accepted as covering all its cattle, but the payments should be yearly, and not by contract for longer periods. The Tahsíldárs should be charged with the management of the grazing fees, being supplied to this end with instructions drawn up by the Forest Officer with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

12. I am to request that very early attention may be paid to this case, as the Financial Commissioner understands that Mr. Robertson, Settlement Officer, will shortly apply for furlough.

13. The original maps received with your letter under reply are returned herewith.

Endorsement by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 7682, dated 16th November 1886.

Copy forwarded to Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information, with reference to his No. 1041, dated 7th August last.

No. 7735, dated 18th November 1886.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to return the vernacular files received with your letter No. 671, dated the 14th ultimo, forwarding for orders a letter from the Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, on the subject of the forest settlement of the Kála-Chitta tract, and to convey the following remarks.

2. Owing to a mistake of the office this letter was not placed before the Financial Commissioner till after the issue of the office letter No. 7681, dated 16th instant, to your address. As that letter has now reached you, it is not perhaps necessary for the Financial Commissioner to give any further instructions on the present reference.

3. I am to remark that there is no objection to the Settlement Officer making any references to and seeking any instructions from, the controlling Revenue authority that he may find necessary. But on recording proceedings and drawing up records he should be careful to express clearly the nature of the action he is taking, and to use such language as shall show whether his proceedings do or do not express a definite decision under Chapter II of the Forest Act.

4. Similarly, the Financial Commissioner does not clearly understand whether, in the two cases herewith returned, Mr. Perkins intended to pass a decision under Section 17 of the Forest Act; and I am to add that clearly no decision under that section would be valid unless all parties were heard by the appellate court. The words used in Mr. Perkins' order apparently import rather a reference to the Settlement Officer for further consideration that a final decision.

No. 241, dated Ráwalpindi, 12th May 1887.

From—Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 7681, dated 16th November 1886, I have the honor to submit the additional correspondence marginally noted, on the subject of the settlement of the Kála-Chitta Forest in the Ráwalpindi District.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 533 G., dated March 1887, with enclosures.

2. I should myself have much preferred if the question had been dealt with as indicated in paragraph 7 of your letter, namely, that any rights which villages adjoining the rakh might advance should have been considered definitely settled at the former settlement, and that the whole rakh had been left at the complete disposal of Government in the Forest Department, the claims of villages having received full judicial consideration at the time of the previous demarcation of the rakh.

3. The further report of Mr. Robertson, Settlement Officer, throws some additional light on the proceedings, though not so clear as might be wished. Whatever Mr. Robertson may say now, or, as stated in his No. 982, dated 2nd October 1886, about his having made no alteration in the arrangements previously existing, or his explanation to those concerned that his arrangements were subject to the orders and sanction of superior authority, I think that his proceedings have gone considerably further, and that by awarding and marking off portions of the rakh to adjacent villages for their own grazing, and granting rights to some and not to others, the Settlement Officer has, whether acting on your orders or not, gone too far now to recede.

4. Mr. Robertson has no doubt very carefully considered the grazing necessities of villages; but while dealing very liberally with them in awarding them grazing rights they need never have expected over distinct portions of the rakh, while the rest is retained as a Government forest reserve, he has largely increased the tirni or grazing fees payable by the villages.

5. I append a statement I have had specially drawn out showing the villages contiguous to Kála-Chitta Forest which have received areas for grazing purposes within the forest, the areas retained therein by Government, the old tirni fixed at last settlement and that now proposed. From this it appears how much the tirni or grazing income has been increased by the Settlement Officer, and in the same way the land revenue of these villages has also been raised, which could not have been done unless ample provision had been made for the grazing of their cattle: so that the Settlement Officer has secured a considerable increase of revenue to Government.

6. On the whole case, and seeing how far matters have gone, I recommend that the proposals of the Settlement Officer be sanctioned for the term of settlement only, that the people be distinctly informed that at the end of that period the arrangements may again be revised.

7. With regard to paragraph 11 of your letter, I think with the extensive areas now allotted to villages it will be enough to confine the grazing of camels and goats to that area, and that they be excluded from the Government portion proper of the rakh.

8. The 100 copies of the Kála-Chitta map are resubmitted after correction as directed in your No. 7933, dated 26th November 1886.

No. 533 G., dated 7th March 1887.

From—J. W. Gardiner, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

In reply to your No. 3636, dated 23rd November last, I have the honor to submit, in original, with its enclosures, Settlement Officer's No. 1045, dated 28th ultimo, to your address.

2. It does not appear that I am required to submit any remarks regarding the settlement of the Kála-Chitta Forest, nor apparently would any remarks of mine at this stage of the case be of any use. But, having lately been on tour through part of this forest, I would beg leave to express a doubt as to the justice or advisability of excluding camels entirely from the forest. If the inhabitants of adjacent villages have always exercised the right of grazing camels in the rakh, I do not understand why they should be deprived of this right because camels are not "cattle usually maintained by cultivators as such."

Some of the villagers represent that they have lived hitherto not chiefly by agriculture, but from the profits of their flocks and herds, including camels, and that this settlement will deprive them of one of their chief means of livelihood. Therefore I should have been glad if it had been possible to introduce the system sketched out by Colonel Wace in paragraph 11 of his Senior Secretary's No. 7681, dated 16th November last, copy of which was received with your letter under reply.

No. 1045, dated 28th February 1887.

From—F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire. Settlement Officer, Rávalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.

IN regard to your No. 3636, dated 23rd November last, I have the honor to forward a copy of my judgment, dated 19th February 1887, which deals with most of the points alluded to in the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 7681, dated 16th November 1886.

I also enclose draft management order for the recovery of the fees payable by the right-holder.

The orders contained in paragraph 10 of that letter regarding Dheri Nagál have been carried out, and the portion marked Block B IV in the map accompanying my report of 1st April has been excluded from the rakh. In order to avoid the confusion which would arise from changing the number of all the blocks there will be no Block B IV in future, but the other numbers will all stand.

In regard to paragraph 3 of the Financial Commissioner's letter, I can only call attention to the provision of Section 14 of Act VII of 1878, under which my orders have been passed. In regard to the last paragraph of that section, I am quite aware that the Local Government only can make rules under Section 14, paragraph (c) of Act VII of 1878, *inter alia*, but surely the Forest Settlement Officer would not be going beyond his province in proposing such rules.

And in regard to the form of my previous report, I would remark that I did not send it up in the form of a judicial order and deal controversially with the points under discussion, because I never conceived it possible that there could be any dispute as to the existence of the rights in question. No such doubts as were afterwards expressed by the Conservator of Forests had ever been mooted by any of the local officials acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

And further, such a course would not have been in accordance with the spirit of the instructions issued for my guidance in the forest settlement of Murree and Kahúta by the Settlement Commissioner, who then directed that no final orders were to be passed until they had been submitted for his orders and the consideration of the Conservator of Forests.

The only alterations that have been made in my former proposals are the surrender of the 1,153 acres above alluded to to Dheri Nagál and the alterations in the method of the payment of fees from the tirni to the "amani" system. Camels have also been excluded from the reserve.

The proposals made by me in regard to the alteration of the tahsil boundaries are therefore resubmitted herewith.

The delay in the settlement of this question is much to be regretted, but I do not think that I am personally responsible for the greater part of it.

In re *claims of certain villages to grazing and grass-cutting rights within portions of the Kála-Chitta Forest.*

I PROPOSE first to deal with the general question, once for all, and then for each village claiming rights to pass a separate order dealing with any special circumstances which may present themselves in its case.

Inasmuch as doubts have been recently brought forward as to the existence of any rights on the part of the adjoining villages, it is desirable that I should here give a complete history of this forest.

To begin with, the proprietary rights of Government over this rakh cannot be contested. Colonel Cracroft throughout his proceedings made it most clear that all waste lands were the property of Government in this district, and in paragraph 3 of No. 390 R., dated 31st October 1866, from W. Muir, Esquire, Secretary to Government of India in the Foreign Department, to Secretary to Government, Punjab, these proceedings were distinctly approved.

So far then Government proprietary rights in this forest cannot for a moment be contested. Any amount of additional proof on this point could be brought, but it is not necessary.

Colonel Cracroft's proceedings as regards the waste lands of the district were then as follows:—

He proceeded to mark off certain portions as Government rakhs, leaving the rest to the villages. He made no progress in this demarcation on Murree and Kahúta, and we shall have to consider how far this demarcation and reservation actually proceeded in regard to the forest now under discussion.

As regards the rights of the villagers, Colonel Cracroft was also clear. Their rights were to grazing and grass-cutting over a reasonable area of waste in the neighbourhood of

their villages. This also is clearly established. It has been so frequently discussed and pointed out by me within the last five years that I need not delay further over it.

This being therefore the general state of the case before demarcation, *i.e.*, the waste land was owned by Government subject to certain rights of user on the part of the people over a reasonable portion of its area, we can now proceed to discuss the history of this particular forest.

At the first regular settlement Munshi Hukam Chand was deputed by the Settlement Officer to demarcate the rakhs of the district, leaving sufficient grazing-ground and waste for the villages outside the rakhs. The general instructions given were that each village was to have as a rule twice as many acres of waste allotted to it as it had acres of cultivation. This rule to be subject to such modification as special local circumstances might require.

Munshi Hukam Chand demarcated certain rakhs in the district, though he was not very successful, and he reported on the Kála-Chitta Rakh. I give certain extracts from his report. First, he reports that he has put up heaps of stones, &c., to mark the rakhs, but that these are only tentative, as the area has not been properly estimated, and that the objections of the villagers had to be heard and decided upon. Then we have a further report in which the following words occur, which are important. I give them in Urdu:—

"Kála-Chitta pahár-ke-zemíndárán yeh bhi kahte hain ke peshtar ham se 1,400 rupaya sál, banám nihád tirni pahár *wáste ikhráját chaukiat police* liya játa hai Sarkár hamáre par zar-i-tirni izad kar lewe to ham adá kia karenge, magar maweshi hamáre khule hue tamám pahár par badastúr charte rahen. Is pahár ki nisbat main ne apne rái alaidah kaifiyat men likh di hai, ke agar is pahár ke log rakh men jis kadar maweshi charáña cháhaen to tirni un se li jawe is men un par kuch jabar nahin, ke peshtar tirni ziáda dete hain ab jis kadr un ko zarúrat hoge usikadar maweshi rakh men chara kar tirni dewengi .. .."

See paragraph 11 of Hukam Chand's report with file.

Later we have in the same report the following description of the demarcation:—

Paragraph 25.—"Bilfael chote chote nishán burji pathron ki had rakh par káim kiya gae, ke ek burji se dusri burji nazar áwe, yih burji hái Chunna, &c.................lekin bilfael pukhta karna burjián ka multawe rakha jáwe. Bád imtahán wa mulaehza wa samma uzrát zemíndárán wa sahat paemáish kanúni jahán kahin hukam ko kamo beshi rakba rakh ki karni manzúr ho burjián pukhta banwai janwen, kunki paemáish bhi ghalat hai."

"Burjián bhi bataur nazar andázi lagayi gaye. Shayad kahin kuch kamo beshi karne munásib howe."

In paragraph 4, we have "...........Kála-Chitta pahár men is wakt badbandi ná hui lekin milkiyat Sarkár samjhi gayee. Yeh tajwíz karár pai ke ghás par kul ikhtiyár zemíndárán ka rahe jahán cháhen maweshi apne charáwen aur ghás kát lewen, kisee malik, ghairmalik ko rok tok nahin ho."

Then comes a long final report by Hukam Chand, the result of which, however, was that the tirni arrangements so called were maintained. Thereafter the villages concerned were until the present hour allowed to graze all their cattle and to take grass on payment of tirni as before, without restriction up to their old village boundaries.

Further, in 1873 we find that the question of the payment of the cost of the police chaukis imposed on the villages surrounding the Kála-Chitta Forest on account of certain murders perpetrated therein came up, and it was then clearly pointed out that the dues taken from the people were *not in fact* grazing fees at all, but a fine *levied simply for the purpose* of maintaining punitive police posts. The Financial Commissioner in his No. $\frac{41}{154}$ to Secretary to Government, Punjab, says:—

"A rakh in the Ráwalpindi District known as the Kála-Chitta Rakh.

"*This rakh is practically an undemarcated tract of village waste land attached to villages.........* ."

It was, however, held desirable that the police post in the forest should be part of the ordinary police force, and thereafter therefore the fees were credited instead of to Police funds to the Revenue Department. In reply to the Financial Commissioner's proposals the Local Government wrote as follows:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Financial Commissioner's recommendations in regard to the Kála-Chitta Rakh."—(No. 150, dated 31st January 1873, from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner).

The Settlement Officer of Hazára, Colonel (then Captain) Wace, was next deputed to report on the rakhs of the Ráwalpindi District in 1875, but in paragraph 10 of his printed report he says that "the management of this rakh has been already decided on in a correspondence which ended with the Secretary to the Punjab Government No. 150, dated 31s. January 1873.

So that for six years to come when the current settlement will expire it is impossible to introduce any material improvement in the existing management of this rakh.

Later an attempt was made to correct the rakh boundaries of the district by Anúp Rái, but Anúp Rái's work was consistently bad, and his proceedings could not in any way affect the rights of the zemíndárs. This was in 1881.

In 1879, however, after the passing of the Forest Act, VII of 1878, the Kála-Chitta Forest was gazetted (Notification No. 95 F., dated 1st March 1879) as a protected forest, and then by Notification No. 437 F., dated 17th October 1883, it was gazetted under Section 4 of Act VII of 1878. Mr. Steedman was then gazetted Forest Settlement Officer in 1883 Captain Egerton in 1884, and I was appointed Forest Settlement Officer by Notification No. 72, dated 3rd February 1886.

There has been a very large amount of correspondence about this forest, and different opinions by different officers with more or less knowledge of the subject will be found. I have been through the whole of this, and the above gives the actual facts sifted out from a mass of opinions.

We can sum up the facts in a very few sentences.

First, we have a large tract of forest land surrounded by villages inhabited by wild and lawless tribes. In order to keep up a police post in the forest grazed over by these villagers, rendered necessary by their lawless acts, a fine was levied on the various villages in the neighbourhood grazing over this tract. Then came the settlement, and a tentative and very defective demarcation of a certain portion of the hill tracts as a Government rakh, the payment of this fine, levied like tirni, being still continued, and the rights of the villages so paying being in no way affected by the demarcations. In fact, the pillars were as regards grazing and grass-cutting absolutely inoperative as regards these villages (*see* Financial Commissioner's No. $\frac{44}{371}$ quoted above) paying this fine or tirni; and they one and all continued as before to graze up to their village boundaries, paying as they had done before. Any demarcation at all was carried out. The only effect of the demarcation was to give up the control of Government over the portions of waste left outside the pillars and to check cultivation within them. Grazing dhoks, huts and hamlets were allowed to remain, and are numerous at this moment. It is important to notice that this tirni or fine was levied before any demarcation of any kind had been attempted or thought of, and was continued after demarcation in precisely the same manner as before it. It therefore appears to be clear that the villages concerned stand as regards rights in precisely the same position as they did before the demarcation.

There have arisen doubts in certain quarters as to this fact, however, and in giving judgment I have been directed to deal with certain contentions, and to have regard to certain considerations, which I shall now proceed to do.

First, it is urged that every grant of rights to villages adjacent to the forest is a deduction from the rights of the public at large, and that by giving too much attention to the wants of such villages we shall be in danger of finally surrendering the whole rakh.

This contention appears to me first to beg the question, and secondly to be only partially valid.

In the first place, the question to be decided is whether certain villages have rights or not, not what effect the exercise of those rights will have, and further it is quite clear that villages situated close to large grazing-grounds are affected in the whole of their interior and exterior economy by the proximity of such tracts which affect more distant villages in a far less degree. Villages with large waste areas around them within which they have been accustomed to graze their flocks and herds without restriction for generations have contracted special habits, and have learned to depend on their cattle for a livelihood rather than on their lands to a degree quite unknown to villages differently situated, and this must never be lost sight of in considering their claims. Further, I would point out that if we once and for all record these rights definitely and under Section 14 of Act VII of 1878, record how these rights are to be exercised for the future, we obviate rather than increase the danger of further surrender.

It is next suggested that previous settlement proceedings in the course of which this forest was demarcated have defeated all rights on the part of zemíndárs over any portion of the demarcated area, and a report of Colonel Hall's is alluded to in support of this contention, and it is further suggested that at that time the claims of the villagers received full consideration, and that they were finally provided with waste outside the rakh pillars.

This contention appears to me entirely fallacious. In the first place, the only portion of Colonel Hall's report which could be cited as really supporting it is the following:—
"As considerable tracts of waste land have thus been assigned to the lambardárs, they will not be allowed wood for any purpose from the preserves without payment of fees, and should they desire to graze cattle in the rakh, they will have to pay the dues laid down."
—*Vide* details, &c.

As a matter of fact, the areas supposed to have been made over to the villages were most ridiculously over-estimated, and further no change whatever was in fact made as to the

manner in which "fees" or tirni was levied. On this point I quote from the same report of Colonel Hall's :—

"This range of low hills has been preserved as a rakh from time immemorial. From the records in this office of 1858 it appears that Government was declared the proprietor, although zemíndárs and others grazed *ad libitum* without payment all over it. In 1856, under sanction of Commissioner and Superintendent contained in his No. 42, dated 4th February 1856, three punitive posts were established owing to a number of murders which had been committed in this locality. To pay for these posts all the surrounding villages were taxed, and this tax was called tirni or grazing tax, *although, in reality it was not so* as no scale of fees was laid down, but the amount of cost of the posts annually, Rs. 1,368 was distributed and assessed on the villages. These posts and this tax are still in existence.

"The men perform duty as Forest Rangers and also aid the Police in various ways chiefly in escorting prisoners between Pindigheb and Attock."

I have already quoted the Financial Commissioner's No. $\frac{44}{314}$, dated 14th January 1873, on this subject. The so-called tirni was fixed in 1857, and has never been altered since. As a matter of fact, the demarcation has never made any difference whatever as to exercise of grazing rights by the villages concerned.

It is perfectly true that the grant of a tirni lease does not operate to create grazing rights. I do not know that any one has ever contended that it does, but assuredly the grant of a tirni lease as a compromise accepted by the weaker party could not be held to extinguish them. So that even if these were tirni leases properly so called, I should have felt bound to record that the villages which really required it had a right either to the continuance of a similar arrangement for the future, or a return to the *status quo ante*, and reconsideration of their claims *ab initio*. But, as a matter of fact, as Coloned Hall, and later the Financial Commissioner, has conclusively pointed out, no grazing lease was ever given; the so-called tirni being in fact a punitive tax imposed before demarcation, and in respect of which no sort of limitation was ever put upon the exercise of rights by the zemíndárs up to the present hour.

It is therefore perfectly clear to me that the villages now exercising rights within the Kála-Chitta Forests must have their claims recognized under Section 11, and provision must be made for their future exercise under Section 14 of Act VII of 1878.

I shall now proceed to find which villages come within this category, and to pass order in each case under Section 14 as to how the future exercise of these rights is to be provided for. These rights of grazing clearly extend to all cattle usually maintained by cultivators as such, but they do not include camels.

All cattle included in the term "cattle" in the definition given in Section 2 of Act VII of 1878,—second last paragraph,—are permitted to graze in the prescribed area, except elephants, camels and pigs. While holding that those villages which have not sufficient grazing-ground for their reasonable requirements outside the rakh boundary have rights over a portion of the forest, it must clearly be held that this right is subject to payment at reasonable rates. The people themselves have admitted this throughout. Further, the animals which they are entitled to graze are such animals as are usually kept by zemíndárs as such. Camels which utterly destroy a forest are not such. They are kept for purposes of trade in which they yield large profits. Seeing that every village has a considerable area of waste outside the forest pillars, camels may be fairly and reasonably restricted to this area, the additional wants of all other cattle being provided for within the forest, so that it will be quite unnecessary for the people to take such animals within its bounds. Goats, which are almost as destructive as camels, cannot be altogether excluded, because they do in these tracts form part of the ordinary flocks and herds of the zemíndárs, and are not beasts of burden, albeit it is fair and reasonable that the animals which do most mischief should be charged for at the highest rates.

There remains the question of the method of payment of the grazing fees to be levied.

It has been shown that the fees previously levied were not truly tirni fees; and further, in certain villages to which rights have been restored, a portion of the zemíndárs have petitioned against the levy of tirni fees, on the ground that only those owners whose houses and fields are in the neighbourhood of the rakh will benefit, and that they whose houses are far off will have to pay equally with the others. This contention is to my mind a very true and fair one. Many of the villages we are dealing with are very large, portions of them are close to the rakh and will benefit greatly by their rights. Others are far away and will benefit much less, so that it will evidently be far better and fairer that the fees should be paid by those who actually exercise the right rather than by all who possess it indiscriminately. Further, the tirni system acts as a direct incentive to the owners of flocks and herds to pasture them within the rakh; and although we wish to provide for their reasonable requirements, we do not desire to offer direct encouragement to them to make use of the rakh to its injury to an extent beyond that warranted by their actual requirements.

The exercise of the rights adjudged will therefore be subject to the payment of half-yearly fees per head of cattle at the following rates which are applicable to the cattle of right-holders only—

		Rs. a. p.
Horned cattle including—		
Cows and bullocks	per half-year	... 0 2 0
Buffaloes	ditto	... 0 4 0
Mules, horses and donkeys	ditto	... 0 2 0
Goats, each	ditto	... 0 1 0
Sheep, each	ditto	... 0 0 3

These fees and the manner of payment are of course subject to revision from time to time by the Local Government.

Camels are not to be grazed in the rakh as a matter of right.

My finding and order therefore is—

All permanent inhabitants of the villages named below, and their successors in title, have a right to graze all cattle which are *bonâ fide* their own property, as defined in Section 2 of Act VII of 1878, with the exception of elephants and camels and pigs, which shall not be grazed up to the maximum laid down below within the limits of the Kála-Chitta Forest to the extent of their actual requirements for which provision has been made as detailed below, on the payment of the fees prescribed below in advance, and to cut and remove grass for their own consumption, but not for sale throughout the year.

The extent of and the areas within which such rights are to be exercised and the fees to be paid are as given in the list attached below.

No person shall be considered a permanent inhabitant unless he shall have resided in the village for not less than one year, or have succeeded to the rights of some one who has done so otherwise than by purchase.

Only the villages named below have rights over any portion of the Kála-Chitta Reserved Forests. Orders have already been passed in regard to all other villages whose cases have received full consideration, and each has been dealt with on its merits.—*Vide* report, dated 22nd April 1886, and enclosures sent therewith.

A note on the circumstances of each village to which rights have been adjudged is attached to this judgment, and full information will be found in the enclosures to my report, dated 22nd April 1886, as regards all villages adjoining the Kála-Chitta Reserve.

The new arrangement will take effect from the 1st of June 1887.

The 19th February 1887.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Judgment was pronounced in presence of the parties and of Mr. Shakespear, Deputy Conservator of Forests, by me on 19th February 1887.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

ORDER.—Bágh Niláb has only 557 acres of cultivation and 1,824 acres of waste, of 3 acres waste to 1 cultivated. All good grazing, and only 754 head of cattle all told, of which 400 are sheep and goats. It is amply provided from outside the reserve, and is adjudged no rights within it.

The 19th February 1887.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Note by F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi, on the circumstances of the various villages to which rights have been granted within the Kála-Chitta Reserve.

Akhori.

THIS is a large village with a large number of cattle, and it is not sufficiently provided for outside the rakh boundaries. The uncultivated area of this village was estimated by Hukam Chand at 12,088 acres, and the total area as 13,557 acres. It is now shown to be only 5,562 acres.

Akhori is adjudged rights as detailed in the judgment above on payment of the fees prescribed therein over the portion of the reserve noted in the list above.

Báta. A similar case to that of Akhori. It was recorded as having 10,000 acres of waste. It has in reality 4,000; has many cattle, and was insufficiently provided for outside the rakh.

Chúi Gariála. Is another similar case. The waste given to Chúi Gariála was estimated at 9,008 acres, the total area 10,022 acres.

The total area is now seen to be only 4,944 acres, of which 2,931 acres is waste. What waste it has is, however, excellent, and it has even now 3 acres of waste to every 2 of cultivation. It has been given rights over 3,785 acres, and is now very well provided for indeed.

Dheri Chuhán. Was recorded as having 2,232 acres of waste, total area 2,467 acres. It is now seen to have only 723 acres waste, total area 1,149 acres. It is not sufficiently provided for outside the reserve, and has been adjudged rights within it as recorded above.

Dhirkot. There is not much error in the estimated area of this village,—1,552 instead of 1,252; but it is not sufficiently provided for outside the reserve.

Nawa. In this case the waste area was not so much over-estimated by Hukam Chand as in some cases. It was entered as 2,681, whereas it was about 1,850 acres. It has, however, many cattle, and requires to be provided for within the reserve.

Surg Salár. In this case the waste area was very much over-estimated by Hukam Chand. It was entered as 11,221 acres, total area 12,780. The total area is really 8,500 acres, of which 4,800 are waste. It has many cattle, and is insufficiently provided for outside the reserve.

The above villages have been granted rights as detailed in the list attached to this judgment. No other villages in the Attock tahsíl have any rights in the Kála-Chitta Reserve.

Dheri Nagal. A proposal was made to rectify the boundary of the reserve and take in 1,153 acres of the large area left to this village giving it rights within the reserve. This proposal was disapproved by the Financial Commissioner, and accordingly the old boundary has been restored, and Dheri Nagal being very amply provided for outside, the reserve is adjudged to have no rights within the reserve.

Tahsil Fatahjang.

Doyán. The waste area of this village was estimated at 2,097 acres, total area 2,523 acres. The total area is now found to be 985 acres, of which 437 acres are cultivated.

This was not one of the villages on which the punitive tax was imposed, afterwards paid in the same manner as tirni, but it is insufficiently provided for outside the rakh, and it has a cultivated chak within the reserve. Nominally this portion of the reserve has been closed for some time, but practically it is more grazed over than any other part. Accordingly it has been granted rights within a portion of the reserve as above, and now those who graze will have to pay fees instead of doing so by stealth. In every way a better arrangement.

Határ. This is a large village with many cattle. It was not included in the villages paying the punitive tax. It has 4,562 acres cultivated, 4,200 acres waste. The owners of one portion near the rakh are very anxious for rights within it to be adjudged to them. The other portions petitioned against the imposition of a tirni lease, as they were far from it and never used it. It has been adjudged rights as above.

Gakhar. The area of this village was not over-estimated, and it is very fairly well off for waste. It has accordingly only been granted rights on a small portion of the reserve, because it has been accustomed to graze there and because the area left to it outside the rakh is not quite sufficient for its requirements.

Humak. The case of this village is very similar to that of Gakhar.

Jabbi. The case of this village is similar to that of the two last.

Kutbál. The case of this village is very similar to that of Határ. It has never paid any part of the punitive tax, but it is a large village insufficiently provided for outside the reserve, over a portion of which it has been adjudged rights.

Mahúra. This is a village with a good many cattle and a lot of camels. It has a large area of waste outside the reserve, to which 407 acres now excluded have been added, thus amply providing for its camels outside the rakh. Its cattle will be allowed to graze over a portion of the rakh, though I doubt whether even this is required. It has been adjudged rights as detailed above.

Makám. The area of this village was not much over-estimated, but it has a lot of cattle and is not well provided with waste; what it has being of poor quality for grazing. It has been adjudged rights in the reserve.

Mangial. The case of this village is similar to that of Határ, Doyán and Kutbál. It is a large village insufficiently provided for outside the reserve, over a portion of which it has been adjudged rights.

No other villages in Tahsíl Fatahjang have any rights in the Kála-Chitta Reserve Forest.

Tahsil Píndigheb.

Mauzah Basál. The total area of this village seems to have been under-estimated. It was shown as having 2,840 acres cultivated and 7,526 acres waste, now it has 7,047 acres cultivated and 7,218 uncultivated. Much of its waste is, however, of little use for grazing, and it has a large number of cattle, and has always grazed in the reserve over a portion of which it has accordingly been adjudged rights.

Mariála. This village has a fair amount of waste, but much of it is useless. Its area was estimated at 1,756 acres instead of 3,800 acres. It is fairly well off for waste, but has been adjudged rights over a portion of the reserve, within which it has always been accustomed to graze.

Nára. The area of this village was estimated at 27,529 acres,—5,526 cultivated and 22,000 acres waste. It has now 8,887 acres cultivated and 11,413 acres waste. It has a great many cattle and several grazing hamlets within the reserve, over a portion of which it has been adjudged rights.

Pindi Surhál. The area of this village was given as 4,271 acres. It is now 7,344, but the character of its waste is poor, and it has been given rights in a portion of the reserve.

Thatta. The waste area of this village was estimated by Hukam Chand at 103,818 acres, of which only 2,619 acres were cultivated. The total area is now shown to be 17,167 acres, of which 5,528 are cultivated, 11,729 uncultivated. Much of its waste is, however, of very poor character for grazing, and it has always been accustomed to graze within the reserve. I accordingly have adjudged its right within a portion of the reserve as above.

No other villages in the Pindigheb tahsíl have any rights in the Kála-Chitta Reserve Forests.

Management order.

Right-holders who desire to graze their cattle within the portions of the reserve in which they have rights shall present a petition to the Forest Ranger one month before the commencement of the half-year during which they desire to graze, stating—

(1). The number and kind of cattle which they desire to graze, with the names of the owners of such cattle and the village in respect of which they have rights.

(2). The Ranger, if the petitioner have been recorded as possessing the rights claimed, shall give the necessary permits to the petitioner on payment of the prescribed fees in advance in the form prescribed by the Forest Department for such cases one week at least before the commencement of the period for which they are granted.

No new permits shall be granted for a second period until the holder returned the expired permit.

Unserved permits must be returned by their holders within 15 days of their expiry.

F. A. ROBERTSON,

Forest Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

Statement showing the Villages contiguous to Kála-Chitta Forest which have received areas for grazing purposes within the Forest, and the area retained therein by Government, &c.

Names of tahsíls.	Names of villages.	Total area relinquished to villages in the Rakh.	Total area retained by Government.	Old Tirni fixed at last Settlement.	Present Tirni now fixed.*	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Attock ...	Chhoi Gariála	3,785	3,785	55 10 0	125 12 0	* These figures are those shown in antique type in column 12 of statement which accompanied Forest Settlement Officer's No. 925, dated 22nd April 1886.
	Surg Salár	1,194	596	31 4 0	118 7 0	
	Dherikot	(With above)	...	13 2 0	34 7 0	
	Dheri Cháhán	690	345	5 0 0	44 14 6	
	Nawa	2,288	2,289	15 15 0	57 13 0	
	Búta	(With above)	...	118 12 0	118 12 6	
	Akhori	Ditto	...	125 0 0 (Akhori and Ditto)	213 1 6	
	Ditto	1,250	1,250			
	Total ...	9,207	8,265	364 11 0	713 3 6	

Fatahjang	Humak	(With Akhori)	...	43 12 0	65 10 0
	Jabbi	737	...	81 4 0	125 9 6
	Gakhar	582	291	45 5 0	138 6 0
	Makám	(With above)	...	42 3 0	35 10 6
	Doyán	625	313	...	38 5 0
	Mangiál	(With above)	...	...	31 2 0
	Kutbál	Ditto	...	...	99 11 6
	Határ	729	364	...	187 15 0
	Mohúra	739	369	38 13 0	121 2 6
	Total ...	3,412	1,337	251 5 0	843 8 0
Pindigheb	Basal	952	476	71 14 0	226 6 0
	Thatta	2,977	1,488	88 12 0	342 3 0
	Pindi Sarhál	1,583	792	40 12 0	87 12 6
	Mariála	1,741	871	20 6 0	106 8 0
	Nára	5,062	1,688	118 12 0	375 2 0
	Total ...	10,574	5,315	340 8 0	1,137 15 6
	Total Area ...	23,193	14,917	956 8 0	2,694 11 0

No. 3121, dated 20th May 1887.

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

WITH reference to correspondence ending with your No. 241, dated 12th instant, regarding the settlement of the Kála-Chitta Forests, Ráwalpindi, I am directed to request you to ascertain and report whether the forest settlement records of the above reserves have been completed. If so, I am to ask that a specimen record may be submitted for the Financial Commissioner's inspection.

2. I am also to enquire whether any appeals from the Settlement Officer's judgment have been presented. If so, Colonel Wace wishes to have a brief account of them; and he desires to know whether they have been decided.

Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement.

IN his No. 1040 of the 7th August 1886, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, Mr. Hill instructed that officer to appeal against the decisions of the Forest Settlement Officer. He did this under the advice of the Financial Commissioner, to whom he sent a copy of his letter.

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, in a letter No. 982 of 2nd October 1886, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, remonstrated against these appeals, saying that he had not recorded judicial orders under the Act, but merely preliminary notes, which were intended to elicit opinions before he recorded orders which could be appealed against.

3. The Financial Commissioner in a lengthy order No. 7681 of 16th November 1886, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, criticised the proceedings of the Forest Settlement Officer. Pointed out that some parts of his proceedings appeared to be orders under the Act, and others not so; that it was difficult to distinguish one from the other; that he had no right to create rights, or to prescribe, under the last clause of Section 14, the manner in which admitted rights should be exercised.

4. There is no more correspondence of importance on my file, except a note dated 30th January 1887 by Mr. Hill. It runs thus:—

"The Forest Settlement has been discussed with Forest Settlement Officer. It appears that his admission of grazing rights must be accepted. They will be in payment of fixed fees: camels will be excluded, and there is a hope that goats may be. At any rate, fees will be fixed high for goats."

When recently with Mr. Shakespear in the Murree Forests, I asked him how this matter now stood, and he informed me that on the 29th January last Mr. *Hill and the* Forest Settlement Officer met at Ráwalpindi, and agreed on certain points before the latter's report went in, and that there would now be no appeal by us against his orders.

5. I now learn from Mr. Thomson's demi-official letter to Mr. Carr, dated 17th instant, that the Financial Commissioner has just received Mr. Robertson's amended report, which mainly takes the form of a long judicial order, upholding his former view as to the rights of grazing possessed by the villagers adjacent to the rakh.

This order it is said was delivered towards the end of February (in the presence of Mr. Shakespear, the District Forest Officer), and that consequently the time allowed for appeal is about to expire.

Mr. Thomson asks what I propose to do: if I intend to appeal, how can I do this in time?

6. This is the first time I have heard of Mr. Robertson's order of the end of February (Mr. Shakespear did not mention it to me). As I have never seen it, I cannot tell whether I wish to appeal against anything it contains. Mr. Hill thought apparently that he had arranged matters satisfactorily with Mr. Robertson; but neither did he see the order written by the officer.

7. In view of the opinions expressed by him in paragraphs 4 to 8 and paragraph 11 of his letter quoted in paragraph 3 (*ante*), I should like to know whether Colonel Wace, who has doubtless seen the order, thinks that I should appeal against any part of it. But I certainly appeal against its taking effect until I have had a proper opportunity of considering it, which I have not had at present.

I passed through Lahore from Hasan Abdál on the 24th and tried to see Colonel Wace, but found that he was gone to Simla. I arrived here myself two days ago only and have just got at my papers.

F. BAILEY,
Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

Dated Simla, 28*th May* 1887.

P.S.—With reference to the enclosed letter (return requested), I should like to know whether the new arrangement will run from 1st June. I have no information as to what it is.

(No. 35 of 20th May 1887, from District Forest Officer, Rawalpindi.)

See please District Forest Officer's weekly report (return requested).

F. B.

28-5-87.

Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement.

TOWARDS the end of last month I sent in a note * on this subject, which should be put with the other notes, as it explains why I took no action before the period allowed for appeal.

* A question was asked in a postscript. F. B.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the Forest Settlement Officer has gone beyond his powers, and thus acted illegally by creating rights which did not exist before. In support of this view, I cite Financial Commissioner's No. 768½ of 16th November last, and the Commissioner's No. 241 of 12th ultimo.

The grounds on which he says that he maintains an opinion contrary to that of the Financial Commissioner appear to me very weak; and when he comes to record what villagers are to be accounted right-holders, I cannot follow him at all. *See* the cases of Gakhar, Hurnok Jabbi, Kutbál and Mangiál in Fatahjang. It is trifling with the question to record rights on such grounds as those stated. In other cases it has been enough to say that the village had "a lot of cattle and is not well provided with waste," and then to record rights in the reserve to all inhabitants of the village and their successors for ever. *See* Makam in Fatahjang.

The Forest Settlement Officer says: "My finding and order is that all permanent inhabitants of the villages named below, and their successors in title, have a right to graze all cattle which are *boná fide* their own property, * * * up to the maximum laid down below, within the limits of the Kála-Chitta Forest, to the extent of their actual requirements, for which provision has been made as detailed below." And he goes on to say that "the extent of and the areas within which such rights are to be exercised, and the fees to be paid, are as given in the list attached below." There is no list on the file, so I cannot form any judgment as to the scale on which the Forest Settlement Officer has created these rights; but I have no doubt it is a liberal one. He says ominously, with regard to Chúi Gariála, that the village "is now very well provided for indeed." Who is to be the judge of what the 'actual requirements' of these villages are; and what is to prevent them from breaking up all parts of their own waste which are culturable, and grazing the maximum number of cattle in the reserve? This is what the people did around Tilla, and they will do it here.

These rights have been recorded, or rather created, on what the Forest Settlement Officer believed to be the requirements of the villages, without due regard to the consideration of whether they had a right to have their supposed requirements met from the Kála-Chitta reserve or not; and I have good reason for saying that, at least in many instances, if indeed this cannot be stated as the general rule, they do not even require what he has given them.

In his No. 241 of the 12th ultimo, paragraph 6, the Commissioner recommends that the proposals be sanctioned, but that the people should be informed that the arrangements may be revised at the end of the term of settlement. I am afraid this is not possible in the case of rights created in this manner. Once given they cannot be cancelled.

It is quite wrong that the hands of Government should be tied in this way. The Forest Settlement Officer seems to have forgotten that the Lieutenant-Governor could at any time meet the necessities of the people, whatever they may be, from time to time, by a simple management order, and that to secure this it was quite unnecessary to create permanent rights in their favour.

There has been a gross misuse of his powers by the Forest Settlement Officer, not only to the loss of Government as the proprietor of the property, but also to the diminution of the power of Government to utilise the produce for the benefit of the people generally. The more these villagers are unnecessarily given, the less Government has at its disposal.

It seems to be the object of most Forest Settlement Officers to bring this result about to the fullest extent in their power; and in the present case the Forest Settlement Officer has far *exceeded* his powers in order to accomplish it. This desire springs from a want of belief in the power of the Government to manage its property as it pleases, and from the false notion that when once a tract of forest has been constituted a reserve, under Chapter II of Act VII of 1878, and handed over by the Conservator as such, he has an uncontrollable power,—superior therefore to that of the Lieutenant-Governor,—to manage

the property with a view solely to agricultural considerations, and (barring the exercise of recorded rights) to close it entirely against any use by the surrounding population, no matter how urgent their necessities may be.

Until this idea can be finally exploded, we shall continue to see Forest Settlement Officers straining the law, in order to enlarge the record of rights as much as possible, instead of trying to curtail it; and we shall continue to meet with opposition in nearly all quarters to the bringing of the Government forest lands under the Forest Act.

As regards this particular case, it is most unfortunate that I was given no opportunity of appeal until the time allowed for such an appeal had expired. Could not the Forest Settlement Officer's decisions be sent to me in time to admit of an appeal? I know that this order was written in the presence of the local Forest Officer, but this is not always sufficient. Can he demand copies of decisions for my information? If not, can I see them through the Financial Commissioner's office?

Colonel Wace says that I cannot appeal now. If it is absolutely impossible to get the time for appeal extended, I suppose I can do nothing further, unless it be possible to quash the whole of the proceedings on the ground of illegality, which I would like to do.

F. BAILEY,

Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

The 10th June 1887.

P.S.—I wonder how many goats have been unnecessarily admitted at 2 annas a year! I do not now recollect the area which it has been calculated a goat can keep entirely bare of forest vegetation; but I know it is a very large one.

F. BAILEY,

Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

The 10th June 1887.

No. 376, dated 26th July 1887.

From—Colonel R. P. NISBET, C. I. E., Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 3121, dated 20th May, I have the honor to state that the Forest Settlement records of the Kála-Chitta Pahár have been completed, except that the date of the final notification has to be inserted in the final rubkár. This will be done by the Deputy Commissioner on receipt of Government sanction.

2. Only one appeal has been presented to my court from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer of the 19th February last. That will be heard on the 27th instant.

3. I enclose copy of Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi's No. 1658 G., dated 4th instant, together with specimen record, for information.

No. 1658 G., dated 4th July 1887.

From—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

IN reply to your No. 1382, dated 27th May last, and subsequent reminder No. 1573, dated 24th ultimo, I have the honor to report that Forest Settlement records of the Kála-Chitta Forest were prepared by the Settlement Officer, and I submit the record for the portion situate in tahsíl Pindigheb for the Financial Commissioner's inspection. In connection with these records I also submit copy of Settlement Officer's No. 2630, dated 21st March last, to my address.

2. From a rubkár which I have received from your court I learn that Sardár Sher Khan of Dhick has filed an appeal from the Settlement Officer's judgment, the hearing of which was fixed for the 2nd instant. Eight other appeals were instituted and decided by you last year against former orders passed by the Forest Settlement Officer in connection with the Kála-Chitta Forest, but these I presume are not the kind of appeals referred to by the Financial Commissioner.

No. 2630, dated 21st March 1887.

From—The Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

As final orders have not yet been received on the Kála-Chitta Forest Settlement, when they are received it will be necessary for the Deputy Commissioner to complete the files of the forest which have been drawn up by tahsíls by inserting the date of the final notification in the "rubkár akhir," so I write to request that you will kindly do so in the

three copies of the files made out, one of which has been given to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, and one of which is intended for the use of the Forest Muharrirs when appointed, to whom the work of Forest Patwáris will, I understand, be entrusted, and also in Government Settlement record filed in District Office.

[No. 6]

No. 342, dated Lahore, 6th October 1889.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 467* of 22nd June last, and in reply to convey the following orders of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the demarcation and reservation of the forest lands situated in the Kála-Chitta Range of the Ráwalpindi District, and the rights admitted by the Forest Settlement Officer in these areas which it is proposed to gazette as Reserves under Chapter II of the Forest Act.

* Original enclosures returned.

2. The principal question for present decision is whether Mr. Robertson has acted rightly in admitting grazing rights over a number of the reserved blocks, and after a perusal of all the papers in the case Sir James Lyall thinks that he has. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the view expressed by Colonel Wace in paragraph 7 of his Secretary's letter No. 7681 of 16th November 1886, is true in regard to village demarcation and rakh demarcation proceedings in the plains of the Punjab. In districts like Amritsar, Lahore and Gujránwála, for example, the Settlement Officers undoubtedly intended that the lands marked off and demarcated as rakhs at the same time that village boundaries were demarcated would be lands absolutely at the disposal of Government free of all rights of grazing by the people of neighbouring villages. But the case of the rakhs demarcated in the district of Ráwalpindi at or shortly after the settlement is different. The hilly character of the country made the question in some respects naturally different, and the people's views of their rights also differed in some respects. The rakh lands in Ráwalpindi and Jhelum are mainly unculturable hill lands. If they had been culturable they would have been appropriated for cultivation ages ago; as it was the neighbouring villages always grazed over them, and kept more flocks and herds than other villages without such grazing advantages. The villagers considered these hills included in their village boundaries, and recognized among themselves boundaries which included the whole areas in one or other village. Where such villages were to a large extent pastoral in their farming, Native Governments took tirni on cattle as well as cash or grain rents on cultivation. Paragraph 282 of Major Cracroft's Settlement Report shows what his views as to rights were. In the demarcation of village boundaries the whole waste lands had, with few or no exceptions, originally been included in the mauzás in accordance with the villagers ideas of old boundaries. But Major Cracroft considered that in reality the Government had a strong claim to the ownership of the larger wastes subject to the grazing rights of the neighbouring villagers, which should be maintained subject to payment of tirni. In fact Major Cracroft seems to have thought that the demarcation of the rakhs would stop cultivation, and enable Government to preserve trees, but that grazing would go on, subject to payment of tirni; and from paragraph 18 of his Review of the Report the Lieutenant-Governor understands that Mr. A. Brandreth's views as Commissioner were the same. The same ideas prevailed in the Jhelum District, as may be seen from a reference to paragraphs 5 to 7 of Commissioner, Ráwalpindi's No. 195 of 25th July 1865, to Financial Commissioner, regarding the Jhelum rakhs, and the Settlement Officer's (Mr. A. Brandreth) proposed rules for the rakhs quoted by Deputy Commissioner in his report forwarded by the Commissioner. The Settlement Officer, Jhelum, distinctly anticipated that the rakhs would be burdened with grazing rights, and in Rule 3 embodied his views of proprietorship and village rights in the Jhelum rakhs as follows:—"These rakhs to be absolutely the property of Government for the protection of the trees, bushes and shrubs on the face of the range; but the villagers to retain the customary right of grazing plough cattle on payment of a small due to maintain a protective establishment in each rakh." The Lieutenant-Governor considers therefore that Mr. Robertson was right in holding

that the grazing question was not decided in the Kála-Chitta rakhs by Munshi Hukam Chand's demarcation after settlement, and that it had to be decided at the present forest settlement; and His Honor is not prepared to say that Mr. Robertson has, as regards area, awarded such rights too widely. The old customary rights, no doubt, extended in a way over the whole area. What has to be done in these cases is really something in the way of a compromise, and seven rakhs with an area of 53,500 acres have been recorded as entirely free of rights except rights of way and water, and sixteen rakhs, with an area of 41,000 acres, have been recorded as subject to rights of grazing on payment of grazing dues. This compromise, as expressed in the Forest Settlement Officer's award, may not have been the best devisable, but there are sufficient grounds in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion for accepting it. As a fact Government can under the settlement made by Mr. Robertson close against all grazing an area of 65,000 acres out of the total area of 98,575 acres included in the reserves, and in practice it will doubtless never be found possible to close so large an area against all grazing.

3. In the circumstances it is unnecessary to discuss the question as to whether it is within the power of the Local Government to revise Mr. Robertson's proceedings, though on this point the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the opinion expressed by the Financial Commissioner. His Honor is not sure that any revision of the Forest Act as suggested by Mr. Young in paragraph 16 of the letter under reply is really needed. All that is necessary is that a copy of the orders passed by Forest Settlement Officer should be at once furnished to the Forest Department, and that the Conservator should take immediate steps with regard to the order, if it is desired to prefer an appeal against it.

4. The rates of tirni proposed by the Financial Commissioner in paragraph 15 are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and will remain in force until 31st March 1892. The question of revising the rates should be carefully considered and reported upon during the cold weather of 1891-92. It is clear from the award of the Forest Settlement Officer that the rates can be varied from time to time.

5. Formal notifications gazetting the areas demarcated as reserves should now be submitted for publication in the *Government Gazette*. The Commissioner of the Division will doubtless issue orders for the preparation of a very careful plan of annual operations until a full working plan of these areas can be completed.

6. In conclusion, I am to say that the work done by Mr. Robertson in this settlement appears to Sir James Lyall to be deserving of the acknowledgments of Government.

Copy of a letter No. 303, dated 11th January 1890, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.

WITH reference to correspondence regarding the reservation of the Kála-Chitta Pahár Forest ending with your No. 376, dated 26th July 1887, I am directed to forward four copies of the printed papers on the subject for the use of your own office and of that of the Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi.

2. I am to invite your special attention to paragraph 4 and 5 of Punjab Government No. 342, dated 6th October 1889, and to ask that a careful plan of annual operations may now be prepared. The Conservator of Forests has been addressed on the subject of the preparation of a general working plan for the future management of the forest.

3. The specimen vernacular forest settlement record received with your No. 376, dated 26th July 1887, is returned herewith.

Copy of a letter No. 302, dated 11th January 1890, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners Punjab, to the Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM directed to forward four copies of the printed correspondence connected with the reservation of the Kála-Chitta Pahár Forest in the Ráwalpindi District. A notification gazetting the areas demarcated as reserves will shortly be published.

2. I am to invite your special attention to paragraph 4 and 5 of Punjab Government No. 342, dated 6th October 1889, and to request that a general working plan for the management of the Kála-Chitta Forest may be drawn up.

3. A copy of a letter addressed this day to the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi is enclosed.

Copy of a letter, No. 2332, dated 23rd January 1890, from the Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of your No. 302 of the 11th instant, I have the honor to inform you that there is no officer in the province available to take up the Working Plans Branch, and that when such an officer does become available, there are localities, such as Bashahr and Kulu, which more urgently call for the preparation of working plans than Kála-Chitta.

2. In the meantime, however, I will examine into the conditions which obtain in the Kála-Chitta Forest, and will endeavour to shortly submit to you proposals for the management of the forest which might be adopted until the regular working Plan Branch is able to visit the area.

[No. 2]

No. 35, dated 11th January 1890.

From—J. M. DOUIE, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

W. M. YOUNG, Esquire, C. S., C. S. I.

WITH reference to your No. 342, dated 6th October 1889, I am directed to submit, for publication in the Gazette, a draft Notification declaring the areas demarcated in connection with the Kála-Chitta Pahár Forest Settlement to be reserves. The area of the forest as given in the last column is approximate. It differs considerably from the area of 98,575 acres mentioned in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply; 98,575 acres represent the area of the forest before the recent settlement was made. In demarcating the reserve Mr. Robertson excluded from it certain portion of the old forest.

[No. 3]

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 21st January 1890.

No. 24.—Notification.—In continuation of *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 434 F., dated 17th October 1883, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 19 of Act VII of 1878, to declare the land specified below a reserved forest, with effect from the 1st of February 1890:—

District.	Tahsil.	Name of forest.	Boundaries. North.	Boundaries. South.	Boundaries. East.	Boundaries. West.	Area in Acres.
Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi and Fatahjang.	Kála-Chitta.	Portion of Kála-Chitta Forest in Tahsil Attock, Mauzas Humak, Pind Niázi, Jabbi, Mákam, Gakhar, Shahpur, Amír Khán, Karíma, Tarbetti, Johd, Thatta Khalíl, Pind Nausheri and Dhok Jandu.	Mauza Mangiál, Doyán, Kutbál Határ, Gari Hassu, Gadwála, Sadkál, Ajuwála, Charat, Jáfar, Rakh Fateh Khán, Gaggan, Mahúra, Fattuwála.	Mauzas Dhok Paur and Wani, Tahsíl Ráwalpindi.	Portion of Kála-Chitta Forest in Tahsíl Attock.	13,414
	Attock.		Mauzas Akhori, Búta, Nawa, Bariar, Mári Kanjúr, Dheri Nagál, Dheri Chuhán, Dheri Kot, Surg Salár, Chúi Gariála, Bágh Niláb, River Indus and Sujanda Báta.	Kála-Chitta Forest, Tahsíl Fatahjang, Rakh Fateh Khán, Mauzas Mabúra and Káhal, Kala Chitta Forest, Tahsíl Pindigheb, Chak Mithiál, Chak Kálli-Dilli, Chak Pind Sultáni and Chak Sagri.	Mauzas Humak, Pind Niázi and Jabbi.	Mauza Sujanda Báta and River Indus.	57,139
	Pindigheb.		Portion of Kála-Chitta Forest in Tahsil Attock and Mauza Sujanda Báta.	Mauza Basál and Thatta Khás.	Káhal ...	River Indus	22,641
						Total area ...	93,194

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab

No. 25, dated Lahore, 21st January 1890.

COPY (with tracing) forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information and guidance, with reference to this office letter No. 413, dated 15th November 1889.

[No. 4]

No. 26, dated Lahore, 21st January 1890.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 35, dated 11th January 1890, I am directed to say that the Notification forwarded therewith, declaring the areas demarcated in connection with the Kála-Chitta Pahár Forest Settlement to be reserves, will be published in the next issue of the *Punjab Gazette*.

[No. 1]

No. 666, dated Lahore, 15th October 1890.

From—J. M. DOUIE, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

D. C. J. IBBETSON, Esquire.

* (Proceedings, January 1890, Nos. 2-4 A.)
† Not printed.

WITH reference to correspondence regarding the reservation of the Kála-Chitta Forest ending with your No. 26,* dated 21st January, I am directed to submit, in original, a letter, No. 535,† dated 25th August, with its enclosures, from the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, on the subject of the fees to be charged for the grazing of goats in those parts of the reserve into which they are admitted under the award of the Forest Settlement Officer, dated 19th February 1887.

‡ Proceedings, October 1889, No. 6 A.

2. By Mr. Robertson's award, which was confirmed by the order conveyed in Mr. Fanshawe's No. 342, ‡ dated 6th October 1889, goats were admitted, and they cannot now be excluded. His order further fixed a scale of grazing fees which was declared to be "subject to revision from time to time by the Local Government." The present correspondence shows that these rates have been reproduced in the vernacular forest settlement record.

§ Proceedings, October 1889, No. 5 A.

3. In paragraph 15 of his Secretary's letter No. 467,§ dated 22nd June 1889, the Financial Commissioner asked Government to "accord sanction to the scale of fees laid down by the Forest Settlement Officer in his award," and recommended that the sanction be for five years, expiring in February 1892, and he quoted the scale of fees in detail. And in paragraph 4 of Mr. Fanshawe's No. 342, dated 6th October 1889, Government sanctioned "the rates of tirni proposed by the Financial Commissioner in paragraph 15" till 31st March 1892. Unfortunately the Forest Settlement Officer's rates were incorrectly quoted by the Financial Commissioner in two respects—(1) he omitted goats altogether; (2) he stated the rate for mules, horses and donkeys at 1 anna instead of 2 annas. Thus the sanctioned rates do not agree with those given in Mr. Robertson's award and in the vernacular record, and no rate at all is given for goats, upon which Mr. Robertson intended to impose a specially high fee on account of their destructiveness.

4. The orders of Government were communicated to the local officers in January last, and, as it appears from Deputy Commissioner Ráwalpindi's No. 314 G. of 31st January 1890, to District Forest Office, and that officer's reply, that the old tirni arrangements were continued pending their receipt, they are only now coming into force.

5. I am therefore to ask sanction for the following scale of rates in supersession of that approved of in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Fanshawe's letter:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cattle, including cows and bullocks, per half year, per head	0	2	0
Buffaloes	0	4	0
Mules, horses and donkeys	0	2	0
Goats	0	1	0
Sheep	0	0	3

The Financial Commissioner thinks that these rates should remain in force till 31st March 1895, as no sufficient experience of their working will have been carried by 31st March 1892. It is clear from paragraph 15 of this office No. 467, dated 22nd June 1889, that the original order was based on the assumption that Mr. Robertson's rates had come into force from 1st June 1887, as directed in the last sentence of his award.

[No. 2]

No. 459, dated Lahore, 4th November 1890.

From—M. W. Fenton, Esquire, Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 666, dated the 15th October 1890, (sub-head 263, File No. 14), and in supersession of paragraph 4 of Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 342, dated the 6th October 1889, I am directed to convey sanction to the scale of fees specified in the 5th paragraph of your letter under reply to be charged for the grazing of animals admitted into the Kála-Chitta Forests, these rates to remain in force till the 31st March 1895.

NEW SERIES—No. 16.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE OFFICE OF THE

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Published by Authority.

No. 42.

CONTENTS.

I.—Papers relating to the rights of Government in Waste Lands in the Rawalpindi District ... PAGE

La

HE "CIVIL AND MIL

Contractors to the

18